MUCH COLDER

WEATHER FORECAST FOR FORT WAYNE AND VICINITY.

FAIR TONIGHT AND SUNDAY; COLDER TONIGHT; LOWEST ABOUT ZERO.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel

The Sentinel is the Only Evening Newspaper in Fort Wayne Receiving the Associated Press News Dispatches

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AIRMEN LAUNCH ATTACKS

BRITISH RAID BRUGES; GERMANS HIT DUNKIRK

Both Armies Massing New Troops for Gigantic Resumption of the Struggle in West.

Today's War News Given in Summary.

Complete change in the eastern campaign such as would mark a new period of the war, is expected by officers of the Russian general staff. They say that the German and Austrian military chiefs have abandoned aggressive movements against Warsaw and concentrating troops in Hungary to repel the Russian invaders in Bukowina, eastern Galicia and northern Hungary. It is in this section, rather than on the Warsaw front that the heavy fighting of the next few weeks is looked for in Petrograd.

Fishermen reaching a Dutch port today assert that they saw in the North sea a wrecked airship, their description of which corresponded to one of Germany's fleet of Zeppelins. Reports last night, which later were discredited, were to the effect that Zeppelins had again visited the English coast.

In France and Belgium military activity is at low ebb except along the eastern end of the front. In Alsace and in the Argonne, desperate fighting continues, without advantages for either side. Minor victories are reported today in both the French and German official statements.

London, Jan. 23.—(12:18 p. m.)—Although the reports of a Zeppelin raid on England last night are this morning seen to have been false, there has been a striking renewal of aerial activity on the continent. The Germans have raided Dunkirk in force and British airmen launched an attack upon Bruges.

The German raid on Dunkirk resulted in considerable loss of life and damage to property. One account says ten aeroplanes took part in it. British aeroplanes assumed the defensive and succeeded in bringing down one of the visitors. This method of defense is regarded by English experts as more likely to prove effective than the anti-air craft guns with which the defenses of Dunkirk bristle.

It is believed here that the British raid on Bruges will be followed up by other attacks, as the Bruges docks are the head of the Zeebrugge ship canal system which the Germans are using for the transportation of men, ammunition and even heavy artillery.

Germans Massing Troops.

Air raids are not the only indication of renewed activity in the western arena of the war. The Germans are massing troops in the neighborhood of La Bassee, evidently in preparation for a new struggle at Ypres and Courtais, and the allies are further strengthening their forces along the lines in northern France and in Flanders. For the past twenty-four hours it has been give and take, each side admitting minor reverses offset by minor successes.

Tenseness is Relieved.

The tenseness of the situation between Greece and Turkey has been further relieved by the release on the part of the Porte of a Greek officer who for some time has been imprisoned at Constantinople. Russian sources send a report of the suppression of a serious mutiny in the Turkish army, accompanied by the execution of 17 prominent Turkish officers. The only new development on the Russian front is advance from Lake Skepme toward Lipno, which is an important junction on the roads from the Vistula region northward into East Prussia.

Conferences between Austrian and German leaders as to the future conduct of the war against Russia and Servia are probably beginning today in

(Continued on Page 5, Column 6.)

German Soldiers Forage for Their Beds in Polish Village

PRIMARY BILL WAS ALSO UP

House Democratic Caucus Did Not Discuss Anti-Lobby Bill Also.

WILL GET BEHIND LATTER MEASURE

State-Wide Prohibition is Ready for Introduction in Legislature.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 23.—That the house democrats considered questions other than the Perry Davis anti-lobby bill at their caucuses was the admission of several of the members who remained here for the week end.

The primary bill, introduced by Representative J. R. Jones, of Plymouth, it is understood was discussed at the caucus yesterday but no decision was reached on it. Several of the members have stated they oppose the enactment of such a law.

Caucus Chairman Jones has not called any meetings of the majority members for next week, he said today. It is understood the democrats intend to push consideration of the Davis bill, now ready for passage in the house, before taking up any other important measure.

No Republican Caucus.

The republican members of the house have not caucused since the opening of the session when its slate was prepared, and Representative Eschbach, floor leader of the minority, declared it was his intention not to call a meeting if he could avoid it.

The introduction of bills for statewide prohibition, for creation of a board of conciliation and mediation, and probably of the two and a half cent passenger fare measure, are anticipated next week by leaders. A rural credits bill also may be among the more important to be introduced.

Prohibition Bill Ready.

Officers of the Indiana Anti-Saloon league have announced a prohibition bill will be ready for introduction. It will be modeled after laws that several states have. Two other liquor measures regarded as drastic have been introduced so far, the Edwin Davis measure to abolish "free lunches" and the Wm. Habermel bill to make "Dry" territory "dry" and also to prevent druggists from selling intoxicants, without great risk except for medicinal, scientific and industrial purposes.

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4.)

TOLEDO NEWS-BEE GIVEN HEAVY FINE

Toledo, Ohio, Jan. 23.—The Toledo News-Bee was fined $7,500 and N. D. Cochran, editor, was fined $200 by Judge Killits today in the United States district court on charges of contempt growing out of comments on Judge Killits conduct of the case involving the three-cent all day street car fare ordinance.

"The News-Bee misrepresented the facts in the case that was before the court," Judge Killits said.

The court held that the paper was guilty on three counts. The judge said that Mr. Cochran was only the instrument, although willing, of a big corporation.

FIGHT ON PATRONAGE SEEMS NEAR AN END

Washington, Jan. 23.—Evidence that a so-called patronage fight between President Wilson and the senate is either being settled or abandoned was seen in official circles today in the indefinite postponement of the inquiry by a sub-committee into the president's constitutional powers in making recess appointments.

Chairman Culberson said no time had been fixed for the sub-committee to meet again and a session called for today was abandoned.

As a result of charges of a deficiency in the accounts of the public works department of the Dominican republic, Secretary Bryan has ordered an investigation which is now in progress under the direction of Assistant Secretary Osborne. Details are being withheld at present, but it is understood the alleged discrepancy is about $8,000 and that it relates to expenditures made by Dominical officials or Americans appointed by and responsible to the Dominican government, over whom the United States government had no direct control.

THAW ON WAY TO NEW YORK

Legal Status of White's Slayer Undergoes Some Rapid Changes.

SURRENDER TO GOTHAM OFFICIALS

He Evades Caress of Elderly Woman Who Tries to Kiss Him.

Concord, N. H., Jan. 23.—Harry K. Thaw was returned to the custody of New York state officials here today. The formalities which made effective more than sixteen months of legal effort by the New York authorities occupied less than five minutes. Thaw, who has been living in Manchester for several months, was brought to this city in custody of Policeman Drew, who has acted as his custodian since Thaw's arrest at Colebrook, Sept. 10, 1913.

After receiving the mandate of the United States supreme court, Judge Aldrich, of the federal court, placed the prisoner in charge of Mr. Drew in his capacity as sheriff of Coos county. Sheriff Drew then gave Thaw into the custody of Sheriff Hornback, of Duchess county, New York, under the extradition warrant granted by Governor Felker in December, 1913.

William T. Jerome, special prosecutor from New York, and his party, arrived at 10 o'clock and expected to reach New York on the return trip at 10:10 tonight.

Some Rapid Changes.

Within five minutes Thaw's legal status underwent three changes. He was arraigned before Judge Edgar Aldrich, of the United States district court, as a federal prisoner, by order of the court was surrendered to the state of New Hampshire and, finally, upon the presentation of the New York warrant for his arrest as a fugitive from justice, which was accompanied by Governor Felker's order for his extradition, he was given into the custody of Sheriff Hornback, of Dutchess county, New York. Thaw arrived here this afternoon and was taken in an automobile to the court house. A small crowd that had met him at the station followed. William

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4).

INTEREST IS INTENSE DESPITE SMALL CROWD

Inclement Weather Reduces Attendance But Fails to Check Enthusiasm at Tabernacle.

TABERNACLE PROGRAM.

7:30 p. m.—Song service led by Mr. Jones. Dr. Lyon speaks on "The Story of a Father's Love."

Friday's Figures.

Previous decisions	1,235
Yesterday's decisions	36
Total	1,271
Collection	$22.65

Sunday.

10:45 a. m.—Union service. Dr. Lyon will speak on "Ability and Responsibility."

3:00 p. m.—Men's meeting. Dr. Lyon will give his great sermon on "Booze."

3:00 p. m.—Women's meeting at First Presbyterian church. Mrs. Barr will speak.

7:00 p. m.—Mass meeting. Dr. Lyon will speak on "The Great Election."

Although the attendance was the smallest since the beginning of the campaign as a result of the snow storm, the meeting Friday night at the tabernacle was perhaps the most enthusiastic that has been held.

Thirty-six went forward after a heart to heart talk by Dr. Milford H. Lyon. There also was a testimony meeting conducted by Loren G. Jones, affording those in the audience an opportunity of telling what Christ had done for them.

"I came to Fort Wayne seven years ago a hopeless, helpless drunkard," one man in the choir testified. "I was saved at the mission on Columbia street. I have been inspired and encouraged to go on for Christ."

"That man who has just testified is my husband," a little woman seated on the west side of the big platform exclaimed. "Women, you should pray for your husbands."

Little Boy Testifies.

A little boy seated with Mr. Jones' sunbeams and moonbeams gave the following testimony: "I want to thank God for what He has done for me and my family."

"I want to thank God for winning children," declared Rev. T. M. Hill. "That boy who has just testified has been the means of leading his father to Christ."

Remarkable testimonials were given. One man said he had come forty-five miles to attend the meeting, notwithstanding the snow storm that was raging. One woman said she had come twenty-two miles to get an inspiration from the meeting.

A large per cent. of those in the tabernacle were in tears as Dr. Lyon played on the heartstrings of his audience. He told of many touching incidents that had occurred during his ministry. The evangelist did not preach Friday night. He talked—a heart to heart talk.

A Beautiful Picture.

A beautiful picture was presented when the evangelist in illustrating the grace of God suddenly reached in his pocket and pulled out a quarter. Then he picked out the smallest of the moonbeams. Wealthy Carrel, the four-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carrel, 2301 Jane street, pretty, plump, curly-haired baby, toddled to the platform and Dr. Lyon put his arms around her, gave her the coin and then planted a kiss upon her chubby cheek. The performance was greeted with an outburst of applause and embarrassed and just a little frightened the little girl marched down from the platform. When the reporters asked her for her father's first name she replied, "Papa." Finally a minister seated in the rear of the press table came to the rescue of the reporters and supplied the necessary information.

"Don't turn away carelessly from this message tonight," the evangelist pleaded in giving the invitation. "Sooner than you think you are going to face eternity."

Two Young Men the First.

Two well dressed young men were the first to go forward and grip the hand of the evangelist. Then, from about the middle of the auditorium a young man who had served some time in the penitentiary came forward. Then several

SOME FLASHES FROM DR. LYON'S SERMONS

You don't need to understand how God saves you, but that He will save you.

• • •

You are not condemned for doing wrong, but the condemnation is for rejecting God's grace.

• • •

God sometimes answers our prayers by refusing.

• • •

You need God's grace in adversity.

• • •

Friend, you are born, but not buried.

• • •

Our faith in God must combine two elements: A belief in His willingness to save and His power to save. Neither one of these would be of benefit without the other.

• • •

The nearest approach we have on earth to the divine grace is the relation of the mother to the child.

• • •

It was not the wealth of Pharaoh's daughter that prompted the faithful care of the mites for the infant Moses, found by the river's bank. It was the motherly power of mother love.

• • •

The business man, amid the sharp, unscrupulous competition of the modern commercial world, needs every day the help that Christ alone can give.

church, but who never yielded her life to Christ. One day her little boy was run over by a train and both of his limbs were crushed off. That night God in His mercy, called the little sufferer home, but he died without the comforting word and the consoling touch which only mother could bring.

"In that hour when she needed the sustaining grace of God, having so often thrust it aside, she was unable either to

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5.)

Evangelist Kisses Pretty Little Tot

CONRAD SAYS HE SHOT SELF

Man Who Told Thrilling Tale of Holdup Confesses Deed.

SAYS HE TRIED TO COMMIT SUICIDE

Is Moved to Tell Truth by Fact That Innocent Were Suspected.

Moved, as he says, by the fact that innocent men under suspicion were brought before him to be identified as having been the man who shot him in an attempt at highway robbery, Thomas Conrad confessed Saturday afternoon to Detective Sergeant Joseph Brennan and Police Surgeon J. Frank Dinnen that the story of the hold-up was a pure fabrication and that he had shot himself in an attempt to commit suicide.

Conrad's story fully verified the theory the police had entertained from the first that Conrad had shot himself and had not been shot in a struggle with a highwayman at 9:30 o'clock Thursday night at the corner of Montgomery and Clinton streets.

Had Long Contemplated Deed.

Conrad made his first confession to Police Surgeon Dinnen and then asked Detective Brennan, to whom he related the circumstances.

He says he purchased his revolver in Logansport, Ind., five weeks ago and that he had contemplated ending his life because of trouble with his wife, who had left him, and is now in Columbus, Ohio. He says that after shooting himself he threw away the revolver, just where he doesn't know. A search by police in the neighborhood where the shooting occurred has failed to discover

[illegible] he was

FEDERALS OUTLINE RELIEF THEY WANT

Demand That Organized Baseball Be Estopped from Harassing Them.

Chicago, Jan. 23.—Endeavoring to clear up as Judge Landis requested, just what the court should write into a restraining order/ "should one be issued" E. E. Gates, of Indianapolis today in the federal league's anti-trust suit against organized baseball stated the measure of relief desired at once by the plaintiff. The order, he said, should restrain the clubs of organized baseball from harrassing the plaintiff, from tampering with or inducing players to leave its ranks and from prosecuting or initiating a multiplicity of lawsuits.

"We are not seeking to stop the defendants from operating their usual business," said Gates. "We do not ask that they be prevented from carrying out their training plans, nor or in the end. But we do ask that they be temporarily stopped from going into various state courts and getting injunctions against our players. What harm can it do the defendant if this court says 'wait until the general questions involved are settled.'"

Judge Landis again declared the question of jurisdiction to be unsettled and Quincy A. Myers, former chief justice of the Indiana supreme court, cited authorities in answer to the defendant's doubts concerning the inter-state commerce laws as applied to labor. Judge Myers charged that the exception of labor noted in the Clayton act was "only a sop to organized labor" and doubted its force.

SEVENTEEN BELOW ZERO.

Western Missouri and Kansas Getting Very Cold Winter.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 23.—The cold wave that struck Kansas and western Missouri yesterday brought the mercury down today to from 0 to 17 degrees below. Less than [illegible] the lowest point in [illegible] more than five hours [illegible] at Kansas City, Mo.

SEEKS $25,000 IN ALIENATION SUIT

[illegible] Jan. 23.—Fred O. [illegible]

LAST MINUTE NEWS

ANARCHY, PANIC AND DISORDER NOW REIGN.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Anarchy, panic and disorder are said to reign in Mexico City by dispatches from Vera Cruz today to the Carranza agency here. Rafael Zubaran, Carranza's minister of the interior, charges many women in the capital are near death from their treatment at the hands of Villa troops.

BLAST OF DYNAMITE WRECKS COURT HOUSE

[illegible] Jan. 23.—A charge of [illegible]

WORSE IN POLAND THAN IN BELGIUM

[illegible]

FACES A MASS OF TESTIMONY

Wilson Must Act on Literacy Test Before Next Thursday.

COULD HARDLY BE PASSED OVER VETO

House Sends $101,000,000 Army Bill to Senate for Action.

Washington, Jan. 23.—President Wilson had before him today a mass of testimony in the form of arguments for and against the literacy test provision of the immigration bill which he is considering in connection with his action on the measure. The arguments were submitted at a hearing he gave yesterday to labor leaders, publicists and social workers, some of whom urged him to sign the bill and others to veto it.

President Wilson has until midnight next Thursday to act on the bill. If he fails to sign or veto the measure by that time it then automatically becomes law. What the president will do with the bill still was problematical today, although he is known to oppose the literacy test provision and has on more than one occasion strongly intimated that he would veto the measure because of that feature.

In congressional circles today discussion continued over the possibilities of passing the bill over the president's veto and while its supporters believed it could be done, opponents were certain it would be impossible. Passage of a similar bill over President Taft's veto because of the literacy test failed in congress almost two years ago on account of the lack of the necessary two-thirds vote in the house. The senate, however, repassed the bill.

NOW GOES TO THE SENATE.

House Passes $101,000,000 Army Bill Without Roll Call.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The army appropriation bill carrying $101,000,000, to provide for the running of the military establishment the next fiscal year, went to the senate today from the house, where it was passed without a roll call last night. The senate will refer the bill to its military committee for report. Despite efforts on the part of advocates to secure larger appropriations for strengthening the military arm, they were unsuccessful and the bill went through the house with but few changes from the form in which it came from the military affairs committee. When the bill is taken up for consideration in the senate it is expected the fight for an increased military establishment will be continued. Organized labor won its fight for the adoption of an amendment which would prohibit the use of stop watches and other "speeding up" devices in connection with the so-called sicentific management system in army arsenals and shops. Another amendment would require that all munitions of war provided for in the bill be manufactured in government plants.

MEDILL M'CORMICK MAKES EXPLANATION

Progressive Says He Gave No Pledge as to Future Party Affiliation.

Chicago, Jan. 23.—Medill McCormick, former Illinois national committeeman of the progressive party and progressive member of the Illinois legislature, today issued a statement explaining his acceptance of the invitation to attend the caucus of republican legislators at Springfield and his efforts to aid in organizing the lower house of the Illinois general assembly. He said:

"The great number of letters which I have received from republicans, as well as from progressives, all over the country show that undue importance has been given to my participation in the republican caucus of the Illinois house of representatives because of the unintentional misquotation of my statement to the caucus on the part of correspondents, who, of course, were not present. A purely personal reference to the pleasure of association with old friends belonging to the party of my fathers has been made to imply that we gave obligations regarding our future party affiliations. We gave none and none was asked of us."

Mr. McCormick then said he and Mr. Hicks, an associate progressive, were confronted with the duty of breaking a deadlock over the speakership in the assembly. Referring to the future of the progressive party he said:

"It may be that in 1916 neither of the older parties will adopt a program or put forward candidates who can be approved by the progressive national convention, but if either of the older parties do so, it is probable that it will secure the support of the majority of the progressives. Some few, of course, especially in states like California, Colorado and Pennsylvania, will go to the democratic party; some few, in states like New York, Indiana and Ohio, will go to the republican party without reference to collective action by the majority."

The American Insurance union has chartered a special car to go to Wabash on February 3 to attend a banquet to be given by the Wabash union on that night.

No Charge for Examination.
ROGERS
Anthony Hotel Bldg.

Our Half-Price O'coat Sale

Brings the men whether we have sunshine, rain or snow storms. Our bargains are high-class bargains; bargains in the kind of overcoats and suits you are proud to wear. Forget all other clothing sales for the time being, and bear in mind that until February 1st, the day we invoice, you can buy Hart Schaffner & Marx fine $20 silk-trimmed balmacaans at **$10;** their fine suits as low as $9.60. One of their beautiful English curl overcoats at **$20.** A Carr. Melton at **$28.** A suit of $3.00 Roxford underwear at **$1.50,** etc., etc., etc. Store Open Until Ten o'Clock Tonight.

Patterson-Fletcher Company

GERMAN SOLDIERS CAPTURE A SPY IN POLAND.

WILHELMINA ALLOWED TO PASS UNMOLESTED

England in New Fear of a Concerted Onslaught from Clouds By German Aircraft.

New York, Jan. 23.—Two steamers flying the American flag soon will be at sea, each bound for Germany and each sailing with the avowed purpose of testing the right of the British government to interfere under conditions with American shipping.

The Dacia, cotton laden, from Galveston, waiting moderation in the weather to up-anchor, will determine the question of giving American registry to a German vessel, and the voyage of the Wilhelmina from New York last night for Hamburg with American foodstuffs will decide, it is said, whether Great Britain can stop American vessels from carrying to Germany American goods destined for consumption by the civilian and not the military population of that country.

The Dacia, a German steamer, took American registry since the beginning of the war. The British government says it will stop her and test the case before a prize court.

Great Britain has said nothing as to her course in the case of the Wilhelmina. This steamer passed a British cruiser just outside New York harbor last night and was not molested. She may, of course, be held up when she reaches the other side and tries to enter a German port.

WAITS FOR FAIR WEATHER.

Dacia Ready to Sail as Soon as Stiff Norther Abates.

Galveston, Texas, Jan. 23.—The American steamship Dacia, which cleared for Rotterdam yesterday with a cargo of 11,000 bales of cotton for trans-shipment for Bremen, was still at her dock here early today and indications were she will not sail today as had been intended. A strong norther blew nearly all night, making the gulf at the harbor entrance very rough and it was likely that the Dacia would not sail until the weather moderated.

REPORTS SEEM UNFOUNDED.

Rumor of Zeppelins Over East Coast of England Not Borne Out.

London, Jan. 23.—The recent activities of German aerial raiders continue to hold public attention in England to the ever present fear of a concerted onslaught from the clouds.

Last night there were reports from the east coast of England that German Zeppelins again were flying over Norfolk headed in a southerly direction and a note of alarm ran through the country. Hurried investigation, however, brought no confirmation and this morning the reports seemed to have been unfounded.

Eighty Bombs at Dunkirk.

But yesterday did see a fatal German air raid on Dunkirk, France. A group of airmen threw 80 bombs on this French port. Six persons were killed and sixteen wounded. A Zeppelin was reported over the British channel and Ostend is credited with seeing one this morning.

Following the German air raid on Norfolk the early part of this week, this renewal of activity in the air is causing sharp anxiety in England.

A report from Constantinople on military developments has come to hand by way of Amsterdam. It avoids any reference to the recent Russian claims of decisive victories at Kara-Urgan and Sari-Kamysh, but on the contrary recites a Russian defeat in the Caucasus, and says that in Arabia the Turks have defeated certain British contingents.

PRIZES ARE AWARDED AT POULTRY SHOW

Large crowds visited the poultry show Saturday, which was regarded as the record day of the exhibition. A. H. Hamlin and D. E. Hale completed the judging late Friday evening, the prize for the champion bird being awarded to E. M. Sherbondy, of Peru. The first prize for the champion female bird was awarded to Theodore Ebert, a Fort Wayne resident. The prize for the champion pen was awarded to O. C. Bice, also of Fort Wayne.

shown at a poultry show in this city, many of them having taken prizes at shows much bigger than the one here.

The birds that have won the prizes have been tagged so that the visitors may be able to tell the prize birds. She show will close Sunday evening.

RAIL MILL WILL OPEN.

New Steel Industry at Gary to Resume Operations.

Gary, Ind., Jan. 23.—The Gary rail mill closed for three months is to be opened on February 8 and other departments of the Illinois Steel company's plant will take on more men within a few weeks, according to an announcement made here today by [illegible]. The [illegible]

OPEN HOUSE WILL BE HELD AT HIGH SCHOOL

Public Invited to Inspect Departments on Tuesday Evening.

The second annual open evening of the manual training department of the local high school will be held Tuesday evening, January 26, from 7:30 o'clock until 9. The exhibit for the public inspection will be broadened considerably over last year for in addition to the shops and mechanical drawing rooms, there will also be in operation the following: Domestic art department, domestic science department, both rooms of the freehand drawing department. The new lunch room will also be open and the ladies who are regularly in charge will be on hand to greet the people and ready to serve, at the regular prices, hot drinks and any of the delicacies usually served to the students.

In all the departments students selected from all the classes will be at work to show the variety of work which is offered the student during their four year course. In the drawing rooms several finished pieces will be exhibited on the walls. In the machine room several senior boys will be at work at the machines and the junior boys will be at work in the pattern shop. All visitors will be given the opportunity of seeing the work of a moulder in detail.

The exhibition is intended to give the public, and especially the parents of the students, a chance to see the various departments in operation as they would find them at work any time during the day. Needless to say the exhibit of finished products will be entirely the work of students. Preparations are being made to take care of a large crowd. The attendance this year will no doubt excel the one of last year, which was estimated between 1,200 and 1,500 people.

MERCURY WILL DROP TO THE ZERO MARK

Zero weather is promised for tonight by Prognosticator W. S. Palmer. True to the prediction made Friday by the weather bureau, the cold wave followed close on the heels of the terrific snowstorm that visited this section Friday. The mercury Saturday morning got down as low as 11 above, where it remained stationary for some time. Zero weather is scheduled to arrive before midnight. About twelve inches of snow fell Friday.

MEMBERSHIP GROWING.

At a meeting of the Allen County Automobile Owners' association Friday evening President A. L. Randall announced that the membership has grown to 400. It expressed the opinion that 1,000 members could easily be secured.

Martin H. Luecke, W. D. Henderson and S. M. Hench, members of the legislative committee, reported that there would be many amendments to the [illegible]

INTEREST IS INTENSE DESPITE SMALL CROWD

(Continued from Page 1.)

receive it or offer to others loving ministry," Dr. Lyon said.

As a contrast the evangelist told of a beautiful little girl seven years old being stricken down with diphtheria. After much suffering she died and on account of the nature of the disease it was impossible to have any services in the home.

Dr. Lyon said that after the little casket had been lowered in the grave and the scripture read the Christian mother and father knelt by it and poured out their hearts to God. They thanked the heavenly Father for the seven beautiful years that they had had the presence and companionship of the dear child and though their hearts were bleeding with sorrow, the bereaved father exclaimed: "Oh, Father, we trust her in Thy care. We know that with Thee she will be better off than she could have been with us. Help us to live such earnest Christian lives that we may be worthy to meet Thee and her in heaven."

Audience in Tears.

As the evangelist was telling these two pathetic and touching incidents there were very few dry eyes in the audience. "That father and mother had the grace of God," said Dr. Lyon.

For three nights three young women have tried to get inside of the tabernacle, but because of the tremendous crowds and their late arrival, they were turned away and were not permitted to enter. On Thursday night they went early and although they were unable to get a seat they were permitted to stand on the east side of the big platform under the chorus. When Dr. Lyon gave the invitation on that night they were the first to go forward and give their hearts to Christ.

Pulls New "Stunt."

Mr. Jones pulled off a new "stunt" Friday evening during the song service. He called on the members of each denomination to sing alone. There seemed to be more Methodists present Friday evening than from any other denomination. Prayer was offered by Rev. W. N. Sherrill, pastor of the United Brethren church, of Churubusco. Rev. Sherrill's brother, Rev. J. L. Sherrill, pastor of the Baptist church, of Churubusco, also was in attendance at the meeting Friday evening. It is not often that two brothers are pastors of different churches in the same town.

Mrs. Jones reports that a most remarkable meeting was held Friday at the Wayne Overall company's plant at the noon hour. Mrs. Jones was in charge. The meeting lasted for forty minutes and an invitation was extended for the party to return at an early date.

Mrs. Daisy Barr is spending Saturday with her husband and son at Fairmount, but will return in time for the women's meeting to be held at the First Presbyterian church Sunday afternoon. Mrs. Barr's son, E. Raymond Barr, has been attending private school and has gone home to spend the day. Mr. Barr is at the present time a state accountant, although for years he was engaged in the newspaper business.

Entertained at Anthony.

About one hundred young women attended a tea at 4 o'clock Friday evening at the Anthony hotel in honor of Mrs. Barr and Mrs. Jones. The hostesses were Misses Lucile Vail, Mildred Bowser, Virginia Carey, Ruth Riker and Julia Kelsey. A musical program was given by Miss Vail, soprano, and Mrs. Emil Verweire Williams, pianist.

For Boys and Girls.

A special meeting for boys and girls was held at the tabernacle Saturday afternoon. Prizes were given to the public school having the largest delegation. Another prize was given to the school sending the greatest per cent.

A delegation from Ossian will attend the services Saturday evening in a body. Members of the Lyon party held a meeting at 12:30 o'clock Saturday at the Fort Wayne box factory.

START

The NEW YEAR RIGHT

Get all your bills in one. We will loan you the necessary money on your household goods, pianos, teams etc., quickly and privately without removal.

$35.00 Total Cost $4.80

(For Three Months)

Any amount from $5.00 to $150.00 at proportionate legal rates and longer time if desired.

Call, write or telephone

FT. WAYNE LOAN CO.

Rm. 1206, Rooms 9, 700 Chicago Bl[dg.]

REFUSES TO PERMIT KILLING OF CATTLE

Veterinarians Are Meeting With Opposition at the Byall Farm.

Refusal on the part of Howard S. Byall to sign the necessary papers giving the government veterinarians permission to kill the cattle on his farm, eight miles west of Fort Wayne, that are infected with the hoof and mouth disease has caused some delay and there is much doubt whether he will permit his cattle to be disposed of in this manner.

Dr. W. F. Myers, county and state veterinarian, stated Saturday morning that he believed Byall would yield. Immediately after the signing of the papers giving consent, the cattle will be killed and buried in the trench which has already been dug.

It is the first time since the outbreak of the hoof and mouth disease that there has been serious opposition to the killing of the infected cattle, although farmers have held several meetings at which time the policy of the government in handling the disease has been severely criticised.

The six head of cattle and twelve hogs on the Byall farm that are infected have been appraised at $529. Byall, according to Dr. Myers, insists that the money be paid to him before the cattle is killed. This is contrary to the policy of the government and the request was refused, which is given as the real reason for Byall hesitating. Byall has been told that the money has been appropriated for this purpose and that he need have no fear but that it will be forthcoming. Government veterinarians made another appeal to Byall Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Albert J. Black, wife of County Commissioner Black, who underwent an operation at St. Joseph's hospital, Thursday, is getting along nicely.

ADVENTURES OF JOHNNY MOUSE.

MEGS
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST
1012 CALHOUN STREET
LYRIC THEATER BLDG.
WHERE FORT WAYNE

15,000 INJURED BY QUAKE NOW IN ROME

Woman Sees Her Seven Children Die Around Her, One by One.

Rome, Jan. 23.—(9:10 a. m.)—The number of injured who have been brought here from the earthquake zone to be cared for has now reached 15,000. Sixty of the wounded have been placed in the building given by Dr. Bertrand Tipple, of Syracuse, N. Y., pastor of the American Methodist church here. Dr. Tipple's wife has returned from the earthquake district and has assumed direction of this impromptu hospital.

A pitiful case which has been brought to the notice of the authorities is that of Maria Irti, who was extricated after seven days burial in the ruins of the town of Ortucchio, southeast of Avezzano. During that time she saw her seven children die around her one by one and her grief over their loss and the fact that she was powerless to help them has driven her mad. Mrs. Irti has to be constantly watched because she springs at others of the wounded in the belief that they are persecuting her. Her husband is working in America and a few days before the earthquake she received from him 3,000 francs ($600) which thus far has not been recovered.

DEPUTIES ARE GIVEN TASTE OF JAIL LIFE

Thirty-two Facing Arraignment on the Charges of Murder.

New Brunswick, N. J., Jan. 23.—Thirty-two deputy sheriffs of Middlesex county, employed by a private detective agency to guard the fertilizer plant of the American Agricultural Chemical company at Roosevelt, N. J., spent the night in the county jail here and faced arraignment today on charges of murder. The deputies, it is alleged, all participated in the shooting at Roosevelt last Tuesday in which nineteen strikers were wounded, two of them dying of their wounds.

Altogether fifty-four warrants have been issued in connection with the shooting. Of these twenty-two charged the deputies with manslaughter. On this charge the men were arraigned several days ago and released in $2,000 bond each. They then returned to their posts at Roosevelt. The entire twenty-two, it was said, were among the number arrested on murder charges last night. So far as is known, there have never been before in the history of the state so many arrests on murder charges of men involved in a single case.

More than 1,600 motorcycles have just been ordered by the Russian army from England.

NOTICE!

If your are moving phone 173, The Sentinel, so you will not miss an issue. 4-9-tf

Borrow Now
$5 to $100
PAY LATER

If short of funds through any cause, we'll make it convenient for you to get a loan here. We do it in our usual private and confidential manner.

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Small charge for papers, etc. No deductions. You get the full amount asked for.

If you own furniture, a piano or like chattels or have steady employment, we make you the advance on your own note.

Loans made in towns on all steam or interurban roads.

Indiana Loan Co.
211-212 SHOAFF BLDG.

NEWS OF FORT WAYNE'S NEIGHBORS

EVANGELISTS AT SOUTH WHITLEY.

Much Interest in Series of Services at Booneville Church.

South Whitley, Ind., Jan. 23.—C. E. Strawbridge, postman evangelist of Lima, O., assisted by Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Conner, of the same city, are conducting a series of meetings at the Booneville Christian church, with an attendance each evening far surpassing the attendance of any similar series of meetings held here for several years.

On Sunday the church will be the scene of a social gathering as well, for dinner will be served in the basement at the noon hour, and in the afternoon Mr. Strawbridge will deliver his famous "booze" sermon, "Is the Saloon a Respectable Place of Business?" The meetings will continue at the Booneville church until Sunday evening, Jan. 31.

COLUMBIA CITY WOMAN WEDS.

Columbia City, Ind., Jan. 23.—Edith Brown Kirkwood, the second daughter of Eli W. Brown, deceased, former editor and publisher of The Post, was united in marriage at the residence of the Brown girls in Riverside, Illinois, to Mr. William F. Kirkwood, of the University of Minnesota, the Rev. Alfred Waldo, of the Riverside Presbyterian church officiating. Immediately following the ceremony they departed for St. Paul, where Mr. Kirkwood had provided a lovely new home at 1376 Grantham street, not far from the college campus. The groom is perhaps the best known newspaper man in his section of the state. Mrs. Kirkwood's first husband was the Rev. Samuel K. Kirkwood, who died in 1907 at Seattle. He was a cousin of William P. and they were very great friends. Mrs. Kirkwood was employed as society editor of the Chicago Times-Herald when first married and after the death of her husband returned to Chicago and accepted a position with the Tribune which she filled continuously until the present.

IN NOBLE COUNTY 70 YEARS.

Albion, Ind., Jan. 23.—Funeral services were held here today for Mrs. Emily M. Wheeler Spencer, widow of the late Ed B. Spencer, of Kendallville, and one of the pioneer women of Noble county. She was 89 years old and was a native of Pennsylvania and came in 1841 with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Truman Wheeler, to Steuben county. The family resided there until 1844, when they came to Allen township, this county. In her early life Mrs. Spencer was a school teacher and to her belongs the distinction of having taught the first school upon the present site of Kendallville. She was united in marriage in 1850 to Mr. Spencer and to them seven children were born. They lived in Albion, Jefferson and Allen townships at various periods until 1890, when they moved to Kendallville, where Mr. Spencer built the Spencer opera house. He died ten years ago, since which time Mrs. Spencer had made her home in this city. The remains were buried in Mt. Pleasant cemetery.

BIG SUIT IS TRANSFERRED.

Warsaw, Ind., Jan. 23.—A suit for $10,000 of Marie Burlach, by her next friend, Charles Burlach, against the Chicago, South Bend & Northern Indiana Railway company, was filed in the Kosciusko circuit court on Friday afternoon on a change of venue from Elkhart county, attorneys for both plaintiff and defendant asking for the change of venue. Marie Burlach, aged 19, of Nappanee, is suing the railway company for $10,000 damages, for injuries sustained when a heavy iron fare registering box in one of the South Bend summer street cars became loosened and fell with much force upon the young lady.

AGED WOMAN IS DEAD.

Kendallville, Ind., Jan. 23.—Mrs. Nancy Howenstein, age 69 years, is dead at the home of her sister, Mrs. Mary Schroeder, corner Railroad and Dowling streets, from a serious attack of paralysis which she suffered during the evening. Mrs. Howenstein arose from her bed at the usual hour and was apparently in the best of health. She left the house for a moment, when she was suddenly attacked and fell to the ground helpless. The remains were taken to Huntington today for burial.

RAISE PORTLAND QUARANTINE.

Portland, Ind., Jan. 23.—Barring conditions at present unforseen, city health authorities have announced that they expect to remove all restriction against churches, picture shows and other places of public gathering Sunday and would permit the schools to be reopened next Monday. No public gatherings have been permitted here during the past week because of a smallpox scare. However, the disease has so far been confined to one patient.

ENGAGEMENT IS ANNOUNCED.

Bluffton, Ind., Jan. 23.—Miss Marie Anderson entertained a small party of her friends at a luncheon at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Anderson, in Villa North, and announced to them her betrothal to Mr. Everett Brown, a son of Mrs. Christine Brown, who resides at 518 West Market street. The wedding will take place on February 18, at the bride's home.

HURT PLAYING IN STREET.

Huntington, Ind., Jan. 23.—Claude Trovinger, aged 12, was seriously hurt when he was struck by an automobile while trying to tie his sled to a rapidly moving sleigh in the street here. Walter Brasleton, jr., driving his father's car ran into the lad. The lad's back and face were severely bruised and it is believed he has internal injuries.

STILL BEATING HIS TAXES.

Huntington, Ind., Jan. 23.—A discrepancy of $13.55 between the accounts of the auditor and the treasurer of Huntington county is explained by the fact that a man who two years ago received a warrant for that amount for jury service has not had it cashed because he is delinquent in his taxes and the warrant will be applied on that indebtedness whenever presented. He still carries the warrant.

MADE HIS HOME WITH NEGROES.

Van Wert, O., Jan. 23.—John Voorhis, an 11-yearold lad who had been making his home with a family of negroes of Keartown, a suburb, has been arraigned in the probate court and ordered held for his father, who is expected here today from Sidney, O., from which place the lad ran off several months ago. He had been selling newspapers here and had failed to account for the money.

FLAG TO GENEVA LODGE.

Geneva, Ind., Jan. 23.—The local K. of P. lodge has received notice that it has been awarded a flag, having taken in the largest number of new members in the last six weeks of any lodge in the state, its size.

MONROEVILLE NEWS.

Monroeville, Ind., Jan. 23.—Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Niemeyer entertained at 6 o'clock dinner Sunday evening the following guests: Fred Niemeyer and family, John Heinfeldt and family, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Pichl, and son Omar, Miss Reuille, Miss Mae Dimb and Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Mells.

Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] were called to [illegible] ers of the Monroeville Base Ball association will be held in the band hall next Tuesday evening.

W. A. Sunday, Wm. McCurdy and Mr. Fogle, of Churubusco, stopped off here en route home from Lima Friday. They were driving home in a large funeral car purchased by Mr. Sunday at Lima.

Miss Lucy Jones has resigned her position at Kirk & Sons store and has gone to Milford, Ill., where she will stay with a sister for some time.

A number of young people enjoyed a social time and [illegible] at the home of [illegible] ler, Elva Myers, Verona Heinfeldt, Jack Beaudiot, Leland Brown, Arthur Johnson, Albert Mumper, Vane Freidline, Andy Mumper, Paul Ellison, John Mumper and Chas. Savio.

Mrs. John Morgan, of Delphos, was the guest of Mrs. Ed Zinn Wednesday of this week.

Mrs. E. E. Wright, who has been visiting relatives in Fort Wayne, returned home Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Seiger, of Monroe [illegible]

Frank Harp, of Rockford, Ohio, spent part of the week with Henry Herman and family.

Mrs. Henry Ehle, of Fort Wayne, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Benj. Crabill.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Miller, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Frank Johnson, at Sturgis, Mich., returned home Wednesday.

Wilbur Silcox, of Raymond, Miss., and Miss Ida Cutler, were united in marriage Wednesday [illegible]

part of the week with Wm. Weyerman and family.

Rose Marquardt and Miss Alma Bauserman are at Three Rivers, Mich., the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Bauserman.

Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Pitsen left Thursday for a visit with relatives at Lima and Collins, Ohio.

Mrs. D. E. Beats was visiting in Fort Wayne Wednesday and [illegible] the musicale [illegible]

Krick at the musicale [illegible] noon, to be given at the [illegible] Fort Wayne.

Frank Cullen has been [illegible] ular agent here for the [illegible] and John R. Ervin will [illegible] the Bernard Serve [illegible]

One quarter of [illegible] dam of Bunker Hill [illegible] Wednesday.

THREE DOCTORS CALLED TO SEE MRS. M. E. LAHRMAN

Fort Wayne Lady Was in Bad Condition When She Went to Inter-State Medical Institution.

Mrs. M. E. Lahrman of Fort Wayne, Ind., had a dreadful skin disease and her face and hands broke out so bad she could not appear in public. Three doctors failed to help her and she finally went to consult the Inter-State doctors, those expert medical gentlemen, who have their Fort Wayne institute located at 205 West Berry street.

In a short time the skin cleared up and she is so elated over the treatment that she wrote the following letter for publication:

Fort Wayne, Ind., Jan. 6, 1915.

Dear Doctors:—

About nine months ago I had an eruption which appeared on my face and hands, it became not only very embarrassing but gave me so much discomfort as itched and burned most of the time.

I went to consult and treat with three different doctors but was unable to obtain any relief. Finally seeing by the daily papers that you were making a specialty of treating chronic diseases I decided to give you a trial.

About four weeks ago I called at your office and consulted you. I was impressed with the way you examined my case and decided to treat with you for which I am thankful.

I can truthfully say that I received much benefit at your hands and that you were the first and only doctors who in any way benefited my case.

I feel justified in recommending your services to all my friends and hope this letter will be the means of helping others who are suffering as I did,

Thankfully yours,
MRS. M. E. LAHRMAN,
311 Center Street.

The doctors never make any charge for examination and consultation and the offices are open every week day from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m., and Sunday forenoons.—Adv.

DR. WELLS

Dr. Wells treats all chronic and private diseases of men and women, including Male and Female Weakness, Cancer, Goiter, Rupture, Rectal Diseases, Blood Poison, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Sterility, Discharges, Skin Diseases, Open Sores, Tubercular Glands, Catarrh and Deafness, Eye Diseases, Rheumatism, Lung and Throat Diseases, Tuberculosis Liquor and Opium Habits.

Consultation free and confidential. Hours—9 to 12, 2 to 5 and 7 to 8.
Office, 229 E. Berry St.

PICKARD'S RED TAG SALE

FORMER PRICE 10 00
RED TAG PRICE 7 50

The above is a reproduction (half size) of the clear, honest price tag put on each piece of furniture during our Red Tag Sale.

PICKARD CO.

THE LINCOLN LIFE

Just 9⅓ Years Old

21¾ Million Dollars

Of Insurance In Force

The Company presents herewith a statement of its present financial condition and a comparative record of its splendid growth from year to year. These figures---more eloquent than mere words---give tangible evidence of splendid progress.

Financial Condition December 31, 1914

ASSETS	
First Mortgage Loans (On 391 properties appraised at $4,145,000.)	$1,312,886.59
Real Estate	157,535.46
Municipal and Other Bonds	204,044.78
Cash in Bank, Trust Companies and Office	68,805.01
Loans to Policyholders (Loans not exceeding cash value of the policy.)	144,505.15
Interest Due and Accrued to Dec. 31	29,923.55
Net Deferred and Outstanding Premiums	52,041.16
Premium Notes within Policy Reserves)	20,031.49
Furniture and Fixtures (Cost Over $20,000)	15,245.39
Fire Insurance Premiums Paid in Advance	434.49
	$2,005,453.07

LIABILITIES	
Policy, Disability and Double Indemnity Reserve (on Deposit with State of Indiana)	$1,582,787.00
Present Value of Annuities Certain	1,868.11
Premiums and Interest Paid in Advance	6,319.64
Salaries, Bills and Medical Fees Unpaid	3,076.71
Reserve for Taxes	10,607.64
Death Claims (No Proof Received)	4,000.00
Other Liabilities	12,213.70
Surplus to Protect Policy Holders	384,580.27
	$2,005,453.07

Remarkable Pyramids of Growth

Year Ending December 31.	Premium Income $	Assets $	Policies in Force No.	Insurance in Force $	Surplus to Policyholders $
1906.	63,698.	172,815	894.	1,810,000	152,800.
1908	116,453	295,742	1,931	3,520,000	186,200
1910	183,429	492,991	3,217	5,400,000	220,340
1912	293,596	855,944	5,685	8,600,000	323,293
1914	662,289	2,005,453	14,795	21,746,000	384,580

Opinions of Disinterested Experts

ONE OF THE LIVE WIRES."

"The Lincoln National Life is one of the live wires of the western companies. It is built on a solid foundation and its future is in the hands of men who know how. The growth of the company in premium income in a five-year period has been marvelous."—Insurance Press, New York.

"The Lincoln National is one of the companies that has elicited the admiration of the insurance fraternity, owing to the high character of its management. . . . Their views on the responsibilities of life company officers have impressed policyholders with the fact that their interests are in safe hands.

"The Lincoln Life has been consistently progressive and is one of the choice western companies that is built on bed rock and every piece of material in it is sound."—Western Underwriter, Chicago—May, 1914.

"The Lincoln Life is truly a conspicuous success, and this is more to its credit as it came into being at a time when the life insurance business was literally 'all shot to pieces.' Its management is competent and efficient and deserving of absolute confidence. The company is on the threshold of still greater things and steadily increasing strength and importance."—Rough Notes, Indianapolis—May, 1914.

"Arthur F. Hall, vice-president and general manager, has surrounded himself with good men. They have been leaders in all reform movements in life insurance and they are men whose first concern is the interests of policyholders. Under their management the Lincoln Life is destined to be one of the giants of the west."—Insurance Indicator of Detroit—May, 1914.

"The Lincoln National Life is a clean, progressive company, officered by men thoroughly trained in the school of experience and well qualified to conserve the interests of the policyholders in every respect. Under conservative management it has forged its way along, weighing every move to determine that it was in the right direction, then aggresively and consistently plying all the energy of a well developed agency force to accomplish the results desired, until to-day it stands one of the leading western companies."—Eastern Underwriter of New York—May, 1914.

No life insurance company organized in the last decade has made a more remarkable financial and Insurance record.

Lincoln Life Policies contain more privileges and benefits and fewer restrictions than the policies of other companies. They are even more liberal than the laws require.

THE LINCOLN LIFE

ARTHUR F. HALL, 1st Vice-Pres. and Gen'l Mgr.
FRANKLIN B. MEAD, Secretary and Actuary.
B. PAUL MOSSMAN, 2nd Vice-President.
E. H. REDDING, Asst. Sec'y and Auditor.
WALTER T. SHEPARD, 3rd Vice-Pres. and Mgr. Agencies.
DR. C. H. ENGLISH, Medical Director.
HOWELL C. ROCKHILL, Treasurer.
DANIEL B. NINDE, Counsel.

SAMUEL M. FOSTER, President

Office: Lincoln Life Building East Berry Street Opposite Post Office Fort Wayne, Indiana

THE SENTINEL'S DAILY SCRIPTURE READING.

Luke 1:46-64

46 And Mary said, My soul doth magnify the Lord.

47 And my spirit hath rejoiced in God my Saviour.

48 For he hath regarded the low estate of his handmaiden; for, behold, from henceforth all generations shall call me blessed.

49 For he that is mighty hath done to me great things; and holy is his name.

50 And his mercy is on them that fear him from generation to generation.

51 He hath shewed strength with his arm; he hath scattered the proud in the imagination of their hearts.

52 He hath put down the mighty from their seats, and exalted them of low degree.

53 He hath filled the hungry with good things; and the rich he hath sent empty away.

54 He hath holpen his servant Israel, in remembrance of his mercy;

55 As he spake to our fathers, to Abraham, and to his seed for ever.

56 And Mary abode with her about three months, and returned to her own house.

57 Now Elizabeth's full time came that she should be delivered; and she brought forth a son.

58 And her neighbors and her cousins heard how the Lord had shewed great mercy upon her; and they rejoiced with her.

59 And it came to pass, that on the eighth day they came to circumcise the child; and they called him Zacharias, after the name of his father.

60 And his mother answered and said, Not so; but he shall be called John.

61 And they said unto her, There is none of thy kindred that is called by this name.

62 And they made signs to his father, how he would have him called.

63 And he asked for a writing table, and wrote, saying, His name is John. And they marvelled all.

64 And his mouth was opened immediately, and his tongue loosed, and he spake, and praised God.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1915.

Mr. Carnegie and Indiana Libraries.

One does not hear so much nowadays of Mr. Carnegie's gifts to libraries, since the novelty of the iron master's unique benevolence has worn off somewhat, but that his dollars are still flowing in a plentiful stream into the libraries is shown by the report of the Indiana library commission, which has just been issued. This shows that in the past two years Indiana libraries have received neary $400,000 from the Carnegie library fund. Almost every library that has been established in the state during that time has received a Carnegie gift of from $7,500 to $27,500.

These gifts have gone to the following Indiana libraries: Akron, $12,500; Booneville, $12,000; Brook, $8,000; Carmel, $11,000; Corydon, $7,000; Covington, $10,000; Earl Park, $7,500; Evansville (colored branch), $10,000; Gas City, $12,000; Garrett, $10,000; Gary (Hobart Branch), $16,000; Kendallville, $10,000; Kewana, $8,000; Kingman, $8,000; Kirklin, $7,500; Monon, $10,000; Osgood, $9,000; Plymouth, $15,000; Roachdale, $10,000; Thorntown, $10,000; Valparaiso, $25,000; Waterloo, $9,000; Waveland, $10,000; Westville, $9,000. Carnegie gifts have also been made to these Indiana cities in which buildings have not yet been started: Angola, $10,000; Bloomington, $27,500; Butler, $10,000; Coatesville, $8,000; Lawrenceburg, $11,000; Mitchell, $15,000; Mooresville, $10,000; Oxford, $8,000; Roann, $10,000; Rockville, $12,500; Royal Center, $10,000; Shoals, $10,000; South Whitley, $1,000.

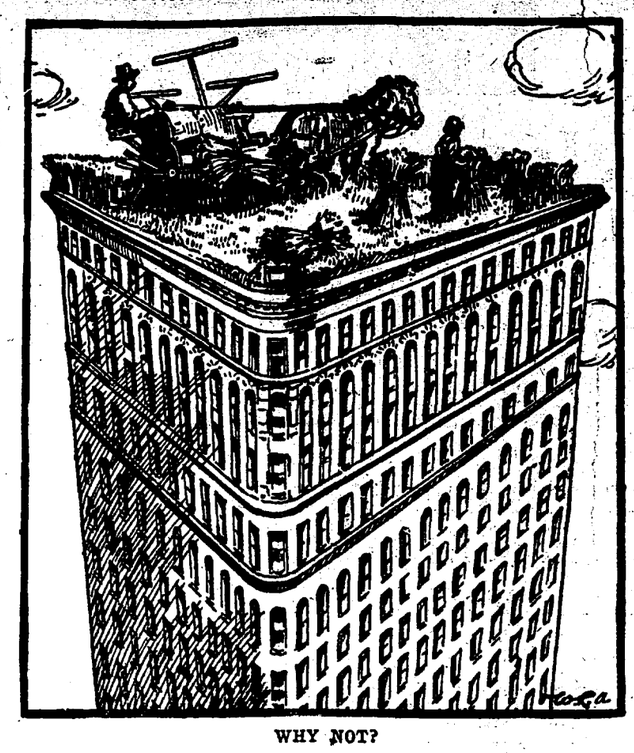
Governor Ralston's insistent stand for a drastic anti-lobbying law will be cordially endorsed over the state, and opposition within the ranks of democratic legislators would do well to take the hint and scamper to cover before the cyclone arrives. The people are pretty generally entertaining the conviction that a paid lobbyist has no businss whatever in the legitimate activities of legislation. He is generally a menace to public interest, whether he is supporting or opposing a proposed measure. The sooner he is driven from the state capital the better. There can be no possible objection to the citizen properly presenting either arguments for or against any measure, but whatever lobbying is done ought to be in the open and above board. That is scarcely possible under any system which permits paid lobbyists to operate.

One after another of the eminent republicans in congress are vociferously assuring us that by reason of that Indianapolis speech President Wilson has spoiled the chaces of his party for winning favor at the elections next year. What is utterly incomprehensible to these old-line party sages is that any president should have the temerity to discuss fairly and plainly and frankly with the people the issues as he sees them without regard to the political effects of such honesty of statement upon his own or his party's future. That is revolutionary and sacreligious disregard of all of the tenets of the political game as they have been taught to play it. The people, on the other hand, are rather likely to endorse the new style of play.

A Chicago clergyman has written Congressman Mann scorning the flower seeds which came to him under the frank of the republican house leader, and advising Mr. Mann that what he really wants is Mann's influence and vote in driving the liquor traffic out of the nation. So virtuous a statesman as the gifted Illinoisan should have discovered long since that seeds distributed by congressmen at Uncle Sam's expense are not so potent in keeping the boys" back in the home district properly lined up as they were in the days of long ago.

In his annual report to the governor, State Oil Inspector Fry shows that net revenue of more than $68,000 was turned over to the state by his department during the year while in 1913 the sum was but $61,000. "Jim" Fry, it is said, is to surrender his inspectorship for another [illegible]

$2.00 WHEAT?



WHY NOT?

Looks as if they are hanging on for $2 wheat—not the little farmers, for 75 per cent. of such have already marketed their wheat, but the fellows who have bought the little farmer's wheat and the big, rich farmers who can afford to hold their wheat.

Great Britain's food supply is said to be down to a sixty-day basis, and when that government enters the market wheat will be worn as necklaces and watch charms, figuratively speaking.

Already, in Chicago, a 70-cent sack of flour costs 90 cents, and bakers will offer a smaller loaf for a bigger price.

And $2 wheat is among the possibilities! South America has a crop somewhat short, and she has her transportation difficulties.

Russia, producing much more wheat than any other country, has her war and transportation difficulties peculiar to herself.

Australia has a crop considerably below the normal. Canada has a fine crop but also her transportation difficulties.

What will the American farmer do if wheat goes to $2?

He'll do what he does when potatoes, for instance, go to $1 per bushel—he'll go mad about wheat, and you'll see wheat growing in fence corners that have always grown elder brush and stone piles.

And wheat will not then bring $2, just as when every farm is packed with potatoes that might bring $1, the price is found to be 20 cents.

But, this time, wheat is a reliable.

It may not stay at $2, but the Swiss, Greek, Italian, Dutch and French governments, now buying American wheat, have got to continue buying it for a long time after the close of the war, whenever that comes.

All the indications are that the American farmer is going to get a very good profit on his wheat for two or three years to come, at least.

What does $2 wheat mean to the American consumer?

It means more bread, cake and pie made at home.

Then there's corn. Corn is the one grain on which we beat even mighty Russia. We eat too much meat and too little corn.

We feed corn nourishment into pigs and then eat it in the form of pork at a tremendously increased price. The pig is a converter.

We pay a big price for the conversion. We simply pay a big price for corn's nutritive elements dignified by the titles, ham, bacon and spare ribs.

The same is true as to the honest bean, at which we laugh.

We love luxuries and are ignorant.

War and hard times at least pound some sense and knowledge into us. Those of us who are merely consumers have got to think and figure.

When food staples take on the character of luxuries, we've got to turn to substitutes that are as good for our physical needs, if we have them.

We've got to squelch our horror of bread that is not pure white, for instance.

THE GREATEST OF OUR TRAVELERS.

(Toledo Blade.)

The extra dollars that increased freight rates bring to the railroads travel a far journey.

Some of them go to new hands, to old hands re-employed. Some go to builders of locomotives, to builders of freight and passenger cars to makers of rails and manufacturers of bridge steel, to dealers in oil and wire and equipment of ten kinds of classes. Some go to the banks to be disbursed in time as dividends. But there is no stopping at these stations. The dollars keep on moving. The butcher and the baker are paid the accounts they have been carrying for the railroad man weeks or months out of work. The locomotive shops put on workmen, the mills and factories. The supply dealers buy a little more actively. They spend a little more liberally upon their families. The shareholders, their dividends assured, open their purses somewhat wider. There is more furniture in the house, perhaps a new machine in the garage, a larger check for the boy or girl at college.

Who can trace these dollars, until, at last, they come back to the shipper? Not the shipper for one, and he would be more than human if he believed that the money he puts into the railroad hopper ever returns to him a particle fatter for its traveling.

THE POSITIVE CHARACTER.

(Indiana Times.)

The positive character is the one which dominates men; the one which commands respect whether its activities lead to high successes or equally conspicuous failures.

Men who have opinions of their own and the backbone to stand by them, to go out and fight for a conviction even if the odds preclude a victory, are the men, who, in the end, win the plaudit and respect of others.

A negative character may never disturb the harmony of the circle in which it moves, but it never gains recognition, or if recognized, it becomes the object of contempt.

It is the positive character to which people turn in emergencies; it is the fighting man who inspires.

Every person should cultivate a positive character. Positiveness is engendered when a person knows his position; when he has investigated;; when he has considered all arguments, held himself open to the "other side of the case"; when he has weighed the facts and found the justifications for his conclusions.

The passive citizen is generally the man who can't find time to go to the polls, who doesn't attend the political rally, who doesn't get out and fight for the best in the field—but always criticises after the election.

There is no one we dread more than the fellow who always agrees with us.

FORT WAYNE BEAUTIFUL VS. SMOKE AND SOOT.

Editor The Sentinel:—I have been reading the articles as written in the columns and some of them surely appeal to me.

[illegible] who in the past have made no effort to reduce the smoke nuisance, rather, the opposite fact is their custom.

I want to ask if this condition is fair. Why not pass an ordinance that will prevent all concerns within the city limits making an unreasonable amount of smoke, thereby putting all concerns on an equal footing which will be fair to the fellow burning a small amount of coal.

It surely is not fair to insist upon the concern down-town burning Pocahontas, or some other smokeless coal, and permit concerns less than a half mile from the court house to burn coal that makes smoke.

This is the thought that the councilmen certainly must consider.

One of the articles printed in this column the other day mentioned that some competent men be sent to other cities to investigate the smoke conditions therein, and ascertain the proper methods to pursue. This seems like a good suggestion and I shall second the motion.

Yours very truly,

C. C. L.

BARN AND CONTENTS BURN.

Fourteen Head of Stock Perish in Fire at the A. A. Hadsell Farm.

The barn and its contents, including five horses and several head of cows and calves were entirely destroyed by fire on the farm of Austin A. Hadsell, of Pleasant township, on Friday. Insurance to the amount of $700 was carried but this will not begin to cover the loss of the five horses.

According to Mr. Hadsell, the origin of the fire is a mystery to his entire family unless it was caused by spontaneous combustion. The structure was beyond saving when the flames were discovered and all efforts to release the stock from the burning building were futile.

FIVE CENTS PROVES IT.

A Generous Offer. Cut out this ad, enclose with 5 cents to Foley & Co., Chicago, Ill., writing your name and address plainly, and receive a free trial package containing Foley's Honey and Tar Compound, for coughs, colds and croup; Foley Kidney Pills, for kidney and bladder complaints, backache, pains in joints, rheumatism; and Foley Cathartic Tablets, a wholesome and thoroughly cleansing cathartic—try all three for 5 cents, the cost of mailing. Sold by Dreier Drug Co.—Adv.

DR. PORTER'S GARAGE BURNS.

An overheated stove in the garage belonging to Dr. M. F. Porter at 207 West Wayne street set fire to the structure at 6:15 o'clock Friday evening and caused a damage of several hundred dollars to his new Oakland car and nearly as much to the building itself. One of the attendants discovered the fire and notified the chauffeur, who succeeded in getting the car out of the building.

Give your children a practical business education and start them on the road to success. [illegible]

Park Board Makes Answer to Inquiries

To the Property Holders of the Weisser Park District:

A series of questions have been propounded to our board by residents of the Weisser park district. It is claimed that many conflicting statements are being made and a prompt reply is therefore solicited. We feel that both sides to this controversy are entitled to all the information we can give them.

Questions and Answers.

Question—How many acres are there now in Weisser park?

Answer—Weisser park now has fifteen acres, Pugh's outlots 4, 5 and 6, each of five acres.

Question—How many acres are to be bought?

Answer—Ten acres; Pugh's outlot No. 3 on the south and No. 7 on the north, each having five acres.

Question—How many acres will the park contain when thus enlarged?

Answer—Twenty-five acres.

Question—How many houses are to be bought on Eckert and Hanna streets, whose outbuildings now back up on Weisser park?

Answer—Seven.

Question—What is to be paid for the ten acres of ground and the seven houses?

Answer—$39,750.

Question—What is to be done with the seven houses that will be purchased?

Answer—They will be sold to the highest bidder at auction and the proceeds will be used to complete the improvements to Weisser park. The sum of $400 has already been offered the board for one of these houses. If the houses and any balance over $14,750 received in the sale of the nineteen lots is not sufficient to finish the park the additional money needed will be taken from our regular park fund.

Question—What is the number, width and depth of the tier of lots at the extreme east of the park you propose to lay out in order to open Gay street and thus get rid of the alley now running along the east end of the park and thus have residences fronting the park at that point instead of the alley as now?

Answer—Nineteen lots, forty feet wide and 143 feet deep. There would be twenty lots, but for the fact that we shall use one lot to extend Drexel avenue into the park, so as to afford direct access to the people living to the east of the park in Drexel's addition.

Question—How much land will these nineteen lots take from the twenty-five acres the park will have in after the ten acres have been bought?

Answer—Two and one-half acres, leaving twenty-two and one-half acres.

Question—How much more land must be taken for Gay street, extending Drexel avenue, and the opening of a proposed street on the south side of the park when enlarged.

Answer—Gay street will be *fifty* feet wide; the half block of Drexel avenue forty feet, and for the street upon the south side the park board will give fifteen feet and the property holder twenty-five feet, making forty feet, ten feet for a sidewalk, next to private property, and thirty feet for the roadway. No sidewalk would be needed or permitted on the park side.

Question—After deducting the land taken for the nineteen lots and for these streets, how much of the twenty-five acres in the park would remain?

Answer—Lots and streets by actual survey of a civil engineer will take off exactly 3 91-100 acres, leaving in the park 21 9-100 acres instead of the fifteen now in the park, a gain of 6 9-100 acres.

Question—Can the park board under the law sell the proposed eighteen lots and use the proceeds to bring down the sum of $39,750 needed to make the entire purchase?

Answer—The park board can sell any park lands under its control with the consent of the city council. The city council will readily give its consent if the people so desire and so decide.

Question—How much can be obtained for these nineteen lots and how much will then be left of the $39,750, which it will be necessary to raise by special assessment, as now proposed?

Answer—To realize $14,750 the amount needed to reduce the assessment to the $25,000 that is being raised by an average assessment of $3.50 per lot on the nearly 8,000 lots in the district, we would have to get $777 per lot. We hope to get more than that. Over on Hanna street facing the park $1,500 was recently refused for a lot.

Question—In finishing the park what improvements will we get?

Answer—You now have a fine public comfort station. In addition you will be given a shelter pavilion, band stand, a battery of tennis courts, baseball diamonds, wading pool, flower beds, shrubbery, walks and additional play apparatus.

Question—Is this the only assessment your board will ever ask us to pay for the enlargement and entire completion of Weisser park?

Answer—It is.

DAVID N. FOSTER,
LOUIS FOX,
LOUIS DORN,
ABE ACKERMAN,
Board of Park Commissioners.

ANTWERP NEWS.

Antwerp, Ohio, Jan. 23.—Last evening at the First Presbyterian church, on West River street, the installation services were held by the Maumee Presbytery, which services were for the purpose of installing Rev. E. C. Van Camp as pastor of the First Presbyterian church of this place. As is customary to the rules of the church, three ministers of the Presbytery had charge of the program, which opened by an organ obligato by Mrs. John H. Finley, followed by prayer and scripture reading by the Rev. Walter Eagelson, of Toledo, Ohio, and who also gave the sermon, and who acted as moderator in the giving of the charge to Rev. Van Camp. Rev Allen Drake, of Napoleon, gave the talk to the pastor and the Rev. A. E. Stockham, of Hicksville, gave the charge to the congregation. The male quartet gave a selection, after which William Fleck gave the benediction, which was followed by a reception in the church basement by the ladies of the church. A musical program was rendered during the reception and refreshments were served by the young people of the congregation.

Miss Lizzie Minich, who has been [illegible]

wife, before leaving with her husband the first of February for New Hampshire, where they will spend several months with Mr. White's mother.

Mr. John Foust, one of our aged townsmen, has quite a collection of valuable coins in his possession, among which are eight fifty cent pieces of the dates of 1843, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49 and 1824 and 1837; one Columbian half dollar; three gold pieces of the date of 1853 and a collection of small coins; one Spanish coin of the date of 1797. This collection is a work of years and is valued by Mr. Foust.

Mrs. Margaret Harris entertained the Thimble club at her home on Cleveland street, Wednesday evening, with nearly all members present and several invited guests.

Mrs. Harry Rumbaugh and son Max Eldon, of Fort Wayne, are spending the week here with her mother, Mrs. Warren P. Fields, on West Daggett street.

William Smith, was a Fort Wayne caller Thursday on business.

J. F. Buerkle, the stock buyer for Brady Brothers, of Payne, Ohio, who is located at this place, shipped two consignments of live stock Wednesday and Thursday to the eastern markets, at 6 1-5 cents per pound.

E. L. Overmyer, of Alma, Mich., went to Fort Wayne Thursday to visit his brother, U. S. Overmyer, who is a patient at the Lutheran hospital.

Mrs. S. W. Beardley and sons, Morris and Alva, of near Hicksville, took the train Thursday evening to Tuscola, Ill., called there by the serious illness of her mother, Mrs. A. H. Jones.

Miss Nina Walker, who has been nursing the case of Mrs. Nathan Doctor, was called to Fort Wayne Thursday on another case. The hospital is sending another nurse here to take her place in the care of Mrs. Doctor, who is slightly better.

Judge J. S. Snook, of Paulding, was a visitor here a few hours Thursday evening while en route home from Toledo, where he was called on business.

Mr. John Osthimor, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Edward Snell, of this place, the past week, returned to his home at Dayton, Ohio, Thursday.

Miss Anna Reising, among our farmer folks, south of town, was a passenger to Fort Wayne Thursday, where she will be the guest of her sisters, Rose and Gertrude, for a few days.

Mrs. H. A. Daggett, one of our pioneer residents, visited Fort Wayne Thursday, where she spent the day with friends.

Mrs. Edward V. Gordon was among those that visited Fort Wayne Thursday, where she spent the day as the guest of Mrs. Claude Jacobs and family.

Mr. Ora Biderwell and family, of Panhandle, Texas, who has been spending several weeks in this vicinity, the guest of his father-in-law, Leroy Armstrong, and other relatives, returned to their home Friday.

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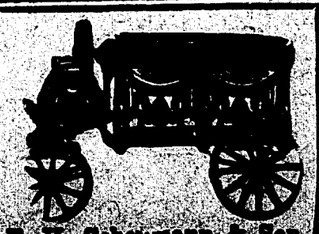

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Rawles, Dr. Lyman T.
Schemerhorn, Dr. L. J.
Sculley-McCurdy Dental Co. After Feb. 1st.
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Last year's Bailey and Thorn Proof tires, each $2.50. Innertubes, 75c, $1, $1.25. G. & J., $1.50. Bring baby cab wheels for new tires. Come to the Big Store for BICYCLE TIRES and REPAIRS.
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Church Sunday

IS GERMAN MILITARY SYSTEM SO DANGEOUS?

Is Question Argued by Prof. Kuehnemann at Paul's School Hall.

Many times during the course of his address Friday evening when he spoke on the subject of, "Militarism" before a large audience which had gathered despite the inclement weather to hear him, Prof. Eugene Kuehnemann would ask the question, "Is German militarism so dangerous?" or "Is the German military system as great a menace to world's peace as the navalism of the British empire?" These interrogative statements were made following the presentation of strong arguments in defense of Germany's system of universal military education of its citizens.

The speaker of the evening was introduced by Prof. Walter Moll, of Concordia college and Prof. Kuehnemann entered immediately into the discussion of his subject. He began by declaring that German militarism had been a most marvelous power of civilization and was one of the best schools in the Fatherland where discipline could be learned. With statistics he tried to coinvince his listeners of the statement, that he made, that the miliary sysem of Germany was not as great a danger to peace as the navalism of England or even the militarism of France. He gave figures which he had compiled which showed that England had spent more money for the maintenance of her naval system, ad conquered more territory since its existance and proved herself to be more troublesome than Germany with her system of militarism.

He then entered into a long discussion about the Belgium situation in which he brought out the argument that had it not been for England, there would still be a Belgium, still be Belgium citizens and more yet, an untouched Belgium. He stated that the Germans now have sufficient proof that England had planned years ago to fight Germany in Belgium for in the knapsack of a dying English general were found maps of Belgium which had been made by English engineers at most likely an enormous cost.

Dr. Kuehnemann then gave a picture to his audience to convince them that his argument that German militarism was a necessity on account of the situation of Germany itself was correct.

He said, "Picture America harrassed on the north by Canada with a population of three and a half million people, on the south by Latin America which had been united into one great nation, and in the Pacific by Japan, as a great sea power. Then imagine Mexico trying to get some of the southern states as a territory for itself just as Servia did against Austria. If such a condition of affairs should suddenly present itself I sincerely believe that there is not an American citizen who would not be willing to shoulder a gun and go and give his life for the protection of the country. Germany's conditions were the same as described in the picture and no one can justly blame her for the cause of the present war."

Following this statement the speaker was heartily applauded. The proceeds of this lecture will be given to the German Red Cross fund as will also the proceeds of the preceding evening. Prof. Kuehnemann left the city Saturday morning for Evansville where he will present the German viewpoint of the war to the citizens of that city.

* * *

LUTHERAN CITY LEAGUE.

Annual Banquet Will Be Given at Knitting Mills on February 12.

The committee in charge for the arrangements for the annual banquet of the Lutheran City League to be given at the dining hall of the knitting mills on February 12 are working diligently to make it a great success. Reminders in the form of a letter has been sent to each member of the league asking that he be present at this yearly affair.

The Junior society of St. Paul's church will have its postponed meeting next Tuesday evening at the school hall.

The Emmaus Young Ladies' society will give a dime party for its members next Wednesday evening.

At the annual meeting of the Unique society of the Trinity Lutheran church Mrs. A. Stalhut was elected president; Mrs. William Lentz, vice-president; secretary, Mrs. C. L. Oelschlaeger, and Mrs. Theodore Cook, treasurer. The Young Ladies' society of the same church will meet Wednesday evening with the Misses Louise and Hulda Beerman on St. Mary's avenue. The Young Men's society meets Monday.

The Zion's Young Ladies' society has organized four bowling teams who will roll the first games Thursday evening. Following are the teams and members:

Billikens—Miss Minnie Ernsting, captain; Miss Hilda Trabach, Miss Mamie [illegible], Miss Nettie Ropa, Miss Marie [illegible].

Rawpies—Miss Edith Ernsting, captain; Miss Clara Tellman, Miss Alma [illegible]feld, Miss Edna Soest, Miss Millie [illegible].

No Soll Worrying—Miss Martha Wer[illegible], captain; Miss Esther Trabach, Miss Margaret Steckman, Miss Emma [illegible], Miss Helen Limecooley.

Heart Breakers—Miss Lillian Hoppe, captain; Miss Minnie Speckman, Miss [illegible] Pawliah, Miss Hester Wolf, Miss [illegible] Wermuth.

* * *

First Church of Christ, Scientist.

Morning church services upon Sunday [illegible] at 10:30 a. m. Subject: Truth. [illegible] Sunday, 9:45. I will [illegible] in man, not as [illegible]

monial meeting every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock p. m.

Reading room, 824 Ewing street. The reading room is open for the sale or free reading of bibles and Christian Science literature from 12 o'clock noon to 5 p. m., every day except Sunday, and also on Saturday evening from 7 to 9 p. m., and also Wednesday evening after services for the sale of literature.

* * *

Bible Society Meets Tomorrow.

The annual meeting of the Lutheran Bible society will be held in St. Paul's church tomorrow afternoon. The service held prior to the meeting will begin at 2:30. Rev. J. Baur, of the Lutheran church on the Piqua road, will preach the sermon. In the meeting following the service Rev. Fr. Wambsganss will read a report of his mission work in the county poorhouse. A report of the mission work carried on by the society in the asylum for the insane at Richmond will also be read.

* * *

Christ Lutheran Church.

Christ Lutheran church, Jefferson and Webster, Rev. H. C. Hadley, pastor, will have their regular morning worship and sermon at 10:45. The subject of the sermon is "The Conflict of the Christian in Christ." This is a continuation of the thought of last Sunday. All who heard the sermon last Sunday morning will want to hear this one. Those who did not hear the sermon last Sunday will want to hear this one. Evening worship and sermon at 7:30; subject, "What Is Life Eternal?"

* * *

Salem Reformed Church.

At 9:00 a. m., English Sunday school; 10:30 a. m., German service; sermon subject, Christliche Tugenden—II, "Freigebigkeit;" 7:30 p. m., evening worship; subject of sermon, "The Christian's Strength;" Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock, meeting of the Young People's society; Thursday evening, at 7:30, advanced study class; 8:15, the lesson study for next Sunday.

* * *

St. John Reformed Church.

Sunday school convenes at 9 a. m., followed by services in the German language at 10:15 o'clock. The C. E. society meets in the evening at 6:30 o'clock. Discussion and explanation of the Sunday school lesson on Wednesday evening. Catechetical instructions Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday afternoon from 4:30 to 5:30 o'clock and Saturday morning from 9 to 11:30 o'clock.

* * *

Emmaus Lutheran Church.

Third Sunday after Trinity. Sermon by Rev. Ph. Wambsganss on the epistle lesson of the day, Rom. 12:17-21. Subject of doctrinal discussion after the sermon, "What Is Confession?"

The board of directors of the Emmaus Young Men's society will meet Monday evening. The Young Ladies' society will have a social meeting next Wednesday evening.

* * *

Goes to Detroit Saturday.

Director Martin Luecke, of the Concordia college, left Saturday morning for Detroit, where on Sunday he will preach at the celebration of the silver anniversary of the Zion's Young People's society of that city. The following Sunday he will officiate at the installation of Rev. R. Zimmerman as pastor of the St. Paul's church at Indianapolis.

* * *

Calvary United Brethren Church.

The Junior society will meet at 8:45 and the Sunday school at 9:15 a. m. May every scholar make a special effort to be present. All the other services at the tabernacle.

The Otterbein Guild of Calvary U. B. church will meet with Mrs. Perry Ruffing, 1158 Harmer street, Monday evening.

* * *

West Creighton Avenue Church.

Bible school meets at 9:10 o'clock Sunday morning and communion service at 9:50 which will close in time for the services at the tabernacle. The annual business meeting of the congregation will be held Monday evening at the church. Baptismal services from 7:30 to 8 o'clock Monday evening.

* * *

To Lecture on Lutheran Charities.

Next week Rev. Ph. Wambsganss will lecture before various Walther League societies in the state of Michigan on Lutheran charities. His lecture will be illustrated with stereopticon slides. The cities in which he will lecture are Adrian, Jackson, Saginaw, Detroit and Monroe.

* * *

Bethany Presbyterian Church.

The Sunday school opens at 9 o'clock sharp. No delay so that the school may reach the tabernacle in due time without hurrying up unduely the closing service.

The Junior C. E. meets at 2 p. m. All other services at the tabernacle.

* * *

East Creighton Avenue Church of Christ.

Sunday school at 9:15 in charge of C. M. Smith and immediately following without any adjournment, the communion services will be held, adjourning promptly at 10:15 o'clock, thus giving all opportunity to attend the morning service at the tabernacle.

* * *

Asking Bids for Church.

Secretary I. W. Watson, for the building committee for the New United Brethren church at Tocsin, Indiana, is asking bids of contractors for the new church to be erected in that town this spring. This will interest Fort Wayne contractors.

* * *

Rolling Mill Mission.

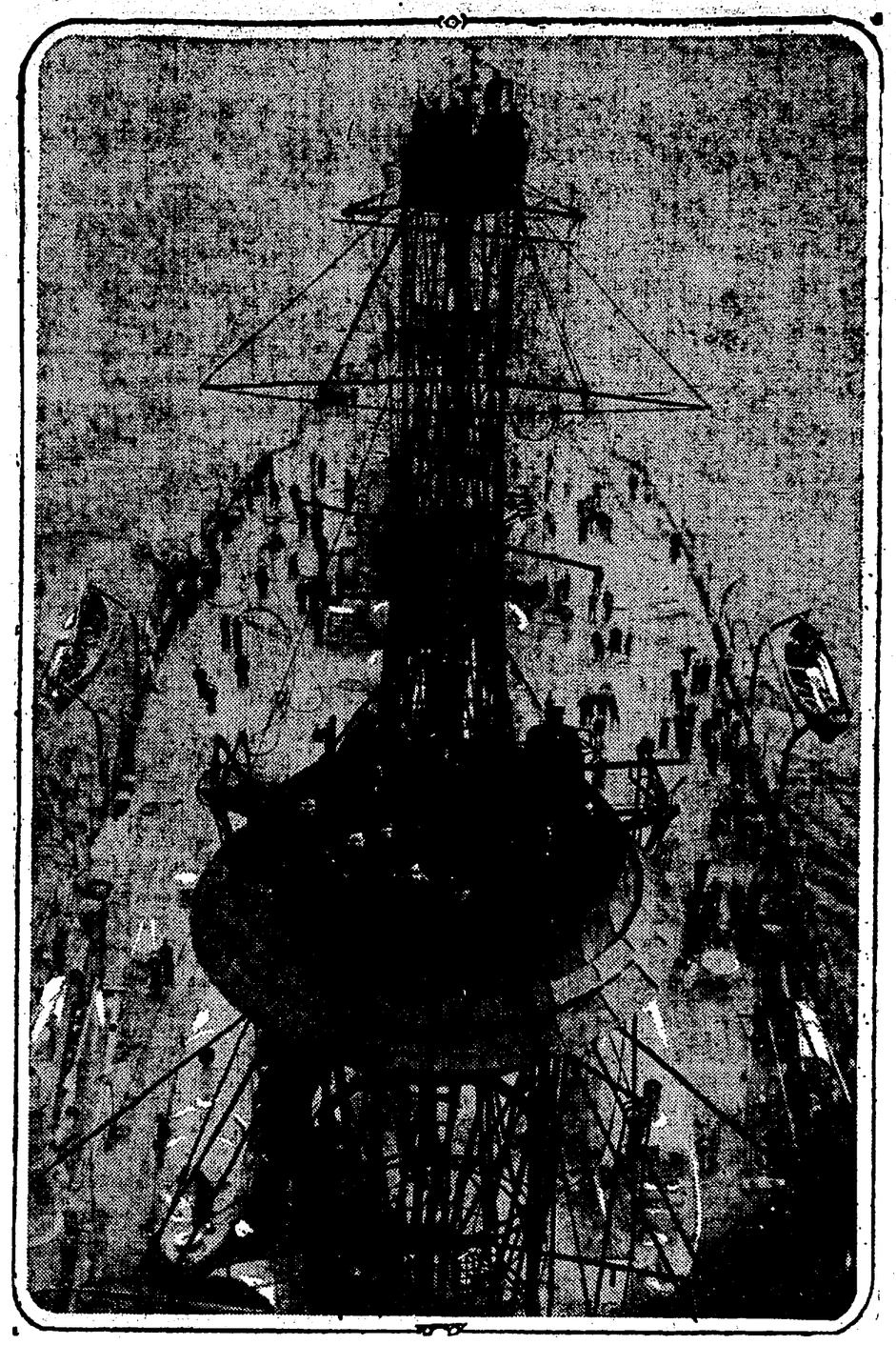
Sunday school at the Rolling Mill Mission for Foreign Speaking People begins at 1:15 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Wednesday at 2 p. m. Kindergarten meeting, at 3 o'clock Mother's meeting and children's meeting at 4 o'clock.

* * *

Trinity M. E. Church

Sunday school convenes at [illegible] a. m. [illegible] at 10:45. A Men's [illegible]

FIGHTING TOPS OF OUR SUPER-DREADNAUGHT.



View of above of U. S. S. New York, biggest of American battleships afloat. Notice her fighting towers of basketwork steel. President Wilson is expected to go on the New York on her trip to the canal and from the canal to the California exposition.

nacle. Intermediate league at 2 p. m., Junior league 2:30.

* * *

Young Women's Christian Association.

During the Lyon special meetings there will be no regular vesper service. The parlors and rest room of the association will be open for those who desire to stay down town for the evening service. Tea will also be served.

* * *

Westfield Presbyterian Church.

Sunday school meets at 2:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon and preaching services at 3:30 with a sermon by Rev. T. P. Potts.

* * *

Trinity Episcopal Church.

Holy Eucharist at 7:30; Sunday school at 9:30; morning service and sermon at 10:45; evening song at 4:30 and bible class Friday evening at 8 p. m.

* * *

Gospel Mission.

Sunday school meets at 9:30 Sunday morning in charge of Mrs. T. P. Potts. Evening evangelistic meeting at 7:45 in charge of the superintendent.

* * *

Grace Reformed Church.

Sunday school meets at 9 o'clock and congregational meeting Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock. The Young Ladies' Auxiliary will hold a meeting following the annual meeting of the church.

* * *

Bible Students' Association.

A free lecture will be given at the G. A. R. hall, Lincoln Life building, East Berry street, Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock by J. F. Harding.

* * *

Simpson M. E. Church.

Sunday school 9:15 a. m., closing promptly at 10:15 a. m. A baptismal service for baptism of infants at 10:10 a. m. Junior Epworth league at 2:30 p. m.

* * *

Church of God.

Sunday school 9 a. m. Church service Monday 7:30 p. m.

* * *

Redeemer Lutheran Church.

Sunday school at 9:15 and chief service at 10:30.

* * *

First M. E. Church.

Sunday school at 9:30 and it is urged that every member be present.

* * *

Church Notes.

Memorial services for the late Mrs. C. A. Hirschmann will be held during the Sunday school hour of the Crescent Avenue Evangelical church Sunday morning.

The Ladies' society of the Westminster Presbyterian church will hold a called meeting at the church Monday evening in order to complete arrangements for their part of the work in the luncheon to be served at the First church Wednesday evening.

The executive committee of the Associated Christian Workers will meet at 0:30 o'clock Sunday evening at the East Creighton Avenue Church of Christ.

$25.00 REWARD.

Lost—Black, white and [illegible] female, name Flo. [illegible] and

THAW ON WAY TO NEW YORK

(Continued from Page 1.)

Travers Jerome and his party had arrived an hour earlier.

Smiling and Unconcerned.

Thaw appeared unconcerned during the brief proceedings. He chatted genially with his custodian, bowed and smiled greetings to Sheriff Hornbeck and Bernard Jacobs, the resident legal representative of New York state, and when an opportunity offered shook hands with sympathizers. One elderly woman tried to kiss him, but Thaw evaded the caress.

The court room was crowded. Mr. Jerome began the proceedings by presenting to the court the mandate of the supreme court and the surrender of the prisoner followed without objection. Thaw was represented by counsel.

Leaving the court house with his new custodian, Thaw was again greeted with friendly salutations from a constantly increasing crowd. He bowed right and left as he was hurried to a nearby hotel. Five minutes later he was seated before a cheerful open fire, his face wreathed in smiles and talking in an animated and companionable manner with Sheriff Hornbeck.

Following luncheon preparations were made to take the train this afternoon for Boston.

MUST GO TO THE TOMBS.

New York, Jan. 23.—Harry K. Thaw is expected to arrive in New York from Manchester, N. H., tonight. He is to be taken immediately to the Tombs.

Armed with a bench warrant charging Thaw with conspiring to escape from Matteawan and a mandate of the United States supreme court ordering New Hampshire authorities to turn over Thaw to the New York representatives on extradition proceedings Wm. Travers Jerome and Sheriff Fred G. Hornbeck, of Dutchess county, left here last night for Concord, N. H.

Before Mr. Jerome started for New Hampshire, Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw, the prisoner's mother arrived here. She will remain in New York until the end of the conspiracy trial. There will be no opportunity to arraign Thaw before Monday morning, when Justice Davis opens the criminal term of the supreme court. At that time it is understood his lawyers will ask that he be released on bail. They are prepared to furnish any amount up to $100,000.

Mr. Jerome will oppose bail at any amount and probably Thaw will remain in the Tombs until after the proceedings.

It is probable Thaw's case will come up for trial next Friday. His counsel and the state's are said to be anxious to have the case tried as soon as possible.

PRIMARY BILL WAS ALSO UP

(Continued from Page 1.)

The feature of the Habermal bill that makes it favored by some is the provision for [illegible]

vision of the bill. Imposition of heavy fines on those convicted to which long jail sentences might be added by the court, also is provided for.

The Two-Cent Fare Law.

Several members are expecting the bill providing for the repeal of the two-cent passenger fare law and for the substitution of a two and a half cent rate to be presented soon. They have been receiving letters and circulars on the subject for several days, they said.

The measure for the creation of a board of conciliation and mediation, to arbitrate in disputes between capital and labor, will be presented next week, said Representative Feick, who is preparing it.

A bill which promises to attract attention will be offered by Senator Alva O. Reser next week asking that Memorial day be changed from May 30 to the first Sunday in June. May 30, it is provided further in the bill, shall not be observed as a legal holiday for any purpose. Lobbyists are already at work, it is asserted, attempting to defeat the measure.

It is understood that the Indianapolis Speedway association will vigorously oppose the measure. The annual 500-mile race is held on Memorial day by this association which attracts thousands of visitors from all parts of the state. If Memorial day were changed, it is said that it would greatly affect the receipts of the big race, as there would be thousands of persons unable to attend on anything but a legal holiday.

The bill, which was prepared by Spanish war veterans, has the strong support of D. A. Crampton, of Delphi, commander of the Indiana department of the G. A. R.

Another bill which it is said, if reported favorably by committee, will find strong opposition is Representative Waltz's bill to provide for licensing stationary engineers. Senator Hemphill said today that he had received dozens of letters asking him to vote against this measure and that in some instances petitions had been received by members of the senate indorsed by every manufacturing concern in his district. It is feared, he said, that some of the most capable engineers would be unable to pass such an examination as they are men with little education but who have learned the practical side of the trade.

OVERTURNS BOARD RULING.

Dental Examiner Law Is Being Given Test in Terre Haute Case.

Terre Haute, Ind., Jan. 23.—The decision of the state board of dental examiners in refusing to grant a license to Grant B. Lemon was overruled by Judge E. H. Redman in the circuit court here yesterday. After examining Lemon as to his qualifications Judge Redman ordered the county clerk to issue Lemon a license. The case is the first test of the law giving the state board of dentistry power to refuse to issue licenses to applicants who fail to satisfy it as to their qualifications. The state examiners said Lemon failed to pass examinations before the board. Lemon brought suit two [illegible]

AUTOISTS VOICING EMPHATIC PROTEST

Declare Failure to Remove Snow from Street Curb Works Hardship.

Scores of Fort Wayne auto owners are today voicing a protest against the failure of the city to take active steps for the removal of the snow from the region of the curbing in the down-town streets, and they assert that it is working a tremendous hardship on them.

It is pointed out that with the snow piled high against the curbing at either side of the street it is impossible to drive a car near the curb and that since they are not permitted to allow their cars to remain standing in the middle of the street, they are helpless against the situation.

Drivers of the cars have been experiencing all sorts of difficulty in attempting to use the autos since the heavy snowfall, and they declare they believe it to be the duty of the city authorities to keep the streets passable, even against the unusually heavy snowfall of the past day or two.

Adams Township Acts.

Adams township roads are badly drifted, and the condition is said to have been aggravated by the presence of weeds that were not cut last year. John Adam, road supervisor, has ordered his two chief deputies, F. W. Meyer and E. C. H. Pruesse, with a force of fifteen men, out to shovel snow in order to have the mail routes opened immediately.

LEGISLATORS AND FARMERS CONFER

For the purpose of getting expressions regarding proposed legislation in Indiana a conference was held Saturday afternoon in the assembly room of the court house between the representatives in the state legislature and farmers. Invitations were sent out broadcast some days ago by Allen county's representatives asking the farmers of the county interested in matters of legislation to meet them Saturday afternoon.

All three of the representatives, Joseph Tonkel, John B. Wyss and Michael Kinder, were present, together with a goodly number of farmers. Several short addresses were delivered.

KELLER FAILS TO PRODUCE THE BOOKS

At the hearing Saturday before Judge Sol A. Wood, referee in bankruptcy, of the affairs of the defunct Fort Wayne Trunk and Leather store, A. J. Keller, jr., although ordered to do so, failed to produce the books of the concern. He gave no excuse, and what further action will be taken is entirely in the hands of the referee.

Keller was named receiver of the company some months ago by the superior court. After he had been cited to appear for contempt the Citizens' Trust company was appointed received. Now, however, the case has been transferred to the federal court.

BRITISH RAID BRUGES; GERMANS HIT DUNKIRK

(Continued from Page 1.)

Germany. Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, before leaving Vienna for Germany was closeted for a long time with Emperor Francis Joseph and Count Tisza, the Hungarian premier, both of whom are described as seriously concerned over the scaling up of Hungary by Russian forces from the north, the south and the east.

The case of the British merchant steamer Durward, sunk by a German submarine, continues to occupy British public attention and the feeling that this is the beginning of submarine activity against British commerce is reflected in the order sent to British steamers not to sail from the Hook of Holland until further orders.

ONLY MINOR SUCCESSES.

Berlin Report Indicates No Complete Developments.

Berlin, Jan. 23.—(By Wireless to London 4 p. m.)—The report on the progress of the war given out by the German war office this afternoon record German successes in France, none of which, however, indicates any complete developments.

In the Argonne the Germans captured 248 Frenchmen and four machine guns and since Jan. 21 they have taken in addition seven cannon and four machine guns.

Near Cernay, the Germans took a hill and 130 prisoners and fighting at Pont-a-Mousson continues. French infantry attacks elsewhere were repulsed.

Referring to the eastern arena, the report recites some Russian retreats and says German attacks are progressing.

GERMANS CHANGE PLANS.

Ease Up on Warsaw to Attempt to Oust General Ivanoff.

Petrograd, Jan. 23.—It has become apparent to the Russian general staff that the Germans have altered materially their plan of campaign on the Russian front with a view to attempting to oust the armies of Gen. Ivanoff from Bukowina, northern Hungary and eastern Galicia. In consequence it is believed the most severe fighting of the next few weeks is likely to occur in the south rather than in central Poland, along the Warsaw front.

The new German plan is thought to have been elaborated at a recent meeting of Austrian and German staff officers at Breslau. Russian military officials say that the Austrians have failed in their allotted task of steamrolling the Russian invasion and that the Germans [illegible]

SELECT STREETS TO BE PAVED IN SPRING

Board Picks Fifteen Out of Twenty-Two for Earlier Operations.

With but $20,000 in the new street intersection fund the board of works has been forced to "cut its coat to its cloth" and out of twenty-two streets for the paving of which steps were taken early in the month fifteen have been selected for first operations in the spring. There will undoubtedly be another batch later in the year, but the board will clean up those for which the city's cost for intersections will be lowest. Messrs. Kelly, Singrey and Hilgeman, of the board of works, and City Engineer Randall went over the list of twenty-two streets on the list selected some time ago and from it eliminated seven. Among these are State street and Murray street. State street was cut out because the state of Indiana will have to pay for an extensive frontage of the state school for feeble-minded youth on the north side of that thoroughfare and the legislature has made no appropriation for the purpose. Until such provision is made there is no certainty that the street will be paved this year. Murray street was set aside for the present because the prospect that tracks east of Calhoun street this year makes it necessary to consider the Murray street juncture with Lafayette street, the grade of whose approach to the Wabash track will have to be relocated at this point if the tracks go up.

The board expects that later in the year it will be able to launch a second paving program which will include the streets eliminated from the earlier scope of operations.

WORKING ON DRIFTING SNOW.

City Has Fifty Men and Twenty-Eight Teams at Work.

Street Superintendent Strodel had fifty men and twenty-eight teams at work Saturday removing the snow from the streets. A number of garbage wagons were pressed into service to help relieve conditions brought on by the big storm. The expected attack on the drifts Friday night was abandoned because the traction company was obliged to use its flat cars and motor cars for its own work in clearing tracks and could not co-operate as was intended with the city forces. Superintendent Strodel, however, got the promise of the traction officials Saturday that it could furnish four flat cars for Saturday night. The street superintendent can use more men than he has and unemployed men with families can obtain work for Saturday night by applying at the street department barns on Clinton street.

HAS LITTLE TO DO.

The park board had only some unimportant routine business to transact at Saturday afternoon's meeting. Withdrawals from the remonstrance against the Weisser park improvement are reaching the board in small numbers, though it is said those who are at work among the property owners are obtaining many withdrawals. The opponents say they are obtaining additional names to the remonstrance.

PATROLMAN IS NAMED.

The board of safety on Friday night appointed Louis Kammer a policeman to succeed Anthony L. Novitsky, who resigned after a service of four days. The new appointee is a molder at the Menefee foundry. Clyde Collins was appointed special officer for duty at the new Palace theater. The board ordered a fire alarm box at Superior and Spy Run avenue and the Gas company will pay for it. Six new boxes were ordered.

THE BIRTH RECORD.

To Mr. and Mrs. Arch Hill, 1832 Fairfield avenue—a boy.

To Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Becker, 2936 Smith street—a boy.

To Mr. and Mrs. George G. Groves, Aboite township—a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Franklin Wagoner, 1127 Wabash avenue—a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Hosier, 723 Cottage avenue—a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. John N. Kern, 714 Barr street—a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. George H. Reiley, 2214 Anthony boulevard—a girl.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASE.

Catherine Weidner, aged 10 years, 2523 Gay street—diphtheria.

ALABAMA WILL BECOME "DRY."

Prohibition Measure to Go Into Effect July 1.

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 23.—Alabama will become a prohibition state July 1, under two related measures which became law last night without executive approvals. Within a few hours after Governor Henderson had vetoed the bills and asked that the prohibition question be submitted to voters at a special election, both houses voted down his proposal and repassed the bills by overwhelming majorities.

The vote in the house on re-passage was 73 to 29. In the senate it was 26 to 10. The prohibition measures re-enact the prohibition law repealed in 1911 after it had been in force two years. Under the 1911 local option law all but eight of the sixty-seven counties have voted dry.

SPANISH WAR VETERANS TO MEET.

The annual installation of officers of Henry W. Lawton camp, Spanish War Veterans, will be held Monday night, followed by a campfire and [illegible] Army rations will be served. The meeting will be held in the G. A. R. hall in the Lincoln Life building.

Sam W. Greenland, [illegible] of the Fort Wayne & Northern Traction company, has received official orders from the [illegible] mission of Indiana [illegible] of a special [illegible]

SOCIETY

The reception to be given by the Morning Musical society on Monday afternoon in Minuet hall at 3 o'clock and the opening of the Palace in the evening are social events that start off the coming week with unusual attention. The Morning Musical will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary, though it seems impossible to members who look back over their ten, fifteen or twenty years as it may be, of devoted and hard work, that the society has lived that length of time. But the hosts of friends of the society are interested and members, who each have two tickets of invitation, could use twice the number if they invited all their friends who view the event with the importance that is its due. As for the Palace—the rush for seats spoke louder than words on Thursday and again there are more people who would go were the new theater larger.

* * *

Rabbi and Mrs. Meyer Lovitch, of 920 Washington boulevard west, will be at home informally on Sunday evening in honor of their sister, Mrs. Adolph Rosenberg, of Cincinnati, who is their guest.

* * *

Miss Georgia Leedy, of Lakeside, gave a small luncheon party at 1 o'clock today at her home in honor of Joseph Broderick, Louis Steward and Leo Hanley, all of Muncie.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Young celebrated the fifth anniversary of their marriage on Tuesday.

Miss Lillian Wilding, of Old Fort place, will entertain the M. O. S. club at dinner at 6 o'clock tomorrow evening.

Miss Madge Stewart returned to Avilla today after a visit with Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Hersch, of East Suttenfield street.

Mrs. Charles Gusching and Mrs. Edward Wefel have returned from South Bend, where they visited their cousin, Sister Mary Emily, of St. Mary's academy.

Mrs. F. C. Meyer and daughter, Miss Tillie Meyer, of 2313 Weisser Park avenue, and Mrs. Paul A. Meyer, of 2606 Hanna street, are in Chicago to spend a few days with friends.

Mrs. Harry Burnett, of Grand Junction, Col., who has been visiting Miss Harriet Deam and mother, at 1239 State street, for ten days, left today for Philadelphia, New York and other eastern points before she returns to her home.

A recent birthday party was given on Miss Chanolett Tholen, at her home in East Lewis street. Games and dancing were enjoyed and an excellent supper was served. Miss Tholen received many pretty gifts. Prizes were won by Roy Olds and Miss Dorothy Doebler.

Mrs. Harry Komisaron and Mrs. Frank Schefman entertained the G. T. pedro club at 748 East Wayne street on Thursday evening. Prizes were won by Mrs. Abe Frank and Mrs. M. Grashin. A splendid lunch was served after the games. Mrs. Grashin will be the next hostess.

Master Robert Klebe, of Garden street, and a few of his small friends celebrated his birthday anniversary. Games and a fine supper were particular things about this good time enjoyed by George Crane Bond, Billy Rhamy, Arthur Klebe, Paul Peters, John Karnap.

The associated kindergarten teachers in this city are arranging to have Miss Marie Ruef Hofer, a leading kindergartner of the country, come to Fort Wayne, to give a talk before kindergarten teachers and members of parent-teacher clubs and the mothers' club at an early date.

The Fortnightly club will meet next Tuesday evening with Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Dunkelberg, of Fairfield avenue. This is a postponed meeting on an unusual day of the week. Mrs. Dunkelberg will read a paper on "What I Saw" and will include interesting facts of her summer trip to Europe.

Little Dorothy Troendel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Troendel, celebrated the fourth anniversary of her birth yesterday by having a beautiful party. The children invited never had a finer time and Miss Dorothy wouldn't mind a bit if birthdays and parties came oftener, than once a year.

Miss Alice Musselman, who for the last eighteen months has been a music teacher at the state institution, left this morning for Faribault, Minn., where she will be a musical instructor in the Minnesota state school for F. M. Y., under the direction of Mrs. M. L. Dascomb, who is matron of the school.

A surprise party that was the occasion of much pleasure to all concerned was given yesterday on Mrs. Charles Hilker, of Francis street. A company of neighbors and friends composed the visitors and their reason was the fact of it being Mrs. Hilker's birth anniversary. An elegant lunch was served at 5 o'clock. Those participating were Mesdames Muhlenbruck, G. Krudop, L. Hollenbacher, W. Gallmeier, C. Kinley, H. Wehrenberg and Mrs. Schutte. Mrs. Hilker, the birthday celebrant, was seventy-five years of age, but is spry and lively for advanced years and rose to the occasion as soon as she got her breath over the surprise.

A merry company of bob-sled riders rode about the city on Thursday evening and then stopped at the home of Miss Mildred Koehlinger to partake of a hot lunch. Those who enjoyed the delightful time were Misses Mildred Koehlinger, Irene Bennigan, Ruth King, Garnette Gladieux, Ruth Gallmeyer, Edith Baur, Eleanor Dickmeyer, Esther Lantz, Marie Ott, Grace Styne, Selma Metsch, Velma Stouder, Marie Schnabel and Messrs. Harry Smalzreid, Louis Jacobs, Charles Harkenrider, Herbert Crummitt, Oscar Mensch, Ed Kanning, Harold Schwartz, Harold Brudi, Vincent Stouder, Foster Waggoner, Paul Dannecker, Carl Reitdorf and Alfred Dickmeyer.

Miss Gertrude Schick, one of the most cultured of German young women in the city, is to broaden in her work since the passing away of her father, the much lamented Prof. Schick, of Concordia college. In a rather conservative manner Miss Schick has done some teaching in the German language but now she is going to open a studio down town, in the European School of Music, where she will form classes in elementary or advanced speaking and studying of German, and in German history and literature. Miss Schick is particularly fitted to teach or to conduct readings in literature or history because of her own advantages in annual summer intercourse with relatives who are doing university and college work and are in close touch with the advanced thought and culture in German progress.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur F. Hall in West Wayne street was invaded by a happy company this afternoon of boys and girls who responded to Mrs. Hall's invitation to help celebrate the birthday anniversaries of Fletcher and William Hall. Today is really William's anniversary and Fletcher, who is older, had his several days ago, but that made not the slightest difference in anybody's good time. This was a hard times party and every boy and girl wore old clothes and funny things just as it happened to be convenient to get them. One of the games was to impersonate and guess Mother Goose rhymes. Naturally if a boy stood on his head, spun like a top and ran like a deer he would be Jack-Be-Nimble. And if a girl with a toy spider sat on a "tuffet" it was easy to guess her rhyming name. And so on the fun went, everyone laughing hard enough to split his sides and all making noise enough to keep a baby awake had there been one present. About half-past 4 o'clock Mrs. Hall invited the company to the diningroom for refreshments. There were two birthday cakes, one topped off with green candles, the other in yellow. There were toy brooms for favors for it was a hard times party and everyone needed something to sweep off the snow from imaginary sidewalks. There were flowers and favors and other things to eat besides cake and in everything the color combination of yellow and green. For partners to go to the diningroom the girls and boys chose ribbons. There were but two ribbons alike and when they were matched the boy and girl walked to the diningroom together. The guests were Amy Thomas, Inez Hartzler, Margaret Keegan, Charlotte Auger, Rudisill and Isabel Freeman, Elinor Wilson, Louise Metzger, Margaret Heine, Virginia Thieme, Julia Bash, Aileen Hall and Richard Blitz, Robert Pollock, Morgan Thieme, Stuart and Frederick Peters, Ralph Popp, Robert Hanna, Billy Merrill, Junior Mead, Stanley and Malcolm Crighton and Eric Mulholland.

The War Did Not Disturb Studies

MISS EDITH FOSTER.

Miss Foster is a Fort Wayne young woman who did not allow the European war to disturb her in Berlin, but completed her piano studies in that city before returning to her home a few days ago. Miss Foster resides on Fairfield avenue, and was formerly a teacher in the city schools.

ANOTHER FORT WAYNE SOCIETY YOUNG WOMAN.

MISS MARRY MENEFEE.

Miss Mary Menefee, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Menefee, of Thomas street, is one of a well known group of much admired young women of the east side of the city. Miss Menefee is essentially a home loving girl though she like a society affair now and then just as well as any young woman. She is a member of the Sophie B. Wright circle of King's Daughters and when that energetic group of girls start on a charity campaign Miss Menefee is ready to do her share and more. In general, however, this young woman likes her piano and music better than the studying of books or business and her home interests more than those outside.

FARMERS' MEETINGS.

Series of Them Are Being Held In Different Parts of the County.

The annual meeting of the Maumee township farmers' institute was held Saturday at Woodburn. C. Henry, county agent, and D. O. McComb, county superintendent, were the principal speakers.

A meeting of the farmers' institute of Madison township was held at Hoagland Friday. A farmers' institute meeting will be held in Perry township on Feb. 24 and 25, at which time H. M. Widney, progressive candidate for congress at the last election, will be one of the principal speakers.

K. VORNDRAN'S SALES THIS WEEK.

The Wm. Scherer property on East Pontiac street, was sold this week through the K. Vorndran agency to Max Redmerski for $2,450.

The same agency also sold the Peter Junk property on Riedmiller avenue to Chas. M. Menefee for $2,000. Mr. Junk moved to Denver, Col., five years ago.

For the purpose of making arrangements for ladies' night a meeting of Mizpah temple patrol and the Bedouin chanters will be held Tuesday evening.

MISS TARBELL ON THE WITNESS STAND

Nixola Greeley Smith Analyzes Her Views on Labor and Capital.

(By Nixola Greeley-Smith.)

New York, Jan. 22.—A woman was the third of all the famous witnesses who are to be called by the United States commission on industrial relations whose session has just opened in New York—a session which proposes to find out whether or not rich men have a right to all their money or not!

That a woman should be called upon

Ida M. Tarbell, testifying before United States industrial relations commission.

to give her views on labor and capital before this most radical session of this radical commission is a thing radical in itself. So I went to the city hall to see and hear Ida M. Tarbell herself give what she modestly calls "my notions."

She was all for "scientific management." She sang its praises and cited its cures with the patness of a patent medicine man telling the powers of his own panacea.

To hear Miss Tarbell one would suppose that scientific management will cure fits as easily as allay fever, grow new wisdom teeth as readily as to cause a raging and inflamed appendix to die down and be good. Yet with all that Miss Tarbell doesn't seem to realize that the social body is really very sick, that its heart—for the toiling millions are its heart—refuses any longer to give its lifeblood to keep the withered carcass of capital alive.

She seems to view the greatest crisis in the history of this industrial democracy—the labor crisis—as "just a little misunderstanding" to be given a happy ending by having capital and labor kiss and make up under the benevolent urging of scientific management.

Miss Tarbell discussed candidly organized labor's opposition to "scientific management," and she said she did not consider labor unions indispensable to its working out.

Mr. Garretson, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, one of the representatives of organized labor on the commission, asked if Miss Tarbell did not think scientific management meant individual despotism since wherever it is tried the first condition of its success is the placing of the efficiency expert in a position of absolutism not only over the workmen, but over the employer himself. He reminded her also of the fact that the certain features of scientific management were introduced by railway engineers twenty-five years ago.

Mr. Garretson bellowed at Miss Tarbell. He would have scared me to death, I think. But then, of course, he wouldn't have bellowed at me because I agree with him that organized labor is the best judge of the interests of the workingmen.

Miss Tarbell bristled under his tone as well she might, but she wasn't in the least bullied and in several tilts she got much the better of him unless you had in mind that his was better and the bigger side of the argument. Her pale face flushed under the excitement of his unsympathetic questioning, but she never once lost her quickness of wit.

She is a slender woman with a lean, intelligent face, pale eyes and a general effect of spareness and plain living. There is no more warmth and color, no more fire in the way she looks than in the way she writes. Carefully conscientious, honestly straightforward and fearless—all these things she is and appears.

She was dressed in the plainest of tailor-made suits. She wore a white shirt waist with a high wired stock collar of transparent net. Somehow that collar, choking Miss Tarbell's throat, reminded me of scientific management!

Mrs. Borden Harriman, representative of women and children on the commission, asked Miss Tarbell in her full mellow voice about what she had observed as to the wages of women in industry, and Miss Tarbell replied that they are generally less than those of men because of the instability of women as workers, the fact that they may get married and quit any time.

She also said that "operations required of women workers are very simple; that they go to work, poor things, without any training and frequently are not worth much more than they get."

The remedy for this condition, Miss Tarbell says, is preliminary training before going to work.

But when the problem from the time you are twelve years old is work or starve, how are you going to take time for preliminary training?

Miss Tarbell told of seeing women stripped to the waist tending ovens in the coke regions of Pennsylvania and she thought they might still be doing this. She didn't say what scientific management could do for them!

SCHOOLGIRL IS BEST BREADMAKER IN WHOLE STATE.

HELEN FIERGOLLA MAKING PRIZE-WINNING LOAF OF BREAD.

Best Breadmaker's Best Bread Recipe.

One cup of scalded milk.
One-half cake of compressed yeast.
One teaspoon salt.
One teaspoon butter.
Two teaspoons sugar.
Three to three and one-half cups flour.

Sauk Rapids, Minn., Jan. 18.—The best breadmaker in America is yet unknown to fame—

But, while waiting for the national champion to come along, take off your hat to Miss Helen Fiergolla, best breadmaker in Minnesota.

Miss Helen is not a housekeeper—merely a schoolgirl, just 17 years old and a senior in the the Sauk Rapids high school. She studies lots of things besides breadmaking, but she studies the science of making and baking bread so thoroughly that she ran off with the prize for which 1,600 good bread makers contested.

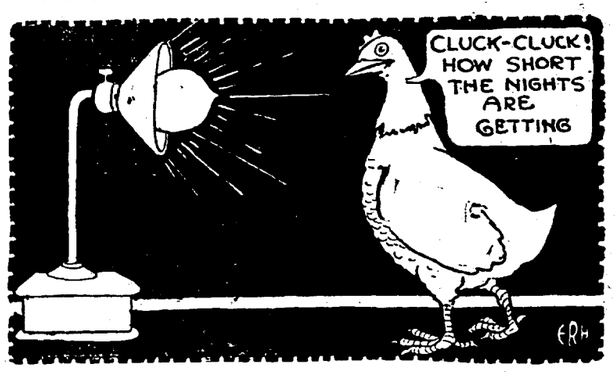
Besides being declared champion breadmaker of Minnesota, home of world-famed flour mills, Miss Fiergolla was awarded a cash prize of $25, a cash prize of $5 and a trip to Washington, D. C.

Naturally the schoolgirl breadmaker is proud of her achievement, as proud of her perfect loaf as a poet would be of flawless ode or a painter of an inspired canvas.

Speaking of her breadmaking contest, the young champion said: "Our high-school domestic science department laid special emphasis on breadmaking because, as our superintendent said, the world uses more bread than cake, and every girl, no matter what her work in life, should be a good breadmaker.

"We baked every kind of bread from ry to tea rolls, and I baked at home as well as in school and I was always experimenting with dough. Then we held a contest—ten bakings, and each one was scored according to the scorecard system. I was lucky enough to be a prize winner, and that made me eligigle to enter the state breadmaking contest at the University of Minnesota. much to me as the prize I won with a "I am proud to be a good bread-maker. I am glad that I know how to make 'the staff of life.' I hope to win many honors in high school and university, but no other prize will mean so much to me as teh prize I won with a loaf of bread."

"GETTING ONE OVER" ON CHICKENS, OR PUTTING SCAB ON SUN'S JOB.



Chicago, Jan. 22.—George Newell, efficiency expert, has "put one over" on his chickens.

Newell's Leghorns are mostly "layers," but during the dark, short days of early winter they seemed to be "laying down on the job." The sun didn't shine long enough to keep them laying, and they were afraid to lay in the dark.

Newell couldn't interfere with Old Sol's union hours just to keep his hens at work, so he put a scab on the job, an imitation "sun." An electric light was installed in the coop.

At 6 a. m. Newell touches a button in his bedroom, the "sun" in the coop "rises" and the egg factory goes to work. At sundown the "sun" is turned on again and burns until 9 o'clock. Newell used to gather twenty-six eggs a day, now the yield is eighty-three.

During the past week positions were secured for thirty-one applicants at the local office of the state employment bureau. Jobs were secured for sixteen males and fifteen females.

A meeting of the Fort Wayne Auto Trade association will be held at the Commercial club Monday evening to discuss the coming auto show.

DIAMONDS
PEARLS
JEWELRY
SILVER
WATCHES
CLOCKS

In the purchase of such articles, which are usually bought for a life-time or longer, the greatest care should be taken in selecting the store.

This store of ours has been established a half a century. It has always been run on a conservative, dependable basis—and we intend to do everything along the same lines for the next fifty years.

Established 1865

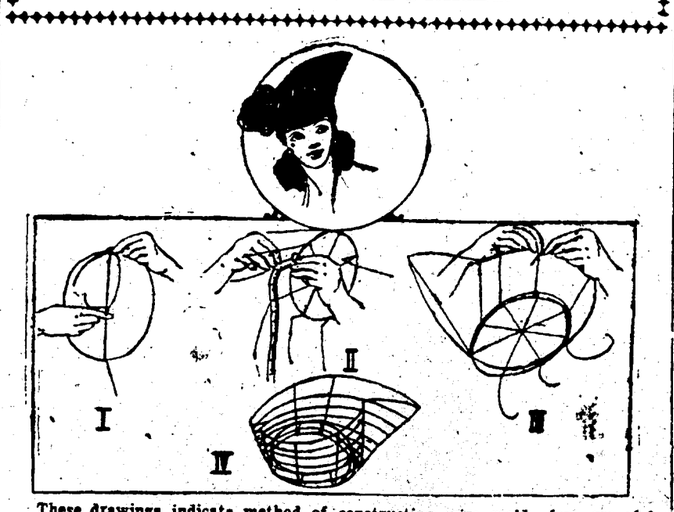
TRENKLEY & KOERBER
816 Calhoun St. Fort Wayne.

UP-TO-DATE LITTLE MISS DRESSES JUST LIKE HER GROWN-UP SISTER.

Little Miss Up-to-Date has caught the Sister-in-the-spring fash...

But even if little girls do dress like big girls, the little ones are just as wee and cute as when they...

A LESSON IN HOME MILLIERY—HOW TO MAKE THE WIRE FRAME.



These drawings indicate method of constructing wire mold for graceful hat shown herewith.

(By Clarissa Chesley.)

You're ready for another hat, of course. Every woman wants something natty to tide over the time till Easter styles arrive.

But if you can't afford to buy a new hat, don't sit idly at home and wish for it to come drifting down on a snowflake. Why not try your hand at millinery? Start with the right materials, add brains and a little care—product: a smart late-winter chapeau!

A hat, like a house, depends largely on its foundation. You must make, first of all, a mold of wire. It is the poise of the hat on the head which is primarily important in present styles, and to obtain the correct poise, your wire frame should be carefully fitted.

Buy a bolt of frame wire and a pair of nippers. With a tape measure get the head size for your hat. Cut and fasten the wire with the nippers and then bend it so that it is a little long... more diagonally across to the foundation wire. The ends of all these wires are left quite long. As you work with these wires run your finger smoothly over each one to straighten it. This is very important as a means of keeping the shape accurate.

Bend back one inch on each wire. This bend starts the crown band. (See Fig. 2.) A second wire is then tied around at this point.

The wire going around the edge of the brim of the hat pictured measures 30 1-2 inches. The loose wires are brought up to meet it and tied as in Fig. 3.

Directly in front the height measures 4 inches, at the back 5 1-2 inches, at the left side it is 6 1-2 inches, at the right side 2 3-4 inches. Of course, if this brim proves too high for becomingness it can be made a little narrower.

Where the dents in the brim are made and this can be done by placing the frame on the head and following the...

Fort Wayne Morning Musical Celebrates the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of Its Organization

The Morning Musical society is to celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary on January 25, by giving a musical entertainment and an informal reception to members and invited friends in Minuet hall at 3 o'clock. Mrs. Clark Fairbank, who has served as president of the society for practically half its life, together with former presidents who are living will form the reception committee.

The ladies with Mrs. Fairbank include Mrs. Samuel R. Alden, Mrs. T. E. Ellison, Mrs. W. H. Crighton, Mrs. Frank E. Stouder, Mrs. Hugh G. Keegan, all of Fort Wayne, and Mrs. Minnie Graves Brown, of Toledo, O. The program will begin at half past 3 o'clock and will be given by Misses Pauline and Lucile Reynolds, of Chicago, both sopranos, who give duet recitals in costume.

The board of directors of the society will act as ushers to seats and will extend a welcoming hand and smile to members and guests. The directors are Mrs. C. H. Worden, Mrs. Ferd D. Urbahns and Mrs. Florence Huebner-Dukes, vice presidents; Miss Claudia Donnelly and Miss Lillian Lapp, secretaries; Mrs. W. H. Peltier, treasurer, and Mrs. B. W. Rhamy, librarian. The program committee, members included among the directors, are Mrs. C. A. Horton, Mrs. Herbert Bond and Mrs. Walter Seavey.

The members of the piano committee assisted by a number of young girl music students will serve punch. On the committee are Mrs. James E. Elliott, Miss Elizabeth Walts, Mrs. George Randall, Miss Kay Spencer and Mrs. Ethel Corbin-Smith.

Invitations have been sent to non-resident members of the society to attend this anniversary meeting, but the response has not been numerous, for non-resident and ex-members of the society are widely scattered in different parts of Europe, in Honolulu, in Japan, in California, Oregon and Washington, and all the way between to the Atlantic coast.

Not only have invitations been extended to former active members of the club where addresses were available, but a number of distinguished women of the state may grace the occasion. Among these ladies may be Mrs. Samuel M. Ralston, as the governor and Mrs. Ralston are to be present at the opening of the Palace that evening. Miss Vida Newsom, president of the Indiana State Federation of Clubs, is coming, Mrs. Souders, of Columbia City, a prominent member of the Twelfth district organization, will be present: Mrs. Minnie Graves Brown, of Toledo, O., Mrs. Charles Haas, of Wabash, are to be guests of friends here, while the invitation to Miss Minnie Anderson, Miss Josephine Large and Mrs. Anna Siboni Ruhland, all of Chicago, included the further invitation to be guests of the society at the Anthony hotel.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND PROGRAM COMMITTEE FORT WAYNE MORNING MUSICAL.

Rear row—Mrs. Charles H. Worden, Mrs. B. W. Rhamy, Mrs. Maurice Dukes, Miss Claudia Donnelly, Miss Lillian Lapp.

Front row—Mrs. William H. Peltier, Mrs. Clark Fairbank, Mrs. D. Ferd Urbahns.

Lower picture, left to right—Mrs. C. A. Horton, Mrs. Herbert Bond, Mrs. Walter R. Seavey.

A Glance Backward.

It is well sometimes to take a look backward just as a contrast to the present and as an incentive to the future. A glimpse in the past shows the organization of the society with thirteen members, twelve of whom were invited by Miss Jane Ninde to her home to hear her plan of forming a musical club. The twelve were all interested greatly in music, some as teachers, some as performers. The twelve went, were carried away by the wave of enthusiasm that Miss Ninde set rolling and agreed to do all possible. The next meeting in a few days held three recruits to the ranks as several present at the first meeting were so engaged in work that they knew it would be impossible for them to meet any morning with regularity. Thus the Morning Musical society was organized by sixteen young women of whom only thirteen were able to be on the active list. For that reason an honorary active membership was started, though each of the original active members later was transferred to the active list. It is interesting to members of the society to know these original members whose names then appeared as Miss Jane Ninde, Miss Minnie Anderson, Mrs. S. K. Alden, Mrs. G. E. Bursley, Mrs. T. E. Ellison, Miss Bertha Freeman, Miss Clara Kenower, Miss Josephine Large, Mrs. Elizabeth Mayer, Mrs. W. H. Myers, Mrs. Harry Ninde, Miss Anna Siboni, Mrs. Ella Wells Welling, Miss Rachel Boles, Miss Angeline Chapin and Miss M. Belle Clark. A membership that was at first limited to fifty has now grown to two hundred and fifty. Only the active membership has been kept within early bounds and while at first that was limited to thirty-five it is even yet held down to fifty.

A Look at the Present.

A glance at the present shows four memberships, active, honorary active, associate and student. The active members transact the business and give the programs. The students assist in programs and have the benefit of listening without paying so large a fee of membership as the associates. The associate members pay the most money and have all the pleasure there is to be had without labor.

The Morning Musical society is a successful organization any way it is looked at. It makes enough money to do some good aside from paying its own expenses. It is looked up to as something well worth while as a club to belong to. It stands for the best there is in music. While the society never openly condemns the charlatan or that which is without merit, it presents only the best. If a musical entertainment is given under the auspices of the Morning Musical the members of the society want to go because they are certain of something worth hearing. If the performance is open to the public the public is frequently so interested as to make the box office receipts a satisfaction even if the attraction costs from one to two thousand dollars, as the orchestras and greatest of soloists do. The music presented at the fortnightly recitals conducted by active members during the club season is representative of the greatest writers in musical composition. Close attention is always given at these recitals. Even if there is a slip once in a while—if someone happens to get off pitch with voice or instrument, if the pianist forgets a passage or her foot gets glued to the pedal with fright, that is but a minor incident. The general character of the recitals is elevating and the average listener feels well repaid for going, even if she be in a mood hypercritical.

Active Members of Today.

Active members are required to take a part in the preparation and giving of the semi-monthly programs. In the present list of workers are Mrs. Henry Bowerfind, Mrs. Herbert Bond, Mrs. George Ballhe, Miss Clara Carnahan, Miss Ruth Caldwell, Mrs. William Cleary, Miss Claudia Donnelly, Mrs. Maurice Dukes, Miss Alma Dreier, Miss Ethel Doud, Mrs. James E. Elliott, Mrs. Bruce Elliott, Miss Edith Foster, Mrs. Charles Haas, of Wabash, Miss Margaret Hanna, Miss Mabel Hiser, Mrs. Charles A. Horton, Miss Stella Hunter, Miss Helen Jacobs, Mrs. Hugh Keegan, Mrs. E. H. Kirkland, Mrs. Samuel Krause, Miss Florence Lang, Mrs. William Miles, Mrs. Samuel L. Morris, Miss Helen Nussbaum, Miss Carlie Olds, Mrs. W. H. Peltier, Mrs. George Randall, Mrs. Afton Wolff Rodenbeck, Mrs. B. W. Rhamy, Mrs. H. H. Rogers, Miss Emma Rurode, Miss Adelia Reynolds, Mrs. Herman Pollak, Miss Kay Spencer, Miss Helene Spindler, Mrs. F. E. Stouder, Miss Corinne Strass, Mrs. H. Brook Sale, Mrs. Walter Seavey, Mrs. Ethel Corbin-Smith, Mrs. John Thompson, Mrs. Ferd Urbahns, Mrs. Carver Wood, Mrs. C. H. Worden, Miss Elizabeth Walts, Mrs. Page Yarnelle.

The associate membership is the variable one. Members drop out for a year or so and then are reinstated at their own request. The membership fee is $5 and all associate members are entitled to tickets to the artist recitals which the society gives each year.

Honorary Active Members.

Mrs. Francis I. Brown, Mrs. William H. Creighton, Mrs. L. Park Drayer, Mrs. Carolyn Fairbank, Mrs. William Hahn, Mrs. O. N. Heaton, Miss Katherine MacDougal, Mrs. Nellie H. Robbins, Mrs. Theodore Ruhland, Mrs. Henry Ranke, Mrs. Charles A. Wilding, Miss Fannie Winch, Mrs. Harry M. Williams. This list includes women who in the earlier days of the society were active in its work, both in programs and in office. Their withdrawal to be placed on the honorary list has arisen from numerous reasons of which lack of time to keep up to the standard required in singing or instrumental work has been the most frequent excuse.

Being on the honorary active list does not always mean no work in the society, but merely no activity in the programs given. An exceptional case is that of Mrs. Clark Fairbank, who entered the active list from the associate to be president of the society for the first time in 1901. From then to 1907 Mrs. Fairbank served continuously and so impressed was the club with her superior fitness for the work that it was only Mrs. Fairbank's positive refusal to serve that led to an interval of rest until 1910 when she was again unanimously elected to serve. Efficiency, tact, affability, judgment and a rarely good grasp of things of business concern, combine to make the success of Mrs. Fairbank noteworthy. During her reign the Morning Musical society has prospered financially and musically.

Seven years after the society was organized in January, 1897, the charter was obtained and the society was incorporated. It is the one element of sadness in reviewing the early days of the society that its originator, Miss Jennie Ninde, afterwards Mrs. Arthur Brady, Mrs. Ellen R. Bursley, the first president, and who served two years, Mrs. W. H. Hoffman, the second president, and Mrs. Essie Preble Myers, who served three years, have all passed on to the great beyond. They were devoted and earnest in their work for the society. Their aims were high and their plans for the Morning Musical society's future were better builded than they knew. Music and her realm, the Morning Musical and her influence, the public with cultivated ideas and tastes musically speaking, were the lofty aims they looked ahead to see. And they have been fulfilled.

There's no question of a marked raise in musical standards in the city, of which some is due to excellent teachers, but the larger part to the influence of the Morning Musical society. More people proportionately speaking, go to hear the artist concerts brought here under the auspices of the society. Were it possible the Morning Musical society would put before the public a week of orchestral concerts at prices that would enable entire families to attend at a time. As it is, one concert each year is given for ten cents admission, at which time the same care and preparation with the best talent of the club is given to making the program of an order the society would be proud of before an audience of metropolitan critics. Every year from three to five artist recitals are given under the auspices of the society. There have been ninety-two such concerts. The next one will be the appearance of the Minneapolis Symphony orchestra on February 27. A previous engagement was made with the society and cancelled, but things have worked around for a positive date.

Mrs. Barr is Making Many Friends in Her Work Among Ft. Wayne Women

Gifted Feminine Member of Lyon Evangelistic Party Throws Her Whole Soul and Heart Into Her Special Sphere of Evangelistic Activity.

SUPERLATIVES are easily spoken, and often carelessly flung about. Sometimes they have in them unpleasant implications and inferences, because they suggest comparisons which are said to be odious. And yet in the case of Mrs. Barr—Daisy without the "Mrs.," as her friends and former parishioners in the Friends church, of which denomination Mrs. Barr, a member of the Lyon party, is an adherent, and an ordained minister of very high standing, would address her, superlatives would be not only merited, but accurately used.

There is a single word, which is credited to the frequent use of a certain distinguished American, which seems to describe Mrs. Barr. She is "delighted" with life. She is happy, and it is not the happiness and sunshine which comes from ignorance of the sorrow and sadness of life, for Mrs. Barr knows something of the world's burdens and heartaches. It is said of her that on one occasion of a public cleaning up of the immoral district of her city, this Christian woman took into her own home the girls under arrest, and took care of them until such provision could be made for [illegible]

Knowledge of Womankind.

The writer, though a mere man, was privileged to be in the women's meeting on Sunday afternoon at the Wayne street M. E. church and the happy way in which Mrs. Barr pictured the feminine party, that her home was at Fairmont, Ind., that she was born and reared in Jonesboro, that her parents had been Methodists until shortly before her birth, when they became members of the Friends church.

To say that Mrs. Barr is a Christian woman of education, of culture and refinement is indeed true, and yet to say that alone is hardly to do her justice.

Tells of An Incident.

In her tabernacle sermon of Tuesday afternoon of this week Mrs. Barr told of an incident that happened in the course of one of her official calls as a member of the visiting committee appointed by the governor to visit the different state institutions. In one of these institutions Mrs. Barr found a little blind boy who, while he was properly fed and clothed, was given no other attention, and was almost literally ignorant of the most simple things which are matters of common knowledge to most children. She cultivated the acquaintance of the little lad without eyes and had him placed in the state institution for the blind at Indianapolis, and this boy, though he knows Mrs. Barr by her name, calls her "His Voice." She had spoken to him and opened the great world of his mental and moral understanding. Certainly no finer tribute could be given to any woman the world over than for her to be known and loved as "The Voice," which told of love, of gentleness and beauty. And this woman, this Mrs. Daisy Douglas Barr, is proving herself a voice to hundreds of the women of Fort Wayne, of both rich and poor, the learned and the unlearned, the moral and the immoral. And it is no idle prophecy to say that before the campaign has closed Mrs. Barr will easily be among the most beloved women of Indiana's second city, and will be the spiritual voice to thousands of women to speak to them of Jesus, who was the friend of women. The women of Fort Wayne, of all classes and conditions, welcome Mrs. Barr, as a woman who has demonstrated that a woman can be a woman, a mother, a public speaker (not to quote her own words, even a suffragist) and yet has that finest of all [illegible]

SPENCERVILLE NEWS

Spencerville, Ind., Jan. 23.—The High school basket ball team of this place went to St. Joe Tuesday evening and played the High school team of that place, Spencerville winning by the score of 30 to 15.

The Ladies' Aid of the Lutheran church met at the home of Mrs. John Beams Wednesday afternoon.

B. O. Schlatter, of Fort Wayne, was a guest of J. F. Baltz and wife Sunday.

L. M. Chapman, wife and son Willard and Mrs. Henry Markle spent several days last week with relatives at Garrett.

G. W. Henderson, wife and daughters, Mary ad Esther, were Fort Wayne business callers Wednesday.

Miss Josephine Doll is again able to attend school after a week's illness.

Glenn Carneyham is confined to the house with whooping cough and mumps.

David Hull, of Fort Wayne, is working for William Allen in the barber shop.

A number from this place attended the basket ball game at Harlan Wednesday evening between the Boston College Girls and Harlan city team of boys.

It may interest friends and acquaintances to learn of the birth of a son to Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Repp, of Messex, Col. Mrs. Repp was formerly Miss Nora Foster of this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Miller, of near Garrett, are guests of Mrs. Miller's mother, Mrs. Mary Jane Silberg, and family.

The basket ball game played here Thursday evening between the Boston College Girls and Spencerville town team ended with a score of 30 to 9 in favor of Spencerville.

Bert Flasher made a business trip to Fort Wayne Thursday.

Clothing for the poor of Fort Wayne will be received at the Sentinel office, on West Wayne street, and distributed to worthy people

A button famine is said to be threatening this country on account of the war, but the buttons the supply of which is threatened are mostly of the ornamental kind. If the worst should happen, people could again use wooden buttons, covering them with cloth for the sake of appearances.

The Hague peace tribunal was formed fifteen years ago.

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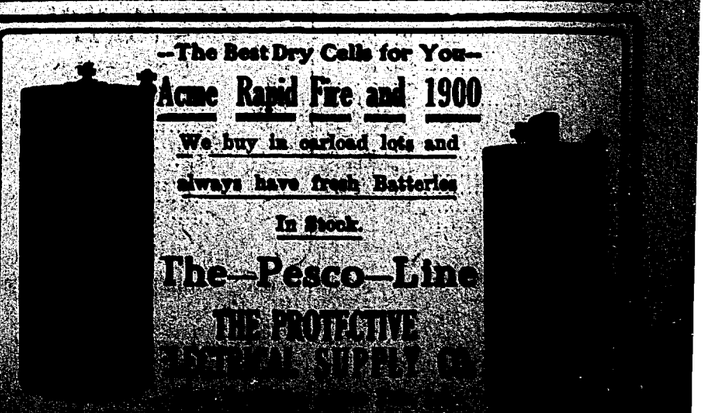

THE SENTINEL'S LIVE SPORTS CRISP RELIABLE

DeHAVEN HAS BEEN BOUGHT BY ESSICK

Dayton Outfielder is Transferred to Grand Rapids Base Ball Club.

Dayton, O., Jan. 23.—Arista DeHaven, one of the veteran outfielders of the Central league, and at one time a member of the Terre Haute club, has been sold outright to the Grand Rapids team to fill the place left vacant by the trading of Howard Marshall to Terre Haute for Ted Anderson.

Many of the patrons here had picked DeHaven to succeed Johnny Nee as manager of the Dayton club. DeHaven joined the Vets in the season of 1910 and has been a member of the local team ever since, being the veteran in point of continuous service. With him on the 1910 squad were Johnny Nee, Earl Sykes and Ray Spencer of the 1914 Soldiers, but each of this trio was away from Dayton in the interval. DeHaven has been in the Central league for a good many years, making his first appearance as a member of the old Springfield team, then in charge of Jack Hendricks. He made good from the start. After a brief absence from the Central he came back as a member of the Terre Haute club, where he slugged himself into fame and was drafted by the Athletics, who turned him over to Atlanta. It was from the latter club he was purchased by the local management in 1910, when he succeeded Bobby Grogan in left field. When the team moved to Highland park DeHaven was switched to right field, which is the sun garden there, and he finished his fifth year as a Vet last fall.

DeHaven was always popular with the fans, having won them long ago by his clever fielding and base running and his timely hitting. While he has not been a slugger in recent years, he has possessed the knack of coming across with a safe drive when a hit was needed, and he has always given the local club his best services. It is believed the switch to Grand Rapids will be pleasing to him, though he has always enjoyed playing here. In the Michigan city he is a big favorite and the fans up there are sure to welcome him to the fold.

President Redelle, who is in charge of the club pending the appointment of a new manager, believes he has a few young outfielders in tow who are pretty sure to become regulars in the Central league and it would not be a great surprise to see further changes in the Vet garden. Povey, of the Western Canada league, has already been secured, and his record indicates he will be able to put up a pretty lively fight for a regular berth. The sale of DeHaven and the signing of youngsters is in line with the policy of the Dayton club to build up a combination of youthful talent. The local management realizes the worth of DeHaven and knows he can be counted upon to play good ball for quite a few years yet, but he has passed that stage where he can be expected to advance to faster company. The Vets are well supplied with veteran material and the Grand Rapids owners were anxious to secure an experienced man to round out their team. This resulted in the deal and it is believed all three parties to the transaction are pleased.

The sale of DeHaven removes one of the men whom many fans had picked as a successor to Johnny Nee as manager. With Earl Sykes endeavoring to arrange for his transfer to another club the veteran possibilities on the Vet roster have dwindled to Jack Compton and Phil Stremmel, two pitchers. Both are capable and intelligent and it is believed either would make good in case the owners decide to select their manager from the ranks.

ZION LEAGUE SCORES.

WALTEMATH.

Players.	1.	2.	3.
A. Bicknese	179	120	191
E. Martin	106	174	128
O. Scheimann	170	110	190
F. Martin	143	148	166
C. Hambrock	159	141	143
Totals	757	693	818

BUILDERS.

Players.	1.	2.	3.
O. Junge	165	148	...
J. Hoffman	131	...	103
H. Hoffman	...	156	135
G. Weimer	177	182	148
W. Kramer	119	...	147
O. Bongs	...	133	...
H. Hagemann	147	177	147
Totals	739	796	680

LYCEUM LEAGUE SCORES.

FEDERALS.

Players.	1.	2.	3.
E. Rule	204	179	157
P. Talley	156	159	159
J. Conroy	158	...	...
P. Feeney	...	116	...
E. Mars	...	...	137
L. McMullen	129	186	162
K. Laughlin	169	181	140
Totals	823	771	755

BACHELORS.

Players—	1.	2.	3.
J. Connor	201	103	157
E. Kwan	112	162	148
P. Connelly	136	171	159
E. Doyle	199	167	132
E. Cook	143	151	144
Totals	791	751	734

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LIGHT WORKOUT TO PREPARE FOR GAME

Just to be in prime condition for the fray with Bluffton college at the college gym Saturday night, the Concordia basket ball squad was put through a light workout during the day by Capt. G. E. Byroade and he was of the opinion that he would be able to send a faster and more accurate team against the enemy than at any time this year.

This opinion is founded on the fact that the basket shooting has been better in practice than it has heretofore and that the passing and general team work indicate rapid and pleasing improvement.

Rehm will be sent to the front and the ball fed up to him as his work in practice points to him as the logical man for the basket shooting. All of this preparation was made because the locaal lads know they have a tough proposition ahead of them in the Mennonite lads, who have appeared here before and who will send a bunch of veterans into the conflict.

With plenty of heat to keep the patrons comfortable and lots of rooters to cheer the local club on, everything looks bright for a big attendance and a good game.

BASKET BALL POINTERS.

The team representing the Ossian Athletic association challenges any amateur team in Fort Wayne averaging from 140 to 150 pounds for a game to be played Tuesday night at Ossian. Address communications to Ossian Athletic association.

The Pyramids won from the Antlers by a score of 58 to 8. The line-ups: Pyramids—Costello and Cleary, l. f.; Logan, r. f.; McDonald, l. g.; Loney, r. g.; Rauner, c. Antlers—Murphy and Herber, c; Bushman, l. g.; Wichman, r. g.; Smith, r. f.; Betz, l. f.

The Tods won from the Iroquois at St. Mary's gym Friday night by a score of 27 to 4. The line-ups and scores:

Tods—Distel and Casso, forwards; Leutwyler, center; Lee and Steinbacher, guards.

Iroquois—Ackerman, App, Ehrman and Alter, forwards; Woenker, center; Offerle and Heren, guards.

Field goals—Distel, 6; Casso, 3; Leutwyler, 1; Lee, 1; Ehrman, 1.

Foul goals—Distel, 1; Casso, 2; Heren, 1; Alter, 1.

The Lakeside Troopers won from the Lakeside five by a score of 16 to 14. The line-ups and scores:

Troopers—Zent and Boegli, forwards; Orr, center; Porsch and Bullerman, guards.

Fives—G. Zent and E. Agne, forwards; C. Bullerman, center; Cassidy and Randau, guards.

Field goals—G. Zent, 3; C. Bullerman, 1; Agne, 3; Orr, 2; M. Zent, 4; Boegli, 2.

The Lakeside Troopers challenge any team in the city averaging 120 pounds. Telephone 2100 between 6:30 and 7.

HIGH SCHOOL BOYS VERY MUCH ELATED

Are Feeling Good Over the Drubbing Handed to the Muncie Squad.

(By Morton Williams).

Fort Wayne high school boys have a right to be feeling somewhat elated, and they are, inasmuch as their own basketball team trounced Muncie high, a team with a long list of victories. Coach Thomas seems to have whipped his team of youngsters into shape and from now on they ought to clean up the other high school quintets around these parts.

The locals played a better brand of ball than they have heretofore this season and up to the last four or five minutes of the game everything was going Fort Wayne's way. A spurt on the part of Muncie brought the score from 15 to a tie at 19 and then the trouble began.

Kendricks was equal to the emergency, however, and his two free throws won the game for the locals. Sprang was out of the lineup but Myers played a fine game at center and Geller and Kendricks played some game at forward. At the end of the first session the locals were leading by a seven point margin but Muncie at the get-away of the second half dropped one in and from that point on threatened to win. The lineup and score:

F. W. H. S., 21.		Muncie H. S., 19.
Geller	F.	Redding
Kendricks	F.	Tuhey
Myers	C.	Spurgeon
Outland	G.	Howell
Diffendorfer	G.	Mitchell

Field goals—Geller, 3; Kendricks, 1; Myers, 3; Redding, 4; Howell, 2; Mitchell, 2. Free throws—Kendricks, 6; Myers, 3; Tuhey, 3. Referee—Croninger.

BRUNSWICK LEAGUE SCORES.

ENTERPRISE.

Player.	1.	2.	3.
Myers	148	...	...
Weible	...	158	140
Schilby	174	138	...
Meyers	...	...	142
Miller	176	149	170
Freidline	165	160	171
Jones	179	164	177
Totals	842	769	800

BACHELOR CLUB.

Players.	1.	2.	3.
Zollinger	160	182	168
Noble	143	119	172
Palmer	161	...	...
Bauer	...	160	98
Wolf	...	177	98
Totals			

RIVERS IS LICKED BEFORE HIS FIGHT

Had Lost Faith and Was an Easy Victim for Young Callahan.

(By Hugh S. Fullerton).

The other night at Memphis Frankie Callahan, a mere boy, knocked out Joe Rivers, the Mexican, in the second round. You may not be interested in boxing—but everyone should be interested in this.

A few years ago a poor, timid youth, hat in hand, slunk into the office of Tom McCarey, the Los Angeles promoter, and asked for a chance to box some one of the lightweights in the preliminary events for a few dollars. He needed the money.

McCarey needed a boy to fill in. He gave the boy a chance. Stripped, Rivers revealed a wonderful physique. His skin was clear olive and gleaming, his muscles were long and pliable, his shoulders had the strength and the grace of a thoroughbred, his eye was clear, his speed and footwork showed promise—and he could hit. In the Mexican youth the fight students saw a coming champion.

In his first battles Rivers showed such promise that the coast hailed him as the next 133 pound champion. He fought with the ease and the ferocity of a tiger, and rushed toward the top in his class. In two years the championship was within his grasp. He was wearing fine clothes, diamonds, living high, but still kept in magnificent condition.

One night he won a decision in a short fight. His opponent came from the ring battered and beaten, but laughing. In the dressing room I inquired why he laughed.

"Rivers'll quit," he said scornfully. "He had me licked, but if I had anything at all I'd have made him quit. He wants to when he is hit hard."

Then Rivers took a beating. He took it from a man he was expected to defeat.

Then, one after another of the lightweights beat him; men he had beaten whipped him—and finally a "kid"—a mere boy, Callahan, knocked him out in two rounds.

Rivers is a better boxer today than he ever was, can hit just as hard as he ever could, and he has more experience and more skill. Now almost any lightweight can whip him.

He is licked before the match starts. Like thousands of others in other lines he lost heart and courage—faith in himself—and a boy whips him.

Callahan, inspired by hope, with the freshness of youth and confident of himself, should be the first to learn the lesson.

FRIAR LEAGUE SCORES.

SCRATCH CATS.

Players—	1.	2.	3.
Docterman	209	129	159
Cody	159	131	145
F. Miller	138	148	155
Ellenwood	178	175	170
Dr. Tucker	198	181	179
Totals	878	759	808

C. TUCKER PONIES.

Players—	1.	2.	3.
Nussbaum	174	182	199
Seaman	133	131	150
Wilkins	125	117	122
Island	129	100	141
C. Tucker	187	155	183
Totals	748	685	795

RAPP'S COLTS.

Players—	1.	2.	3.
F. Rapp	201	191	174
F. Pohlmeyer	140	173	191
L. Beck	149	118	135
C. Centlivre	181	183	173
Totals	845	817	814

POHLMEYER'S PETS.

Players.	1.	2.	3.
O. Pohlmeyer	182	151	163
Hogan	129	...	...
Fishering	...	143	160
V. Miller	158	144	153
C. Pask	141	168	124
T. Hayes	128	198	131
Totals	731	804	731

SUEDHOFF BEARS.

Players.	1.	2.	3.
Tucker	118	164	204
D. Lowe	182	166	109
Leach	123	155	158
Suedhoff	182	161	147
Centlivre	170	150	124
Totals	775	796	742

CALLAHAN'S GOATS.

Player.	1.	2.	3.
Callahan	146	164	194
Zimmerman	138	130	155
Rinehart	161	196	114
Brase	161	198	155
Lopshire	182	167	180
Totals	788	855	798

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AFTER HE HAD BEEN ASKED TO RESIGN FROM COLLEGE HARRY WOLVERTON STARTED BASE BALL CAREER AT PAULDING.

San Francisco, Jan. 23.—Fate literally pitchforked Harry Sterling Wolverton into baseball.

A bit of hazing, innocently intended, but extremely disastrous in results, back in the college days, turned him from a career of higher education to one of hurling the elusive sphere across the arid wastes of the diamond.

Wolverton explained it thusly:

"We were elected to move one of the boys along in college—the two of us, George Dunham, of Cleveland, O., and myself. After which memorable occasion it was decided that for the best interests of all Dunham and myself should resign college and take up some other walk in life. Dunham went mining in Alaska and made millions, and I turned to baseball."

All of which happened twenty years ago. In 1895 Wolverton was a student in Kenyon college, Gambier, O. It was in his third year that disaster overtook him.

Wolverton began his career in baseball in 1895 as a pitcher with a Paulding (O.) team at a salary of $60 a month. The next season found him with Columbus, O., in the Western league at the time when Ban Johnson, now dictator of the Americans, was president of the smaller and weaker body. In 1897 Wolverton shifted to Dubuque, Iowa. In 1898 he took his place in the big brush, pitcher's box to third base, a berth with the Chicago Nationals. After a year with the Cubs Wolverton jumped to the Philadelphia Nationals, with which team he played for five years. For the last two seasons he captained the club and also played first base.

In 1905 Philadelphia sold him to the Boston Nationals. After a season with Boston a salary dispute arose and Wolverton, after practically nine years in the big league, jumped out of the big brush and joined the outlaws with the Williamsport club in the Tri-State league. Here Wolverton took his first managerial job, and incidentally he gave the club a two-time pennant winner, in 1907 and 1908.

Frank Farrell, of the New York Americans, drafted Wolverton in 1909, but instead of using him with the Yankees sent him to Newark. While managing the Newark aggregation, Wolverton achieved the unique distinction of firing the owner of the club off the field on divers occasions.

Later, when Pitcher "Iron Man" McGinnity purchased the club, Wolverton ordered the iron man off the field four different times and had to call a policeman to enforce the order.

After a year on the Pacific coast Wolverton became manager of the Yankees in 1912. For the 1915 season he will be back on the coast as manager of the San Francisco Seals.

ELK LEAGUE SCORES.

TEETH.

Players—	1.	2.	3.
G. Horton	117	166	136
Stites	187	152	179
King	156	138	123
B. Ungemach	170	181	155
G. Harkey	212	156	161
Totals	882	793	753

TAILS.

Players—	1.	2.	3.
G. Errick	186	183	151
G. Fox	140	137	155
Albright	157	153	140
Pickard	170	168	176
Totals	801	822	794

CONCORDIA LEAGUE SCORES.

SCHMIDTS.

Players—	1.	2.	3.
Shilling	164	126	153
C. Doenges	117	...	...
Honeick	...	118	128
Geye	136	143	123
Bohne	153	134	112
Schmidt	181	179	128
Totals	746	700	644

KOEHLINGERS.

Players—	1.	2.	3.
Schoor	149	140	140
Koehlinger	134	157	155
P. Kleeberg	136	157	164
Waldo	156	172	143
A. Kleeberg	150	189	162
Totals	725	815	764

PRINTING CO., 2; B. N. R., 1.

FORT WAYNE PRINTING CO.

Players.	1.	2.	3.
Agne	167	148	155
Cramer	137	156	208
Lehman	250	176	136
Carmin	132	156	158
Leist	183	156	184
Totals	869	792	841

B. N. R. CLUB.

Players—	1.	2.	3.
Frosch	160	167	113
Draker	160	167	155
Minnich	139	137	134
Kochs	131	162	122
Rieg	179	219	154
Totals	769	843	680

ST. PAUL'S LEAGUE.

PACKARD.

Players—	1.	2.	3.
Nahrwold	186	158	256
Scherer	152	131	...
Liedolf	...	...	179
Mueller	170	160	171
Walda	186	190	201
Sander	167	182	201
Totals	861	821	1008

OLD RELIABLE.

Players—	1.	2.	3.
Buesching	185	166	156
F. Kramer	162	172	152
Reidel	145	159	178
Erb	117	...	...
Wyneken	...	132	172
Jurgenson	139	169	179
Totals	755	878	817

Sentinel Want Ads. Pay.

AND THE GENERAL QUIT.

Andy Burt is dead. In the army they called him Brigadier General Andrew Burt, but among baseball fans he was "Andy." He was quite a ball player himself, and even after he had won his epaulets he got out and played the game whenever there was a chance. During the Spanish-American war he was in command of a negro regiment, and one day he removed his coat, turned up his trousers, spat on his hands and joined the game.

The privates on the team seemed in awe of a general, and Burt remarked:

"Come on, boys. Out here I'm only a private. Play the game just that way."

In the middle of the game he reached first. A big, black trooper was coaching.

"Git a lead, yoh little, sawed-off, rammed down, bandy-laigged, squint-eyed runt, you," he yelled. "Git offen dat bag an' slide, dawggone your hide."

Then General Burt quit.

ZION GIRLS HAVE ORGANIZED LEAGUE

Young Lady Bowlers Will Bow Before the Public on Thursday Night.

Everybody is asked to go out and see the Zion girl bowlers open their schedule on Thursday night of next week. A league has just been organized with four teams and one of the clubs has chosen the name of Heart Breakers.

Dandy name for girl bowlers, think?

In the opening series these Heart Breakers will go after the Kewpies while the Ich Soll Worrying five will try conclusions with the Billikens.

All of the bowlers have had more or less experience at the game and they will bowl throughout the season in regular weekly games. The teams are made up as follows:

Billikens—Miss Minnie Ernsting, captain; Miss Hilda Trabach, Miss Mamie Ropa, Miss eNttie Ropa, Miss Marie Bicknese.

Kewpies—Miss Edith Ernsting, captain; iss Clara Tellman, Miss Alma Hegerfeld, Miss Edna Soest, Miss Millie Buuck.

Ich Soll Worrying—Miss Martha Wermuth, captain; Miss Esther Trabach, Miss Margaret Steckman, Miss Emma Meyer, Miss Helen Limecooley.

Heart Breakers—Miss Lillian Hoppe, captain; Miss Minnie Speckman, Miss Ella Pawlish, Miss Hester Wolf, Miss Selma Wermuth.

BOXERS TO FINISH UP TRAINING HERE

Young Holzhauer and Hal Stewart will both arrive in Fort Wayne Monday or Tuesday of next week to finish up their training for the bout carded for the Majestic theater on Jan. 26.

Holzhauer is working out in Chicago and advices say that he will be able to make 135 pounds at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the match and will be strong enough at that weight to make a good battle.

Stewart has sent here for sparring partners and there has been no doubt all along that he will be right for the bout. He will have no trouble making the required weight.

Frankie Mason is doing his work here and is the only one of the men on the card who is now in the city. Bell is working at Chicago, McHenry at Montpelier and Roger O'Malley in Toledo.

O'Malley has a lot of friends who think well of his work and many of them will be at the ringside. The advance sale of seats indicates that the fans here are interested in the bill.

FOR A GOOD SMOKE TRY A KIM
5c CIGAR.

BASKET BALL Monday, January 25
ST. PAUL'S AUDITORIUM.
BLUFFTON MENNONITE COLLEGE, BLUFFTON, OHIO, VS. ST. PAUL
Tickets on Sale at Schirmeyer's, Koehlinger's and St. Paul Cigar Stand.

JACK JOHNSON CAN'T GET INTO U. S. AND JESS WILLARD CAN'T GET OUT.

Jack Johnson can't get into this country and Jess Willard can't get out—that is unless the big hope pays up some $1,200 of a judgment that Charles Cutler, champion wrestler, has obtained against him in Milwaukee.

If the story told the court is correct Johnson owes Cutler that sum as the result of an expense of some $1,500 feeding and clothing Jess, who jumped under the wing of Tom Jones as soon as he was able to command any more for his fighting.

The court found Cutler's claim just, but Cutler says Johnson has not as yet forwarded the money.

A Bedtime Story In The Firelight's Glow

How often you have longed for a fireplace in your home. Here is a real, portable fireplace of glowing electric bulbs. Its radiance and warmth adds a cheer to any room and removes from the air the chill of early spring or late fall. Like a log fire

The G-E Luminous Radiator

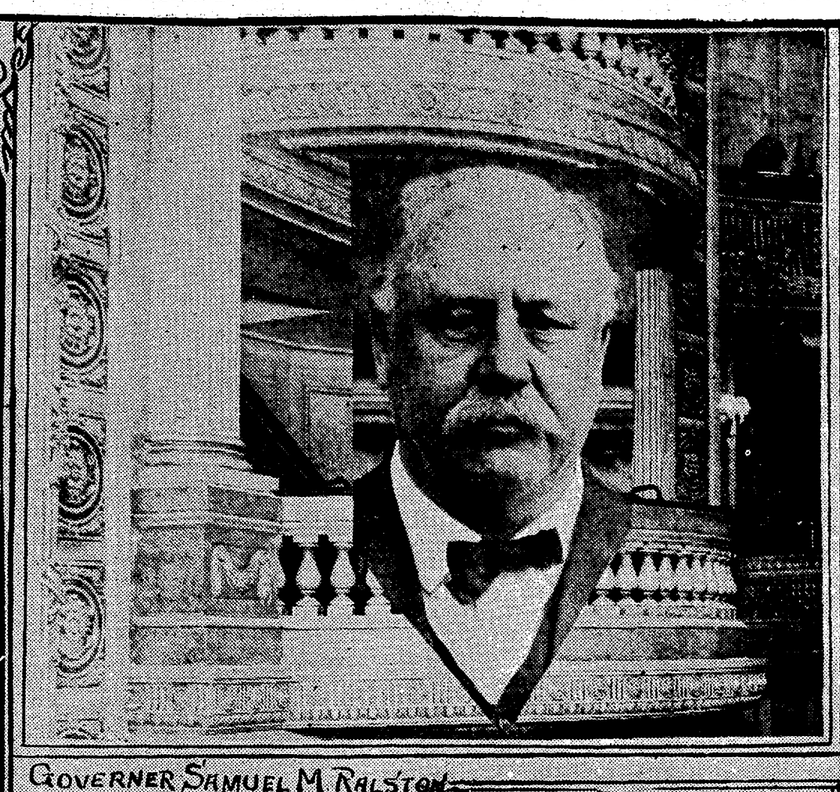
readily becomes the center of the family group when the lights are low for the story telling hour.

You can enjoy one of these cheerful "fireplaces" in your home at a very low cost. Let us show you the designs we have in stock.

Light and Power Department
Fort Wayne and Northern Indiana Traction Co.
Phones Nos. 298-299 1025 Calhoun St.

In the New Palace Fort Wayne Has One of the Most Beautiful Play Houses in the Country

FRANK E. STOUDER



GOVERNER SAMUEL M. RALSTON AND THE BOX RESERVED FOR HIM

B. H. BARNETT

GEO. FISHER — HARRY TRISKETT

CLARENCE E. PIEPENBRINK — THE MAIN ENTRANCE

"TONY" OESTERLE — CLYDE COLLINS'

SOME FACTS ABOUT THE NEW PALACE.

Owned by the Fort Wayne Lyric Theater company, of which Frank E. Stouder is president and Byron H. Barnett, secretary and treasurer.

Approximate cost—$200,000.

Seating capacity—2,000.

Ground broken—April 27, 1914.

Contractors—Hageman and Buesching, Fort Wayne.

First seat sale—January 20, 1915.

Open—January 25, 1915.

Superintendent of construction—William Hagerman.

Architects—C. W. Rapp and George L. Rapp, Chicago.

Attractions—Kieth vaudeville.

House staff—Stouder and Barnett, managers; Harry Triskett, treasurer; George Fisher, stage manager; Clarence E. Piepenbrink, assistant treasurer; Tony Oesterle, orchestra leader; Clyde Collins, chief doorkeeper; Charles Ersig, chief usher.

When the new Palace, Fort Wayne's beautiful playhouse, is thrown open to the public on Monday evening January 25, with Governor and Mrs. Samuel M. Ralston, of Indiana, as the guests of honor and the Fort Wayne Commercial club in active charge of the ceremonies as a tribute to the enterprise that conceived and achieved this great addition to the business interests of the city, those who are fortunate enough to secure seats will get a glimpse of the finest theater in the west.

In fact the firm of architects who have had charge of the construction of many playhouses, say there is none more or more tastefully and beautifully equipped.

The contract price was $140,000, but this did not include the furnishings, the real estate or any of the hundred and one things that have been added since the ground was broken and when the house was completed it represented an investment of approximately $200,000. "Beautiful" was the most common expression of those who were fortunate enough to see the magnificent structure when it was completed and thrown open to the public and this one word accurately fitted the house and its de-

and unsightly columns and floors of concrete, and it is difficult to stand in the center of the great building and understand the change that has been wrought.

Had Aladin rubbed his magic lamp or the fairy Godmother touched with her wand the stone, iron and concrete and wished that they become a wonderful theater the transformation could have been no more complete although it may have expedited matters considerably.

From the entrance to the dressing rooms under the stage exquisite taste has combined and worked in harmony with architectural beauty until there is not a discord in the completed structure. A detailed description could not convey to the mind the color combinations and the elegance that have been woven into a most pleasing and restful interior.

The Entrance.

The entrance is on Washington boulevard between Calhoun and Clinton streets and is three stories high and the design is of an early French period worked out in granite and terro cotta.

The Clinton street elevation, which is the rear wall of the stage, is in two-toned brick with panel effects carried in tapestry design. Although this wall is blank it is not unhandsome and is a great improvement to the thoroughfare which was kept in mind when the plans were drawn and the contract let.

The auditorium is approached through a stately columned vestibule on each side of which is a broad marble staircase with a richly carved balustrade, leading to the entresol and balcony foyers. The inner vestibule or lobby is elliptical in form and is two stories in height. The walls and ceiling are paneled with marble and above this is a series of engaged pilasters support a domed ceiling.

The lobby opens into the grand promenade foyer which surrounds the entire auditorium. This plan is adapted from two of the most famous playhouses in Europe, which were erected in the sixteenth century and are still considered as architectural gems for their beauty and proportion. The grand promenade is over 300 feet in length, and a series of fluted columns support a richly modeled groined ceiling. Between the columns, tall branched candlesticks of bronze and crystal rest on pedestals.

A Dainty Rest Room.

One of the most perfect and attractive little nooks in the entire structure is the rest room for women located on the entresol floor between the marble stairways in the vestibule.

Expense has not been spared in fitting up this dainty room and an idea of what it is like can be obtained from the fact that five pieces of furniture, which include a dressing table and three chairs, were purchased at an outlay of $270.

This does not include the carpets, smaller chairs or the silk damask panels on the walls or the French shades at the windows and doors. The room is done in the most delicate tint of lavender and among its furnishings are two expensive stand lamps.

Immediately outside of the door of the room will be a desk for the use of the ladies and this will be provided with

that will be most comfortable and attractive.

Fountain in the Vestibule.

Along the east wall of the vestibule is a fountain and the water will be stocked with gold fish as soon as the figure arrives. This was delayed in shipment and was not ready to be placed prior to the opening night's performance.

Between the orchestra floor and the balcony is the entresol floor, which has a series of nineteen boxes slightly projecting over the face of the elliptical arches below. These boxes are oval in plan and accommodate six to eight people. In the rear a grand promenade exists as on the main floor, but it is more elaborately treated with tapestry panels on the side walls and paneled ceiling. This foyer opens into a grand lounge, which is sumptuously furnished for the comfort of the patrons.

Fifteen hundred dollars was expended in overstuffed chairs and couches for furnishing the entresol and orchestra floors. Mr. Barnett was assigned to the task of purchasing these furnishings and he bought it at this big outlay for the reason that he wanted it in thorough harmony.

Drapes Are of Blue.

All of the drapes and the carpets were supplied by Wolf and Dessauer and it required about eighteen hundred yards of the best quality of axminster carpet to fulfill the contract.

All of the drapery is dark blue of a new shade gotten out especially for the house and the carpet is of solid gray and covers the entire promenade foyer on the orchestra floor and all of the aisles.

The entire entresol floor is carpeted in the same color and with the same rich quality and the same firm supplied all of the furniture used in the building and all of it is in thorough keeping with elaborate furnishings. The drop curtain and valance are also from this house and are of the best and most expensive makes.

There is a check room on the entresol floor for the use of the patrons of the house and without an attempt to go into further detail the house is most complete even to the business offices for which elaborate furniture of the very latest designs has been especially purchased.

Something About the Staff.

In selecting the staff for the house, men most efficient and experienced have been secured. In George Fisher the city's veteran stage manager is represented. For more than a quarter of a century he was connected with the Temple theater and he knows his business and knows it very thoroughly and his end of the theater is sure to be taken care of properly.

Clarence Piepenbrink, his assistant is comparatively new at the business, but he has entered upon his task with a zest that promises great things for him.

Tony Oesterle will have charge of the orchestra and this means that this department will be in competent hands, as he has had long experience and is a thorough musician. Charley Ersig, the chief usher, has been connected with local theaters ever since he was big enough and knows how. He was given the place because the management wanted a good man for it.

Clyde Collins is just breaking in as a door-keeper, but he has the ability and there is every reason to believe that he will deal out to the patrons the brand of courtesy that will be demanded of all the house employes.

"Don't forget the two bay trees," was the parting admonition of Mr. Barnett. These have been purchased for the vestibule just as a finishing touch to an elegant and beautiful playhouse.

A New Picture of a New Governor

Arthur Capper

Arthur Capper, who will be the next governor of Kansas.

"Tipperary" Gives Name to New Novel

Florence Barclay

The world war has inspired many poems and many histories, but Mrs. Florence Barclay's new novel is probably the [illegible]

Youngest English Admiral American "By Marriage"

Rear-Admiral Beatty

One of the youngest of the English admirals now in action is Rear Admiral David Beatty, who is now 43 years old but a naval veteran of [illegible]

WARNED AGAINST FRAUDS.

Public Informd False Missionaries Are Raising Money for Turkey.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Warning to the public against pseudo missionaries soliciting contributions for charitable institutions in Turkey has been issued by Secretary Bryan. The statement said these frauds had been brought to the attention of the departments of justice and commerce last month and that as a result several persons had been deported.

Mr. Bryan made public in this connection a letter just received by him from S. Rasam, secretary of the bishop of Van, Turkey, which said: "I want to tell you about the missionaries. Chaldeen and Nestorian, who are Turkish and Persian subjects. I know personally that these people are not interested in this missionary work, that they are not preachers, and are not collecting for the orphans' home, nor for the church or anything else, but for themselves. They have got piles of letters which they carry about with them from different consuls and bishops and clergymen, but are all a mistake. We have no missionaries outside our own country. They support our country by ourselves. These people are not ordained to be priests or deacons. I hope I will not hear more about robber missionaries in the United States."

ARMY'S BIGGEST GUN

Now Being Mounted on Carriage at Watertown Arsenal.

Boston, Jan. 23.—The largest gun recently manufactured for the government for the [illegible]

SHOP AND RAIL ROAD NEWS

BOWSER EMPLOYE FALLS DOWN STAIRS

Charles Dickmeyer Sustains Severe Injuries to Back and Hips.

Charles Dickmeyer, aged fifty-three years and residing at 2113 Gay street, sustained injuries to his back this morning, when he fell down a flight of stairs, a distance of ten feet. He was taken to his home, where a consultation is being held this afternoon to determine the extent of his injuries. Mr. Dickmeyer was formerly in the grocery and meat market business on Gay street and is quite well known in the city. He retired from business about a year ago and has since been employed at the factory of S. F. Bowser & Co., where the accident happened.

AUTHORIZED TO ISSUE BONDS.

Wabash Receiver Will Put Out Over a Million and a Half.

St. Louis, Jan. 23.—United States Judge Adams today authorized Edward B. Pryor, receiver of the Wabash Railroad company to borrow $1,545,000 on a new issue of receiver's notes.

The money is to be used in paying various obligations of note and bond issues of which the largest claim is $618,000 by a firm of Boston bankers, Judge Adams authorized Pryor to arrange a new loan with the Boston firm.

GREATEST IN HISTORY.

Was the Shipment Made by Weil Brothers & Company.

In speaking about the shipment of wool made by Weil Brothers & Company Thursday night, Agent E. H. Kirkland, of the Pennsylvania, said: "That was the greatest number of car loads of freight ever shipped from Fort Wayne in one day by one shipper to one consignee. There were twelve cars and they carried 203,100 pounds of wool, a trifle over 101½ tons, valued approximately at $60,000." This wool went to the largest woolen mills in the world—the Wood mills of the American Wool company at Lawrence, Mass., which have a capacity for handling 75,000,000 pounds annually. The American Wool company has seventy-eight mills in this country, but the Wood mills, named after the president of the company, are the largest.

ENGINE OUTPUT INCREASING.

Pennsylvania Erecting Shop Repairs 14 Locomotives During Week.

The output of repaired engines from the Pennsylvania shops during the week ending today was larger than during any of the previous weeks of the winter, there being fourteen in the list and each received heavy repairs. Two G. R. & I. locomotives—Nos. 34 and 97—figured in the list and the Pennsylvania engines turned out were Nos. 9956, 7394, 7499, 7707, 7195, 7043, 7187, 7720, 7561, 7362, 9402 and 7512.

MOVES IN BETTER QUARTERS.

When Frank I. Brown, timber purchasing agent of the Pennsylvania, returns from the south next week, he will find his official headquarters have been changed to more commodious and comfortable rooms in the old depot building. The clerks moved there yesterday and are making an effort to get the floor covering, the new or repaired desks and the furniture in position before Mr. Brown reaches the city. His new quarters consist of three very pleasant rooms in the northwest corner of the second floor of the building. With Mr. Brown in the new quarters are H. H. Moore, chief lumber inspector; A. Roth, tie inspector, and E. D. Ehrhart, clerk.

J. E. QUINN STILL CRITICALLY ILL.

There has been no improvement in the condition of James E. Quinn, the retired Pennsylvania blacksmith, who resides with his daughter, Mrs. John Boese, of 1535 Andrew street. He was stricken with paralysis two or three weeks ago and has been unconscious much of the time since.

GOOD OFFER TO EMPLOYES.

To encourage thrift and to give its employes at Brewster a home at a minimum cost, the Wheeling and Lake Erie company offers them building lots, 54x100 feet for ten dollars each, providing they will build on them. There are fifty-four lots to be disposed of in this way. The lots are practically donated to the railroad men but a ten dollar contribution towards a fund for street grading, etc., is requested of the successful applicants. In event of the holder of a lot resigning from the service of the company and removing from Brewster the railroad is to be given first opportunity of purchasing the property. Brewster is the new terminal of the road and big shops have been erected there.

WABASH RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

The report of the auditing committee of the Wabash Relief association, which is composed of Wentz, Gabriel, Henry Bienz, Frank J. Schwanz, J. J. Sullivan, John J. Ryan and Charles E. Eichel, shows that there was in the treasury at the close of the last six months of the year $534.18, an increase of $10 despite the big amount disbursed in benefits to the members. The report is as follows: On hand July 1, $524.54; monthly disbursements — July, $132.58; August, $441.28; September, $64.28; October, $83.43; November, $12.76; December, $67.71, totaling $801.04. At the close of the year's business, the balance was $534.18.

LOST PART OF THUMB.

Machinist John Weikart, of the Pennsylvania shops, had the end of his right thumb crushed as far up as the root of the nail, Saturday morning. He was engaged in making repairs on one of the big steam hammers in the Pennsylvania blacksmith shop, when the piston slide became detached from its temporary fastening and dropped down, catching the thumb between it and some other part of the machinery. Mr. Weikart was taken to the company's surgeon, where he received first aid and then went to the hospital, khere amputation was made.

MARRIED AT KALAMAZOO.

It leaked out yesterday that B. H. Eastes and Miss Faye Lamont, the latter of 1814 Clay street, were married in Kalamazoo last Monday. It was the intention of the couple to keep the news of the wedding from their friends for a few days, but it got away from them yesterday. They are stopping with the bride's parents for awhile. Mr. Eastes is a G. R. & I. brakeman who came here some months ago from Oklahoma.

GONE TO SEE SPECIALISTS.

C. A. Contant, accompanied by his son, Henry F. Contant, left yesterday for Rochester, Minn., where he will be treated by the Drs. Mayo for an affection of the stomach. Mr. Contant has been quite sick for several weeks and expects to receive relief from the malady through the treatment he will receive at Rochester. He is foreman of the machine shop annex of the Pennsylvania.

STANDARD DRAFT ARRANGEMENT.

Assistant Road Foreman of Engines R. J. Lyons, Motive Power Inspector Walter Hamilton and some of the apprentices are engaged with Pennsylvania engine, No. 7024, of the H-10 pattern, making tests with a view of developing the front end draft arrangement and establishing a standard. This engine is equipped with a superheater and all of the latest improvements.

HAD A GOOD AUDIENCE.

Despite the very inclement weather, over 200 men, members of the brotherhoods and labor unions, assembled at Unity hall last night to hear E. S. Phillips, of Indianapolis, explain the method of conducting a labor union cooperative store as proposed in Fort Wayne. The Knitters had the largest delegation at the meeting, but there were also members of the O. R. C., the B. L. F. & E., the carpenters and other union organizations.

CONDUCTOR FERGUSON INJURED.

Conductor W. E. Ferguson, of the Pennsylvania, who slightly sprained one of his legs last Tuesday, gave the member a more severe wrench yesterday when he slipped on the ice at Convoy. The last injury has disabled Mr. Ferguson for several days, though it is believed the wound is only temporary.

EYE NEARLY KNOCKED OUT.

W. W. Brown, a G. R. & I. fireman, sustained an injury at Wayland yesterday which will keep him from work for some days. While breaking coal with the pick, a piece of the fuel flew up and struck Mr. Brown's eye, putting it temporarily out of commission.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Charles Lehr, Pennsylvania yard engineer, is sick and off duty.

Engineer Joseph Stewart is kept from his work on the Pennsylvania by sickness.

Nickel Plate pay checks are being distributed by Agent C. A. Pritchard today.

A. J. Schmidt, G. E. & I. operator, is in Chicago to spend the week end with relatives.

A. J. Huber, Nicholas Miller and E. Bueltemeyer, Pennsylvania shopmen, are sick and off duty.

Division Storekeeper C. P. Cherry, of the Pennsylvania, went to Pittsburg on business last night.

Tom Wasil, a laborer at the Bass foundry, had one of his feet badly burned by molten iron yesterday afternoon. He was taken to Hope hospital.

A. B. Conn, Nickel Plate conductor, is confined to his home as the result of a sprained ankle, sustained Thursday while on his run.

M. H. Sechler, G. R. & I. train dispatcher, was in Grand Rapids yesterday on business for the company.

Local consumers and dealers in ice in Fort Wayne received twenty-five car loads of the congealed from Pleasant Lake yesterday and it is being housed today.

Yardmaster C. D. Rose, of the Lake Erie & Western and New York Central railroads, and Louis Julliard, of Wells street, are at Clear lake spending a few days fishing.

Boilermaker William Rehm, who recently was laid off in the local Wabash shops, obtained a position in the Wabash shops at Decatur, Ill., yesterday and will go there to work.

The Louis Mann Theatrical company, ten people, will be handled from this city to Chicago by Nickel Plate train No. 5 tonight. The party will have a special tourist car and an extra baggage car.

Foreman Shetter, of the Nickel Plate ice house at Bellevue, announces the housing of 441 car loads of ice at that point. The ice was taken from the bay at Sandusky and is of exceptionally fine quality.

Walter C. Smith has purchased the National restaurant at 1513 Calhoun street, from Mrs. Billings, and he assumed charge of it this morning. Mr. Smith is well known in labor union circles, being the secretary of the Cooks and Waiters' union.

The snow storm yesterday was most severe between Decatur and Richmond, where it was between fifteen and sixteen inches deep. The G. R. & I. had a little difficulty in getting freight trains over the line on schedule time, but no serious trouble resulted from the storm.

E. W. Sigl, Pennsylvania draftsman, who was released from quarantine yesterday morning after being thoroughly fumigated, was summoned home yesterday afternoon by a message stating that Mrs. Sigl was also ill and would have to submit to the anti-toxine treatment. Diphtheria appeared in the family two or three days ago.

C. A. PHELPS TO MOVE.

Charles A. Phelps has secured a lease on the Charles Goodman storeroom at Berry and Harrison streets and will move his retail and wholesale novelty store there about Feb. 15. Mr. Phelps has been located in the Arcade building for seventeen years, but a desire to get a storeroom sufficiently large to accommodate both the retail and the wholesale departments of his business led him to seek another location.

With English engineers doing the work, the Russian city of Baku will obtain a new water supply from Mountains 120 miles distant.

Try Sentinel Want Ads.

PENNSYLVANIA ERECTING SHOP GANG FOREMAN'S BASKET BALL TEAM AND THE ALL STARS THEY DEFEATED.

A new basket ball team came into the lime light last night when it played a victorious game with the All Stars, a team composed of apprentices and messengers that has figured conspicuously in basket ball for the past two years. The new team is composed of the gang foremen at the Pennsylvania erecting shop, whose portraits are shown in the upper group of the accompanying picture, as follows, reading from left to right: O. P. Snook, forward; M. H. Hobrock, center; C. W. Grosvenor, referee; Henry W. Brandt, guard; George J. Stoll, forward; Paul A. Meyers, guard, and F. J. Stahl, substitute. The personnel of the All Stars, represented in the lower group picture, is: Philip Telley, guard; Carl Hoffman, forward; Julius Dorlot, guard; Ted Stegner, center; S. Burson, substitute, and Jesse Kingenberger, forward. The story of the game is thus told by one of the gang foremen: "The All Stars, an experienced team, expected to clean up on the gang foremen and were greatly disappointed at the result, the score standing—Gang Foremen, 65; All Stars, 14. The first half of the game was close and exciting and ended with a score of 10 to 12 in favor of the All Stars. The gang foremen started the second half like a whirlwind and kept up the speed to the close, when they scored 55 to the All Stars 2. Brilliant playing by the gang foremen and rough work by the All Stars marked the game throughout. Hobrock was taken out in the second half and Fred Stahl took center, while George Stoll and O. P. Snook kept down the All Star's score to almost nothing. Referee C. W. Grosvenor favored the All Stars through the entire game, but his efforts to throw the game to them wa ss failure."

Robert Learmonth, Chief Clerk at Pennsylvania Office, Has a Birthday.

Here is the reproduction of the portrait of Robert Learmonth as it appeared in the group of the staff officers of Supt. W. M Wardrop, of the Pennsylvania, taken two years ago. That is said to be the only picture of Mr. Learmonth in existence, except a daguerreotype made when he was a "kid" and caught rock-bass, suckers and bullheads in the old canal and went swimming in the acqueduct. No doubt there are some men in Fort Wayne who can recall those days and could, were they disposed to do it, make a fairly accurate guess on the age of Mr. Learmonth. But they know he is "touchy" on that point and refrain from giving offense. E. H. Kirkland, Pennsylvania freight agent at Fort Wayne, who has been on the pay rolls a number of years, said in reply to an inquiry as to the age of Mr. Learmonth: "I don't know. When I was a lad, wearing knee pants, and employed as a messenger in the office of Agent William Borner, in Chicago, I first saw Mr. Learmonth and I distinctly remember him as a fine looking man, with a heavy beard parted in the middle. How long ago was that, did you ask? Oh, I do not care to say, but I'm no spring chicken now."

Sunday is Mr. Learmonth's birthday. That fact he admits, but refuses to disclose which anniversary it will be. A number of tokens of remembrance left upon his desk and the numerous telephone and personal greetings of congratulations and wishes for a happy and prosperous future attest the admiration and esteem entertained for him by his acquaintances and particularly by the men with whom he is associated in railway work.

Modesty prevents the admission of the distinction, but from another source than himself it is learned that Mr. Learmonth was the third person to put shorthand and typewriter work in practical use in Fort Wayne. It is estimated that there are over 1,000 shorthand experts and fully 4,000 typewriter operators in the city today. The two gentlemen who preceded Mr. Learmonth in short hand work in Fort Wayne are C. T. Strawbridge, now vice president of the Bass Foundry and Machine company, and Wils McDurmutt, now a court stenographer at Chicago.

Mr. Learmonth never had other employer than the Pennsylvania, taking a position in the superintendent's office at the close of his school term. In 1889,

ROBERT LEARMONTH.

when Chief Clerk Ceil R. Higgins received the appointment of postmaster at Fort Wayne, Mr. Learmonth, who had been his assistant for some years, became chief clerk. C. D. Law was the division superintendent at that time. Mr. Learmonth served in that capacity through the latter part of the administration of Mr. Law and through the entire administration of Supt. J. B. McKim. With some additional duties, but with no change of title, Mr. Learmonth is still at the head of the clerical department of the superintendent's office, with Ernest F. Stephan as assistant. He is just as popular with Supt. Wardrop as he was with the other superintendents.

BOSTONIANS
Famous Shoes for Men.

FOOTWEAR
possessing irresistible individuality in the eyes of particular men.

M. APP

ELLSWORTH FLITS FROM LADY TO LADY

Not Much Wife Desertion Against White, But Much Else.

Some divorces, an elopement, a dual life, a flight with the "woman in the case," an arrest and jail ornament the case of Ellsworth White, tried in the city court Saturday morning for deserting his wife, Julia White. He left the city Monday with his favorite Jane and was arrested Thursday at Maumee, O., and brought back here by Detective Sergeant Joseph Brennan. It developed from the testimony that White was divorced from a wife several years ago and that for two years prior to last November he had been living with a woman named Florence Pratt, a divorcee, with whom he had been consorting as husband at the rooming house of Emma Henning on West Main street and later on Ewing street. On November 24 White turned down his thumbs to Florence and eloped to Hillsdale, Mich., with his present wife and they were married in that Gretna Green. They came back here and set up a nice little domestic nest at 1914 Cottage avenue. Florence remained with Mrs. Henning and Ellsworth dropped in occasionally to spend the night with her, Mrs. Henning being wholly deceived as to their relations. The pair had conducted themselves well at her home and she had no doubt that they were husband and wife. Monday Mrs. Henning learned that Mrs. Pratt had surreptitiously left her place and having accounts against her started an inquiry that led her to White's Cottage avenue home. She was met by a woman to whom she told the story of White and Mrs. Pratt, adding that she had information that the pair had fled from the city together for Ohio.

"My God! that man's my husband," exclaimed the woman of the house.

Mrs. White consulted Prosecuting Attorney Hilgeman and the consequence was a warrant for the arrest of White on a desertion charge.

In the city court White admitted his relations with Florence Pratt and said that they went together to Maumee, O., but insisted that they merely happened to take the same train, there being no arrangement. He declared the meeting on a Wabash train was purely an accident. He said Florence had gone into Michigan to make her home with an aunt whose husband had just been released from the penitentiary and was going to make a home for them. White admitted that the money on which he left the city was furnished by his wife, who supposed he was going to Illinois to get work. That Florence traveled on the same means is a plausible conjecture.

White's case was continued until Monday and he went back to jail in default of $500 bond. He wants to return to his wife and support her, he says:

Vag Is Evidently a Thief.

John Bennett, arrested by Detective Sergeant Immel several days ago when Bennett was found trying to sell two pairs of rubber tennis shoes, pleaded guilty to a vagrancy charge and went to jail in default of paying a fine of $20 and costs. Six other pairs of tennis shoes found by Detective Sergeant Pappert on the banks of the Maumee river at the foot of Hanna street were identified by Bennett as the remainder of eight pairs he said he found in an otherwise empty box car on the Nickel Plate railroad in the eastern yards of the line. He said another hobo had called his attention to the shoes. The charred remains of the packing case were found where Bennett had burned it. The police will try to learn where the shoes were stolen.

Other City Court Cases.

Rosella Craig, wife of John Craig, was charged with neglecting her children and on her promise to return to her home on Wabash avenue and remain with her husband and little ones the case was continued until February 4 and she was released. She has been going a fast gait and was taken from a wineroom Friday where she was drinking with a man.

The case of wife desertion against Frank W. Scharrar, arrested at Flint, Mich., and brought back here, was held open until 6 o'clock Saturday evening to give Scharrar a chance to raise $20 the court said he must give to his wife.

Elmer Mongo, a Cherokee Indian, who says his home is in Oklahoma, went to jail for eleven days in default of $1 and costs on a drunk charge. He was taken from an incoming Ohio Electric car on which he had been staging some wild west. He said he had been working on a farm near Alger, O., and en route to Fort Wayne to visit a friend had tanked himself at Lima between trains.

Rafael Boby, the man held for almost a month on a loitering charge while the police tried to unravel his possession of a valuable gold watch he had just pawned for $27 when Detective Sergeant Immel arrested him, was turned loose.

The disorderly charge against Homer Young, arrested several nights ago with Minnie Hawk, was dismissed by the prosecutor. Young has furnished his wife with money and says he will live with and support her.

WANT HUFFMAN FOR BIGAMY.

Chief of Police Lenz was instrumental in securing the arrest of Henry Huffman, well known here, at Marion, O., and he is on his way to Clayton, Mo., where he is wanted for bigamy. Huffman was sent to prison from here some years ago for criminal assault on the twin sister of his 15-year-old wife. When the Missouri authorities queried Chief Lenz about Huffman the chief located him in Marion, O., and the arrest followed.

RAIDERS GOT NOTHING.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Spats returned Friday from a three weeks' tour of Florida and found upon entering their home at 1207 Washington boulevard west that during their absence burglars had ransacked the house and turned things topsy turvy. Nothing of value was missed, however.

MISS PHILLEY RECOVERS.

A letter to her parents brought news Saturday morning from Miss Virginia Philley of her narrow escape from fatal results. A week ago she was attacked by ptomaine poison as a result of eating canned food. She was dangerously ill for awhile, but writes that she is now rapidly recovering. Miss Philley is a member of the Thomas company and has been located in California and engaged in moving picture work for two years.

BASKET BALL TONIGHT
Concordia College vs. Bluffton College
College Gym. Preliminary 7:45

OSCAR AND ADOLPH AT THEIR GAY PRANKS

A WET BLANKET ON ROMANCE.

AH, AS I LIVE, A POCKETBOOK!
BY DER COMMENTS, IT'S A LADY'S! VELL, I VILL BE HONEST ABOUT IT, I VILL RETURN IT.
BECAUSE, VONCE I HEARD OF A CHENTLEMAN WHO FOUND A LADY'S POCKETBOOK UND RETURNED IT TO HER. UND TWO WEEKS LATER DEY WAS MARRIED! MAYBE DIS VILL LEAD TO ANODDER BEAUTIFUL ROMANCE, LIKE DOT
SAY, DIT YOU FIND JUST NOW A POCKETBOOK, MIT A PAPER OF PINS, A GANS RECIPS UND A POWDER RAG IN IT?
YES!
VELL, IT'S MINE!

You Need the Grace of God in Every Avenue of Life's Activity, Says Evangelist Lyon

THE SUFFICIENCY OF GRACE.

2 Cor. 12: 9—My grace is sufficient for thee.

I wish to speak especially to those who are occupying the hard and difficult places in life. Any plan of salvation worthy of God and beneficial to man must be broad enough in its scope and effective enough in its purpose to meet the needs of all classes and conditions of society not only the favorably, but also the unfavorably situated.

There are many who are attempting to excuse themselves from living a Christian life. They say, "I find myself possessed by heredity with certain unfortunate tendencies. And since I had no part in bringing myself into this world and endowing my nature with this evil inheritance, surely a just and loving God will not call me to an account for matters over which I have no control." Still others add the objection that their surroundings in business or home or society are not conducive to the development of Christian character, and for this reason they ought not to be expected to assume such responsibilities and be judged by such high standards.

It must be evident to all that our heavenly Father is not satisfied with evil heredity and unfavoraable environment. It is the part of the great plan of God's dealing with man, without violating the important factor of free choice, to improve this character and conditions as rapidly as possible. To think that our Creator would rest content with this load of evil resting upon the life of man would be to blot out the conception of a just and loving Father from your mind and mine.

But in the meantime, while conditions and characters are as they are, shall we be excused from living a Christian life? Yes; were it not for one thing: The fact of God's plan and power as indicated in His Word, 2 Corinthians 12: 9, "My grace is sufficient for thee." So, no matter how heavily in one side of the scales weighs down evil heredity or evil environment, if you put the plain promise of Scripture in the other side, the latter will go down and the former will go up every time.

So let us consider three things about the grace of God: First, the quality of grace; second, the quantity of grace; and third, the direction of grace. Grace has been well defined as the free and unmerited favor of God. Some speak of free grace. You might as well speak of something being free, gratis, it is for nothing; and if it is for nothing, it is free. This is simply a piling up of terms. We have very little in this world like unto the grace of God. The nearest in business is the three days of grace in which a man has to pay a note after it is due. But let him ask his bank to discount the note, and they will take out interest for the days of grace the same as the rest of the time. Lowell has truely said:

"Earth gets its price for what earth gives us;
The beggar is taxed for a corner to die in,
The priest hath his fee who comes and shrives us.
We bargain for the graves we lie in;
At the devil's booth all things are sold,
Each ounce of dross costs its ounce of gold;
For a cap and bells our lives we pay,
Bubbles we buy with a whole soul's tasking:
'Tis heaven alone that is given away,
'Tis only God may be had for the asking."

The nearest approach we have on earth to the divine grace is the relation of the mother to the child. It was not the wealth of Pharaoh's daughter that prompted the faithful care of the nurse for the infant Moses, found by the river's brink. It was the motive power of mother love.

In a testimony service, a man once stated that it took him forty years to learn three things about the grace of God. The first was that it could not be bought; the second that it could be had free; and the third that if it could be bought no one would be able to pay what it was worth. Let us note how true these facts are. Salvation cannot be bought because we have nothing wherewith to purchase it. All we have and are belongs to God. "What hast thou that thou hast not received?" Every good and perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of light. A Christian must be willing to acknowledge himself indebted to the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ for everything. If we would attempt to compensate Him for His favor, it would be endeavoring simply to pay Him with something that already belonged to Him. We are needy pensioners on His bounty. And if we could pay for salvation, who could begin to offer a reasonable compensation? It is not of works, lest any man should boast. If by our own efforts or merit we could gain eternal blessings, it would make the soul even more proud and disobedient than it already is. Gratitude is essential for godliness. Since we have nothing by which we could purchase salvation, and if we had it would be a detriment, rather than a benefit, God deals with us upon the only plane that is left: to make His salvation a free gift.

And is not this His plan in all His dealings with men? Whoever could pay God for any of the benefits of life for this earth, rich with its treasures of silver and cold, its mountains and hills, its broad prairies and billowy seas? Whoever could pay Him for the balmy breezes which fan the fevered cheek, for the warm sunshine, for the flowers smiling by the pathway? And further still, whoever could have compensated our Lord Jesus Christ for coming down to this world to teach and toil and sacrifice and suffer and die for our sins? Such gifts are beyond price.

But the very fact of salvation being free, leaves every one absolutely without excuse for not accepting it. Even a child can take a gift. No one needs to understand the place and process of mining in order to be enriched by a bag of gold, or to be acquainted with all the mysteries of organic chemistry to be benefited by a meal of wholesome food. It must be noted as a most important fact in God's plan of salvation that no soul is condemned simply for wrong-doing and breaking the commandments, but for the rejection of Jesus [illegible] This is

Let us note, in the second place, that this grace of God is sufficient. Sufficient both to save and to keep. When I was a child, I used to worry a great deal for fear that some morning the sun would forget to rise; but as I have grown older, I have found that it is always on time, and never a moment late. God always keps His promises.

The president of a great institution of learning was telling me one day his experience in the founding of that school. Its wealthy patron had given a liberal sum of money for its aid. "But," said the president, "while the work was progressing the thought used often to come to me, supposing our rich friend would cease giving, leaving our buildings unfinished, our equipment partly unpaid for and the salary of our teachers unprovided. These thoughts cost me no little worry and enxiety, until one day our donor came into my office and said, "Perhaps you have feared some time lest I should weary of giving for this school. I want to set your mind at ease upon this point. I would rather lose my entire business than see this school suffer for lack of funds. I have confidence in you and whenever you need any amount, feel free to draw upon me.'" Said the president, "Naturally, I have had no concern about this since. I knew he was as good as his word."

Our faith in God must combine two elements: a belief in His willingness to save and also His power to save. Neither one of these would be of benefit without the other. You might believe that a certain prince or emperor undoubtedly had power to give you great wealth, yet it would not be forthcoming because he probably lacked the desire. On the other hand, some intimate friend might be more than willing to grant your request, but he lacked the ability. But with our heavenly Father, neither is wanting. Divine love has manifested its desire to save, and divine omnipotence its power. Wherever there is a need, divine wisdom has also provided a supply. We see this in the natural world. If God places a polar bear in the arctic region of ice and snow He gives him a warm fur coat to protect him from the cold. The natives can unmistakably predict the approach of an unusually severe winter by the especial thickness of the fur. If the Creator places a dweller in the tropics, beneath the burning of the equatorial sun. He gives him the fruit juices to cool the fever heat in his blood and the broad palm leaves for refreshing shade. The dweller in the malarial swamps finds that God has hid beneath the bark of a tree a remedy for the disease. And we who dwell in the temperate zone find the forests for fuel and hidden in the earth, the oil and coal to heat and light our dwellings. Judging from the past experience of the race, as man grows in knowledge and enlightenment, we can reasonably conjecture that wherever in nature there is a demand, divine provision has been made for its satisfaction.

Now let us apply this same principle to spiritual affairs. In this twelfth chapter of Second Corinthians, Paul had been speaking about his thorn in the flesh. He said it was a messenger of Satan to buffet him, lest he should be exalted overmuch on account of the abundance of the revelation which had been given him. Some think this thorn in the flesh was semi-paralysis or defect of sight. It may have been, yet Paul does not say so. Some think it was a bad temper and others some enemy that was injuring his work. But no matter what this thorn in the flesh was, the apostle shows his wisdom in not specifying it, for it might have been any one of a thousand different things.

Surely every soul that has ever taken inventory of itself finds its own thorn in the flesh, and thus each one of us is enabled to sympathize with Paul in his suffering and affliction. He said that he asked thrice that this thorn might be taken away, but God answered his prayer by refusing his request. This is often the best way to answer our petitions. If we always got what we asked for, for some of us it would entail endless ruin and disaster. But God said unto him, "My grace is sufficient for thee; for My strength is made perfect in weakness." Surely we have cause to praise God that Paul had his thorn in the flesh. If he had not, he never would have had the abundance of divine grace that was given him to overcome it. And the thing which seemed a curse, proved not only a blessing to him, but to all the generations since. It was given to him to see clearly into the philosophy of suffering, and in his sublime faith and gratitude he exclaims, "Most gladly therefore, will I rather glory in my infirmities that the power of Christ may rest upon me. Therefore I take pleasure in infirmities, in reproaches, in necessities, in persecutions, in distresses for Christ's sake, for when I am weak, then am I strong."

You remember Elijah had a similar experience when Jezebel sought to take his life. He prayed God that he might die. It is almost pathetic to see this brave prophet, who had faced a host of enemies, weeping in discouragement. Yet it is such touches as this that make us appreciate that these men were of like passions and weaknesses as the rest of us. God answered his prayer by refusing his request. He wanted to take Elijah up into heaven in a chariot of fire, and that was vastly better than letting him die under a juniper tree.

"Well," says some one, "I admit that, as a general rule, this is true. That the grace of God is sufficient to save from sin and to keep amid the difficulties of life. But my case is peculiar. I have more trials and temptations than others." Supposing this to be true, let us note in the third place the direction of grace. God says, "My grace is sufficient for thee." This is much better than if there had come to you a personal message, that is with your own name. You might have said it was meant for some one else with the same name, but when it says that God's grace is sufficient for thee, no matter what your character or condition, the promise is universal.

"Are you a Christian?" I asked one evening to a man in an after-service.

"Oh, no," he replied, "I am not a Christian. I could not be a Christian; I am a railroad man."

Said I, "That [illegible]

surrounded every day by profane and ungodly men. It would be impossible for me to live a Christian life."

"Well," I replied, "you are the very man that needs Christ. Supposing some cold winter morning when you knew you had to work outdoors in an exposed place, you would say to your wife, 'I guess I'll not wear my overcoat today, and will put on my thin clothing.'" He looked up at me in amazement and answered:

"I'm not such a fool that I would talk that way. If I had an especially cold place to work, I would wear more clothing rather than less."

"Now, my friend," I responded, "why do you not use that same good sense in religion? If you have especial trials and temptations and difficulties, do you not suppose God knows about it? Do you think that He would ask you to do anything that you could not do, and would allow you to be placed in a position where He would not give you help to overcome? He has said, 'Where sin abounds, there grace much more abounds.'"

"I never saw it that way before," he exclaimed, and that evening he received the grace of God in the person of our Lord Jesus Christ, as his Helper and Savior.

Now in concluding the consideration of this special theme, I wish to press home upon your own conscience this great truth: that you personally need the grace of God. You need God's grace for salvation. We have nothing of our own with which to blot out our sins on that great day, when every one must give an account of himself to God. If you have not Christ, no matter though you may have wealth and works, kind friends and culture, yet from the eternal standpoint you have nothing; "for by grace are ye saved, through faith, and that not of yourselves; it is the gift of God." There is no other way.

But there is something additional that I especially want to urge and that is that you need the grace of God not only for eternity, but for now. You need that grace in the day of adversity. Everything may be pleasant and prosperous for today, but how little does any of us know what will come tomorrow. The wheel of fortune turns around very rapidly in this world and he that is now at the top of the scale may very soon be at the bottom. And in that time of darkness and of difficulty, without divine help your soul must make sad shipwreck. Just as Joseph, in the seven years of plenty, stored up for the seven of famine, so, in the time of opportunity, be laying up treasure where moth and rust cannot corrupt nor thieves break through and steal. The saddest and bitterest poverty is soul poverty. There is no pauper quite so abject and hopeless as the one who, although possessing rank and wealth, is a spiritual pauper.

You need also the grace of God in the time of prosperity. It seems the natural thing when clouds come over our sky to seek divine aid, but when the sunshine of fortune is smiling upon our pathway, we are apt to become proud and hard of heart. It often takes more grace to withstand prosperity than adversity. In the prosperous days you need that power to keep you gentle and humble that God may guide and use you.

Further, in the time of temptation also we need the grace of God. And who of us is not tempted? The business man, amid the sharp, unscrupulous competition of the modern commercial world when so many are cutting corners, needs every day the help that Christ alone can give to keep his life and conduct perpendicular. "If there were no hereafter," said a clean, clear-thinking man to me, "I would be a Christian for the benefit this religion gives to one right her and now." If anything on earth is practical, this is practical. The wife and mother in like manner needs the grace of God. Amid the thousand little perplexities that are constantly arising to worry and to wear in the management of the home and the care of the active, restless children of the modern household, she needs the aid which comes only by personal communion with the personal Christ to make her life sweet and loving and gentle. The young need God's grace also as well as the old. In the formative period of life, the most important battles are lost or won. To none does temptation come with stronger power than to the youth. No matter what may be the natural strength of moral character, every young man and young woman must have the help which only Christ can offer that they may form the ideals of true manhood and womanhood and shun the snares and pitfalls which abound on every hand.

And lastly, all need this same grace in the hour of sorrow. Stricken from health and strength, you may be brought in a moment to weakness and suffering. Finding your fondest hopes crushed and your most cherished ambition thwarted, then nothing else can avail. Yea, when you stand at the bedside of a dying friend, or by the coffin and the open grave of the one you loved dearer than the ruddy drops that gather about your sad heart, all other things seem so absolutely poor and impotent to comfort and sustain.

I know a lady, a social leader, who was a member of the church, but had never yielded her life to Christ or entered into the possession of the blessing that He alone can give. Her pastor, realizing her lack, often spoke to her kindly and urged her to let Christ have His way in her heart. But in a frivolous manner she would say, "Oh, some time I am going to be a genuine Christian, but I think I am getting along well enough as I am now." But one day the pastor was called into that home. The little boy had met with an accident and when he entered the sick room, though the doctors and nurses were there, he noted the absence of the mother. The little fellow looked up into his face and said, "Where's mamma? I want my mamma." He went to seek for the mother. He found her in the kitchen, surrounded by the friends and neighbors, as she sat with her head buried in her hands. She was absolutely crushed. That evening, God in His mercy called the little sufferer home, but he died without the comforting word and the consoling touch which only mother could bring. In that hour [illegible]

upon that woman's face a smile. All the joy and light have gone out of her life.

Contrast this with another instance: When a pastor in a great city, I had a friend living in another section who had a beautiful little girl, a remarkably bright child, seven years of age. Often had she come into our home and sung sweet gospel songs with that childish voice, almost angelic. One day I received word from this friend saying that the daughter had been stricken down with diphtheria and before I could get over to that part of the city, he himself came to our home and told us that the child was dead. On account of the nature of the disease, it was impossible to have any service in the home, but with some of the singers and friends from our own church, we went over that afternoon to the cemetery. After the little casket had been lowered into the grave and the Scripture read, a prayer had been offered and the singers had sung, after the grave was filled and the mound was mother knelt by it and there was enacted one of the most touching scenes I have ever witnessed. That friend poured forth his heart to God in prayer. He thanked the heavenly Father for the seven beautiful years that they had had the presence and companionship of the dear child, and though their hearts were bleeding with sorrow, he exclaimed, "Oh Father, we trust her in Thy care! We know that with Thee she will be better off than she could have been with us. Help us to live such earnest Christian lives that we may be worthy to meet Thee and her in heaven."

That is success. It is the greatest success that can come this side of the grave. He manifested the blessing of sustaining grace. Do not pass this thought aside. Sooner than you think, in some form, you, yourself, will experience a similar need. God grant that if you have not already even now you may seek that grace in the presence and power of the personal Savior. For the law came by Moses, but grace and truth come through Jesus Christ.

How ti Cure a Lagrippe Cough.

"Coughs that hang on" demand treatment. Stop and think! Reason and common sense tell you that it is folly to "grin and bear it." Those racking lagrippe coughs that wrench the body and cause soreness and pains in the lungs yield more quickly to Foley's Honey and Tar than to any other treatment. Forty years record of successful proves this. For coughs, colds, croup and other distressing illnesses of throat, chest [illegible]

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Electrically Lighted and Started

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This is the first car of its size, capacity, power and electrical equipment to sell below $1000!

Certainly never before has such big and exceptional value, at such an unusually low price, been offered.

Though the price is lower than ever, the quality is maintained throughout. All materials, metals and workmanship are of the very best.

We could not purchase nor produce with more precaution and precision. This new car is as fine and as finished internally as it is externally.

This newest Overland has the genuine fashionable stream-line body design. Its snappy, superb and stylish lines are the work of our master designers.

The body color is Brewster green—always so rich and attractive. It is neatly trimmed with fine hair-line striping of pure ivory white.

The electric starting and electric lighting equipment is one of the most reliable and best established on the market.

There is also a high tension magneto which is independent of the starting and lighting system and requires no dry cells.

This car rides just like it looks—beautifully. The new, long, improved underslung rear springs give maximum riding comfort. No jolting or jarring on the road—just absolute ease and smoothness at all times.

Tires are 33 inch x 4 inch all around. Never before has a car at this price come equipped with such large tires.

It seats five adults comfortably, without crowding. It is a big, spacious five-passenger touring car.

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With left-hand drive, center control, 33" x 4" tires, demountable rims (with one extra) electric head, side, dash and tail lights, electric horn, top, top cover, robe rail, speedometer and ventilating, rain-vision type windshield, this car at this price is destined to be known as the greatest motor car achievement of the season.

Orders are now being taken for immediate delivery.

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30 H. P. motor
Stream-line body
Ample room for five passengers
Electrically started
Electrically lighted
Electric horn
High-tension magneto
All electric switches on instrument board of cowl dash
Ventilating, rain-vision type windshield
High-grade upholstery
Thermo-syphon cooling
Five bearing crankshaft
Rear axle; floating type
Rear springs; extra long, underslung, 3-4 elliptic
108 inch wheelbase
33 inch x 4 inch tires
Demountable rims
One extra rim
Left-hand drive
Center Control
Body color: Brewster green with ivory white striping
Complete equipment, including speedometer, robe rail, tools, etc.

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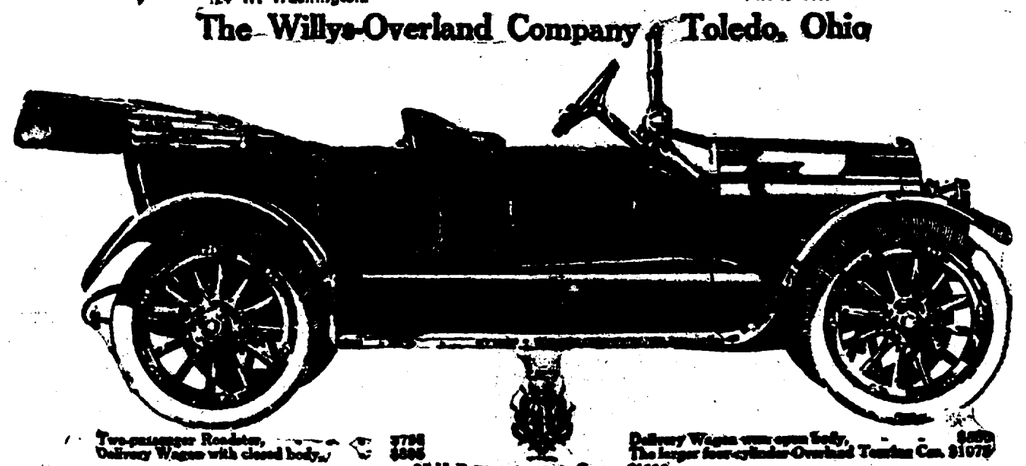
124 W. Washington. Phone 508.
The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio



Two-passenger Roadster, $795
Delivery Wagon with closed body, $898
35 H. P. four-passenger Coupe, $1050
Delivery Wagon with open body, $850
The larger four-cylinder Overland Touring Car, $1075
All prices f. o. b. Toledo, Ohio

CENSUS FIGURES DELAYED.

Manufacturers Are Urged to Make Their Returns.

Washington, Jan. 23.—William J. Harris, director of the census bureau, has announced that a large number of manufacturers had neglected to make the reports required for the census of 1914. "This not only delays the publication of the census," he said, "but adds greatly to the cost of the work. The law directs that a census of manufactures shall be taken every fifth year. The blanks on which to make the reports were mailed to all manufacturers with the request that the returns be forwarded to the census bureau by January 15, 1915. The co-operation of chambers of commerce, boards of trade, and other organizations interested in our industrial development has been solicited, but, notwithstanding their very general response and assistance, comparatively few reports have been received, and a large number of those that have reached the office are very defective." The director says that unless all manufacturers make proper returns the relative standing of one industry with another and of one city with another will be seriously affected.

THIS IS A BAD MONTH.

The indoor life of winter, with lack of outside exercise, puts a heavy load on the kidneys. Nearly everybody suffers from rheumatism, backache, pain in sides and back, kidney and bladder ailments. A backache may not mean anything serious, but it certainly does not mean anything good. It's better to be on the safe side and take Foley Kidney Pills to strengthen and invigorate the kidneys and htlp them do their work. They help rid the blood of acids and poisons. Sold by Dreier Drug Co.—Adv.

Order Bran-Laxa-Bread from your Grocer.
1-19-t-t-s-tf

MONEY
On furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, etc.
At Legal Rate 2 Per Cent Per Month
Long time, easy payments, confidential [illegible]

WE FRAME PICTURES

Wall Paper

Will you buy Wall Paper now, if price is made cheaper than spring?

If you are in need it will be to your interest to phone us, No. 768, before placing your order, as we are making an extra low price on all Wall Paper and the hanging of same, in order to keep our men employed during the winter months.

Phone Us, No. 768.

KEIL & KEIL
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WE MAKE FRAMES

DR. MORELAND, Specialist

CURES UNDER GUARANTEE.
X-RAY EXAMINATIONS AND CONSULTATION FREE

I CURE Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Troubles, all burning and pain stopped in 24 hours. Piles and Rupture cured without operation. I cure Nervous Debility, Failing Memory, Loss of Energy and Ambition, Bashfulness. I charge nothing to prove my methods, which are new and up to date. If I treat you I will cure you. If I do not cure you I will not treat you.
I CURE Blood and Skin Diseases, Sores on mouth, Sore Throat, Skin Discolorations, Falling Hair, Enlarged Glands, Lumps and Tumors.
CURE VARICOSE AND KNOTTED VEINS WITH ONE TREATMENT. My treatment is painless in all diseases peculiar to men. A permanent cure is what you want, this I guarantee if you take my treatment.

Call on or write to DR. MORELAND, 128 W. [illegible]
HOURS—9 to 12; 1 to 5; Evenings, 7 to 8; Sundays, 9 to 1.

DR. OGLE [illegible]

IN THE THEATERS

AT THE MAJESTIC.

Tonight—Louis Mann in "The Bubble."
Monday—Nat Goodwin in "Never Say Die."
Thursday—"The Candy Shop."
Friday and Saturday, Saturday Matinee Saturday—Lyman Howe Travel Festival.

LOUIS MANN IN "THE BUBBLE" AGAIN TONIGHT.

"The Bubble," in which Mr. Louis Mann is appearing at the Majestic again tonight is one of the liveliest and most entertaining plays in which this well know nactor has ever appeared. Mr. Mann does not need any introduction to local theater goers as he is well known throughout all the country as an actor of high reputation, especially as a delineator of character. Mr. Mann has created probably more distinctive stage characters than any other artist of recent year.

NAT GOODWIN HERE ON MONDAY EVENING.

The always welcome Nat C. Goodwin, who has not been seen on the local boards for some time past, will make his appearance at the Majestic for a tenure of one night only, on Monday.

For this occasion Mr. Goodwin will be seen in "Never Say Die" a farcical comedy with a big reputation, by William H. Post. We have every reason to believe it comes honestly by its advance praises, inasmuch as it has had a year's run in New York and has ended a year of prosperity at the Apollo Theatre, London, and to have made England laugh for that length of time, speaks volumes.

To any character that Mr. Goodwin devotes his time, he adds his perfect power, he gives piquant humor and intense interest to his performance always by the most convincing methods, and the effect is delightful and definitely gracious.

In "Never Say Die" the author provides Mr. Goodwin with his best opportunities to display that proficiency which never fails to captivate.

Dionysious Woodbury is the title role, and as the story goes he is a millionaire bachelor to whom celebrated physicians have allotted only a few weeks to live; being theoretically dead, with his immense fortune to dispose of, "Di" unwittingly becomes involved in a mass of entanglements, not the least being a marriage to his friend's fiancee, intended only to circumvent England's technical laws governing inheritance; his failure to die and the ensuing farago furnishes the keenest merriment heretofore incorporated into a comedy of this nature.

"THE CANDY SHOP" AT THE MAJESTIC THURSDAY.

Playing eight consecutive weeks at a total gross of $87.000 is the enviable and remarkable record made at the new Gaiety Theatre in San Francisco by "The Candy Shop," the attraction that is scheduled to be here Thursday at the Majestic, coming direct from a long run at the La Salle Opera House, Chicago, and this same record was duplicated later at the new Morosco Theatre in Los Angeles, where it could still be playing to capacity but for the urgent call to the road to make room for other shows.

With chorus creams and comedy confections to suit the most exacting amusement epicure, "The Candy Shop" comes here the most talked about and highly successful musical comedy show that has been offered this season. Organized and rehearsed in New York city last summer, the show opened in Cleveland and on its trip across the continent, played everywhere to a phenominal business even when the weather was so oppressively hot as to cause a majority of the playhouses to close down completely. Descriptively "The Candy Shop" is in the "Ziegfeld's Follies" class and the unctious humor and mirth-provoking situations and side-splitting dialogue is interpreted and delineated by what may be justly labeled an all-star cast of principals. At the top of the list is William Rock and Maude Fulton, long since recognized as the leaders of America's greatest travesty stars.

MISS OLLIE EATON,
Who, With John Shultis, Will Present "A Bundle of Mush," One of the Funniest of Farces, at the Empress Next Week.

AT THE EMPRESS.

The Empress for the first half of next week will have as the headline act for a bill that is exceedingly good, an act that has been written by a local writer whose name is being kept secret, and which will be played by five local people. The act is called "A Bundle of Mush," and is said to be a scream from start to finish. Miss Ollie Eaton, one of the favorites of Our Own Stock company in former days, plays the leading role, and others in the cast include John Schultis, a favorite in "The Light Eternal;" Richard Carhart, an actor of great ability, who is making Fort Wayne his home, and Miss Gladys Greek, a Fort Wayne girl, who has appeared with much success in a number of dramatic productions.

The Versatile Boys will appear on this bill in a singing, comedy and dancing number, and they are the boys who can do all of these things with great success. Taylor and Brown, a young man and a young woman, appear in a scenic talking and scenic number which they call "Miss Forget It." The Onyx Trio, composed of three men, have a great singing, talking and dancing act, and the Raidow Trio, two men and a woman, present a comedy acrobatic act.

Monday afternoon will be souvenir day at the Empress. There will be beautiful souvenirs for all the ladies present.

AT THE LYRIC.

"Germania," the powerful stirring story depicting a series of striking scenes and presented on a colossal scale is the Lyric's feature New York release for today. The story deals with the German-French struggle of 1814 and through the red blooded action that lends the thrills to the production runs a compellingly interesting love story that demands the enjoyment of every spectator. A cast of unusual merit is employed in producing this picturization of the striking scenes that made Napoleonic history and the entire play is done on a scale that is little short of colossal.

The Lyric also will present again Charles E. Davis, the celebrated Chicago baritone, whose delightful singing has been so favorably commented upon by the public all week. Mr. Davis possesses a voice of rich natural charm, having a range that is unusual. His repertoire of songs includes some of the greatest sacred songs of the masters and his rich full mellow voice lends itself admirably to the rendering of these compositions. He will sing Eugene Cowles' great solo "Forgotten" today. Mr. Davis was taught this song by Mr. Cowles himself.

AT THE JEFFERSON.

Max Figman and Lolita Robertson at Jefferson.

Three theatrical stars of international renown will display their incomparable talents at the Jefferson theater today, appearing in photoplays that mingle the elements of humor and tragedy, mystery and love. Surmounting the rest of the program, in point of importance, we have the renowned dramatic luminaries, Max Figman and Lolita Robertson appearing in a five part story of politics, newspaper life and love, "The Truth Wagon." Few stars on the American stage are better or more favorably known than the above mentioned personages. Continued successes have brought both of them measures of fame which are truly monumental, and their joint appearance on the motion picture screen will be an advent hailed with delight by every playgoer in this and other cities.

"The Truth Wagon."

"The Truth Wagon" is from the pen of the noted dramatist, Harvey Bolton, and makes an ideal vehicle for the exploitation of the brilliant talents of Miss Robertson and Mr. Figman. The central figures in the story are John Ross (Mr. Figman) and a young political leader, and a young lady journalist, played by Miss Robertson. The action of the whole centers about the effort of a certain political faction to oust a young candidate, whose premeditations are of reform. Ross is brought into contact with the newspaper, "The Truth" through the influence of the charming young journalist, and in the later moments of the story the young magnate has occasion to purchase the paper. A pretty love theme wends its thread of sentiment throughout the tale, and of course, in the satisfactory climax—love and clean legislation, and (this in a whisper) clean journalism triumph, "The Truth Wagon" will chariot its two occupants still higher into the estimation of the public.

Marie Doro, in "Morals of Marcus" Monday.

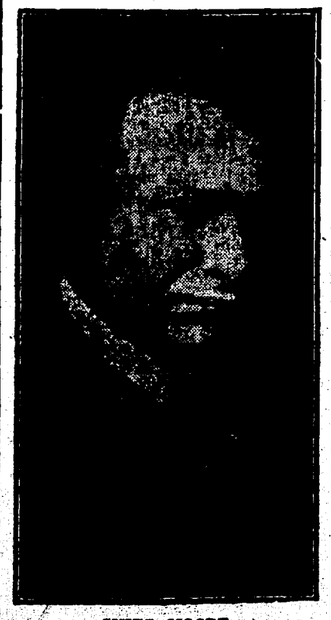
Petite Marie Doro, whom all acknowledge to be one of the daintiest stars in the dramatic constellation, comes to the Jefferson theater Monday, appearing in a film edition of her greatest stage triumph, "The Morals of Marcus," Mr. Edward J. Locke, the author, converted this charming story into scenario into picture-play form especially for the Famous Players company, through which concern it is released.

AT THE TEMPLE.

The bully girly burlesque show given by the Auto Girls under the management of Simonds and Lake at the Temple theater closes with this evening's performance to be succeeded by the Garden Girls which will occupy the Temple stage all next week. The current bill is one of the shows that wears well, as is evidenced by the increasing popularity of the big feature numbers that assist Harry Seymour, Harry Ward and the other superb artist principals in making this bill a real one.

An 18 Carat Show.

one can laugh over the many scenes as "The Garden of Girls" with Snitz Moore and George B. Scanlon featuring



SNITZ MOORE,
With the Garden of Girls—Temple Theatre Next Week.

the comedy, that runs all next week at the Temple. Columns of space have been devoted to the sounding of praises of this aggregation. It is an entertainment that hits off the popular taste with no uncertain force and the way theater goers in every city have flocked to see it was not without a very good reason. Never has a better balanced company been seen in a show of this kind and never has a coterie of comedians given a better account of itself. The show is one huge laugh from the beginning and the laughs do not end at the drop of the curtain for one can laugh over every scene as his memory recalls it.

SOME OF THE SPLENDID ACTS THAT WILL OPEN THE NEW PALACE

AT THE COLONIAL

"THE THIEF" TODAY.

Big Powerful Five-Part Drama Is Attraction at Colonial Theater.

The powerful five-part drama, "The Thief," with Dorothy Donnelly heading an excellent cast, is the offering at the Colonial today.

It is an unusually strong play in which the interesting plot has been knit with extreme care and shows the influence of a woman (the thief) on the quixotic nature of a man who loves her. It is a drama with a powerful appeal which will have a lasting influence on all who see it.

The work of every one in the cast is particularly noteworthy, and the scenic effects and photography are excellent.

Ethel Barrymore, Monday.

In a wonderful play, "The Nightingale," written especially for her by Augustus Thomas, the famous photo-playwright, Miss Ethel Barrymore will entertain the patrons of the Colonial on Monday afternoon and evening.

This play affords Miss Barrymore a wide range of opportunity for the disclosing of her marvelous powers and it is needless to say that she scores on every occasion.

Coming, "A Fool There Was."

One of the most powerful dramas of the last decade is "A Fool There Was," which met with such tremendous success on the dramatic stage and is now playing in pictures to even more enthusiastic audiences. This play will be the attraction at the popular Colonial theater next Thursday and Friday.

Nat Goodwin and Margaret Moreland, at the Majestic Monday Evening in "Never Say Die."

DECATUR NEWS.

Decatur, Ind., Jan. 22.—Charles Magley and Ben Wagoner left today for Indianapolis to attend the funeral of their aunt, Mrs. Mary Davy, held Sunday.

A jolly crowd of three bobsled loads of young people from St. Johns and Friedheim were entertained at a party at the Henry Schroeder home near St. Johns.

More than one hundred attended the Ben Hur home-coming at the hall, District Deputy F. F. Braughman, of Marion, was an honored guest present. A program and refreshments were in order.

Frank Keller, butcher for Pennington & Lichtle, slipped from a wagon wheel on New Year's. It has just been found that his injuries, which failed to heal, were two left ribs fractured.

Peter Musser, 46, a bachelor, who was married only a week, wants a divorce from Margaret Musser, who was a Peters-burg widow of 42 when married. She says she couldn't stand the name of Musser, and went back home. The marriage resulted after a month's courtship by correspondence.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Fledderjohann have gone to New Knoxville, O., to attend the funeral of his grandmother.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Johnson went to Fort Wayne on business.

Mrs. Ansel Bremerkamp was a Fort Wayne visitor.

Miss Letta Kintz went to Columbus, O., where she will visit with her sister, Mrs. Carl Bishop, who has moved there from Marion, O.

Miss Lydia Bieneke will give a class party this evening. This will be for the high school juniors and will be given at the home of her sister, Mrs. Ida Schlickman.

Miss Augusta Arnold, who was operated upon recently, is getting along very well.

Peter Zesser and family have returned from Fort Wayne, where they were with their daughter and sister, Mrs. Ed Engelking, who was operated upon Tuesday.

Wal Linn has arrived from Bakersfield, Cal., being called here by the serious illness of his father, Sol Linn.

Mrs. W. E. Smith, wife of Dr. Smith, has returned from the Lutheran hospital, Fort Wayne, where she was operated upon two weeks ago. She is getting along very nicely.

A rat terrier, aged 12 years, which had been in the John Robinson family the entire time, died from old age. It was a neighborhood favorite, keeping the neighborhood free of rats.

Ralph Amrine has gone to DeGraff, O., for a visit at his home.

Mrs. W. H. Dennewald was called to [illegible]

CALOMEL SALIVATES

Calomel makes you sick. And you lose a day's work. Calomel is a mercury drug. It attacks your liver. Dodson's Liver Tone is a vegetable liquid which gives the same results as calomel but without any danger or bad after effects. Dodson's Liver Tone starts your liver without salivating you. Take a spoonful tonight and you will feel fine tomorrow. Dodson's Liver Tone is guaranteed to be safe and harmless. Ask your druggist for it.

MRS. J. D. ROCKEFELLER ILL.

She Has Turned Her Private Charities Over to Her Sister.

New York, Jan. 22.—In the castle at Pocantico Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, attended by relatives and physicians, is undergoing the slow, though painless, decline that attends malignant anaemia. Mrs. Rockefeller, one of the most retiring women in the world, was seventy-six years old last September. She has been in failing health for several years.

One by one the innumerable private charities which she so modestly concealed from the world at large were turned over to the conduct of Miss Spelman, her sister.

The fact of the announcement as well as the known nature of the disease gave assurance to [illegible]

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ful sled ride to the Lee Myers home south of the city, where they were royally entertained. Sylvester Strebig, of Fort Wayne; Florence Sellers, of Chicago, and Gust Stahl, of Bluffton, were out of town guests of the party.

Forty friends and neighbors of the Horace E. Butler family gave them a house warming at their new home northwest of the city.

William Miller, teacher of district 1 in Blue Creek township, was elected attendance officer of Adams county. He succeeds Caleb Andrews, who died suddenly. The election was made by the county board of education.

Mrs. Cooper and Mrs. Samuel Howard returned from Fort Wayne.

Mrs. A. C. Wagoner has returned to her home at McComb, O., after visiting with Mrs. John Wagoner on First street.

Make Your Skin Soft and Clear

By the Use of Cuticura Soap

For the toilet and bath assisted by occasional applications of Cuticura Ointment. You may try these fragrant super-creamy emollients before you buy them.

Samples Free by Mail

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. book. Address "Cuticura," Dept. 4F, Boston.

The Busy Print Shop — On The Ground Floor

THE man who says he can get a better quotation than we give him on a certain piece of work is entirely honest in his conviction; but the other man, to give him what we do and make a legitimate profit, would be compelled to charge the same as we do.

SINGMASTER PRINTING CO.

GOOD PRINTING.

Opposite Postoffice, on Berry Street.

It's Your Turn Next

We have done everything in our power to make our store attractive and to cater to your needs with the finest line of hardware that we could procure.

Now it is your turn to come in and see what we are offering at prices that will interest you.

Remember that old saying: "I can always get what I want in hardware at

C. C. SCHLATTER & CO.

Cor. Columbia and Clinton Sts.

Try Sentinel Want Ads.

Former Allen County Lad Tells of Ohio Corn Tour

Jesse D. Gorrell, Winner in Carryall Township, Paulding County, Describes Recent Trip to Washington.

Jesse D. Gorrell, eighteen years old, born in Scipio township, Allen county, but now residing just over the state line in Paulding county, O., has written for the Sentinel a report on the recent special tour of the Buckeye corn kings to Washington—a wonderful journey given as an honor to the Ohio boys who distinguished themselves as corn raisers.

Young Mr. Gorrell was the winner for Carryall township, Paulding county, producing 98 bushels and 49 pounds of corn on a single acre of land. His story of the trip follows:

THE BUCKEYE CORN SPECIAL.

The Story of the Tour as Seen by Jesse D. Gorrell.

The tired fee and heavy eyelids are being forgotten by that army of Ohio youth and admiring seniors who constituted the Buckeye corn special party. A realization of the true significance of the experience is beginning to dawn.

The 1914 Buckeye corn special tour has contributed a red letter page to the civic and educational history of Ohio—a page which is destined to prove an inspiration to Ohio youth for years to come.

Judicious advertising pays. This tour advertised the fertility of Ohio soil and the ability of our boys and girls. The citizens of Washington, Philadelphia and New York were made to sit up and realize the truth of the party's slogan—"The Rainbow Comes Down in Ohio."

The 1914 Buckeye corn special tour was a great undertaking splendidly executed. It involved the moving of an army of raw material numbering over a thousand, a distance of 1,755 miles of rail. That's a job worthy of a general of the first rank.

Besides, there were miles and miles of sight-seeing by automobiles, subway trains, elevated trains, boats and afoot. Busy thoroughfares were traversed. Yet no accident or unpleasant incident mars the record.

But Two Cases of Illness.

Only two cases of illness are reported and the doctors' diagnoses establish the fact that both cases were in process before the subjects boarded the Buckeye corn special. Miss Hazel Heistand, of Nevada, had been indisposed for several weeks before the start and upon the advice of the party physician, did not proceed beyond Washington. Mrs. Josephine L. Nesbitt, the chief matron of the party, remained in Washington with Miss Heistand. Word has been received that the patient has fully recovered. Mrs. Nesbitt will accompany Miss Heistand to her home in Nevada.

The other case was more serious. In Philadelphia, Miss Ella Stephenson, of Eaton, was taken suddenly ill. The house physician of the Bellevue-Stratford hotel pronounced it appendicitis. Mr. Riddle, the director of the tour, called into consultation a Pennsylvania railroad physician and he confirmed the diagnosis of the first physician. An immediate operation was recommended. The parents were telegraphed. No response was received. The doctor stated that a delay of a few hours might prove fatal. It was a trying situation for those in charge of the party. Finally Mr. Riddle assumed responsibility and instructed that the patient be removed immediately to one of the best hospitals in Philadelphia. There an examination was made by a noted surgeon, who confirmed the views of the other physicians. The operation was immediately ordered and in two hours it was all over and Ella Stephenson's life had been saved. The official section of the Buckeye corn special was held up in Philadelphia four hours awaiting the officials of the party who were at the hospital awaiting the outcome. The operation was highly successful and a speedy recovery is predicted. Miss Stephenson, who was the winner in the domestic science contest in Preble county, had been suffering with pains in her side for two weeks before starting on the trip. The doctors and the nurses at the hospital stated that it was an advanced and dangerous case of appendicitis and that if the patient had not received prompt and efficient attention it would have proven fatal. Ella Stephenson comes from a small town and a humble home and the chances are ten to one that had she remained at home her life would have been forfeited. Mrs. T. P. Riddle, the wife of the director of the tour, remained in Philadelphia to care for the patient until she becomes able to return home.

Washington.

The president of the United States threw open the doors of the white house to the party and greeted each member with a hearty handshake. The boys' band of Oberlin presented him with a pair of white doves—a token of the party's admiration of his peace policy.

Tuesday afternoon the party journeyed by boat down the Potomac to Mount Vernon, the home and tomb of Washington, the father of our country. There in the shadows of that vine-covered, unassuming red brick tomb, where rests the mortal remains of our first president, United States Senator Atlee Pomerene of Ohio, by a memorable speech, aroused unbounded patriotic expression.

Hon. David Houston, secretary United States department of agriculture, extended the representatives of Ohio's agricultural interests a cordial greeting by a speech of inspiring commendation and advise, delivered from the steps of the agricultural administration building, Wednesday morning.

That evening, in Memorial Continental hall, Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan caught the spirit of the occasion and delivered one of his matchless addresses. When the Buckeye corn special party pulled out of Washington that night, every member carried away a higher and nobler regard for our great national government.

Philadelphia.

Philadelphia is the city of brotherly love. This was proven. Everyone from that grand old man, Mayor Blankenberg, down to the newsboy on the street, entered into the spirit of the occasion. The farm boys and girls of Ohio were treated as little brothers and sisters by the Philadelphia folks. Nothing was left undone to contribute to the comfort and pleasure of the Ohio party.

One of the most inspiring experiences of the tour happened in Philadelphia. Seated at the banquet in the grand ball room of the Bellevue-Stratford hotel, the party listened to addresses by Mayor Blankenberg, Hon. James Cattell, Hon. Clarence Sears Kates, Prof. C. F. Preston and Dr. J. Russell Smith. Hearty applause attested the appreciation. Then came a moment when applause failed. Mr. Charles S. Calwell, president of the Corn Exchange National bank, arose and announced the awards in the corn exhibit promoted by his bank for the benefit of our Ohio boys. At the close this big, busy, thoughtful man turned to the audience and said: "I am profoundly sorry to learn that one of your number is ill and that the doctors have advised a surgical operation as necessary for her recovery. Philadelphia will care for her. She will have the best care possible and when she has sufficiently recovered, we will send her back to Ohio to you." There was no applause. Tears were seen in the eyes of many. The spirit of brotherhood had been revealed. Philadelphia has become endeared for eternity to every member of that party.

New York.

New York is the metropolis of the western hemisphere. Its population exceeds the population of the entire state of Ohio. It is the world's greatest center of wealth and power. Yet, New York considered the Buckeye corn special party of sufficient importance to accord it a public reception. Its leading citizens participated. Nothing like this has happened before anywhere in the world. It is significant. It constituted a handshake between producer and consumer. It was an acknowledgement of the inter-dependence—the reciprocal relation—of farm and city. It bespeaks a closer relationship and a better understanding in the future.

Had the famous Waldorf-Astoria hotel given our party nothing but the privilege of sitting at the tables in that grand ball room and the souvenir booklet found at each plate, every one would have gone away feeling that he had gotten his money's worth. But, a breakfast fit for a king followed.

The Ohio Society of New York had a committee on hand at the Waldorf-Astoria to pass a note of greeting to their fellow-citizens from the Buckeye state.

A seven-mile ride underground and three miles on the elevated tracks carried the party to the Bronx zoo where the largest collection of animals in the world was viewed. Another long elevated and subway ride carried the party down town to the city hall. There the party was accorded official welcome to the city by Mayor John Purroy Mitchell.

That was a great sight. Ohio's army massed on the approaches. Upon the steps were our three bands—the girls' band of Risingsun in the center, the Galion boys' band on the right, the Oberlin boys' band on the left. Beyond the lines of our party a mass of humanity—fifty thousand people—were spread out in fan shape facing New York's historical city hall. Finally, a slim, trim young man approached. Around him was a group of distinguished men—Hon. Seth Low, president New York chamber of commerce; Hon. R. A. C. Smith, commissioner of docks; Hon. William A. Prendergast, Hon. George McAneny, Hon. Maurice Connelly, Hon. Charles J. McCormack and other officials. The young man—the central figure—was his honor, John Purroy Mitchell, mayor of the city of New York.

Mr. Riddle opened the ceremony by the brief statement: "Gentlemen, I have the pleasure of introducing the man who made the rainbow come down in Ohio for these boys and girls." Then Mr. Sandles in a few well chosen words introduced the mayor of New York. The mayor was followed in his address of welcome by an address by Hon. Seth Low. Following this ceremony the party paraded down Broadway through the sky scraper district amid solid lines of humanity to South Ferry. Then a boat trip with luncheon aboard, complimentary by the New York chamber of commerce, awaited the party.

A thirty-five-mile boat tour of the harbor was enjoyed. Brooklyn bridge, Statue of Liberty and Immigration island were passed. "I have been on the Atlantic ocean," can be the truthful boast of every member of that party; for the trip was purposely planned to gratify that very desire.

The banquet at the Martinique hotel that evening was graced by the presence of some of New York's leading citizens. At one table with some of the officials of the Ohio party, eating the same things and talking the same things, sat seven millionaires—men who manifested a sincere interest in this great movement.

The show at the Hippodrome proved the grand climax. Men and women, as well as boys and girls, actually pinched themselves to make sure that they were really seeing and not dreaming. One preacher who refused to attend a theater earlier in the tour, went to the Hippodrome just to see how demoralizing a theater is, pronounced it "beautiful, inspiring, heavenly."

The party in age ranged from a boy of nine to a man of ninety. Yes, G. G. Thomas, of New Carlisle, Clark county, Ohio, did not miss a foot of the tour and he will be ninety years old on the 20th day of next April. He says he feels better than when he started and that he intends to join next year's party.

Director Riddle and others in close touch with the movement, ascribe its success largely to the patriotic, public-spirited men and women who volunteered time and expense to assist in the handling of the party. The state was burdened with no expense. It was a labor of love and that made it succeed. Ohio owes a debt of gratitude to every public spirited man and woman who contributed to the success of this great accomplishment.

Ends Dry, Hoarse or Painful Coughs Quickly

A Simple, Home-Made Remedy. Inexpensive but Unequaled

The prompt and positive results given by this pleasant tasting, home-made cough syrup has caused it to be used in more homes than any other remedy. It gives almost instant relief and will usually overcome the average cough in 24 hours.

Get 2½ ounces Pinex (50 cents worth) from any drug store, pour it into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup. This makes a full pint—a family supply—of the most effective cough remedy at a cost of only 54 cents or less. You couldn't buy as much ready-made cough medicine for $2.50. Easily prepared and never spoils. Full directions with Pinex.

The promptness, certainty and ease with which this Pinex Syrup overcomes a bad cough, chest or throat cold is truly remarkable. It quickly loosens a dry, hoarse or tight cough and heals and soothes a painful cough in a hurry. With a persistent loose cough it stops the formation of phlegm in the throat and bronchial tubes, thus ending the annoying hacking.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, rich in guaiacol and is famous the world over for its splendid effect in bronchitis, whooping cough, bronchial asthma and winter coughs.

To avoid disappointment in making this, ask your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex," and don't accept anything else. A guarantee of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded, goes with this preparation. The Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

ANDREWS NEWS.

Andrews, Ind., Jan. 23.—Mrs. B. E. King entertained a party of young girls Tuesday evening in honor of her daughter Margaret's twelfth birthday anniversary. The evening was happily passed with games, music and refreshments. Those present were Misses Treva and Ruth Heffner, Anna and Delilah Hoch, Winnifred and Nondas Park, Elizabeth Chenowith, Ruth Fitch, Emma Vought, Udah Haley, Merlin Heastings, Bernice Shenefield, Clara Messersmith and Dorothy Davis.

Mrs. G. E. Hughes entertained the Merry-Go-Round club Wednesday.

Miss Georgia Snowden arrived here Tuesday from Gary to spend a few days at home. She brought two children to White's Institute at Wabash. She will return to Gary the last of the week.

Mrs. Frank Jefferson was the victim of a surprise Wednesday evening when about forty of her friends walked in upon her to celebrate her birthday anniversary.

Mrs. Ella Bandy was granted a divorce from her husband, Welcome S. Bandy, last week, on the charge of non-support and ill-treatment.

The Library club will soon have fifty new books to put on their shelves.

Rev. G. E. Hughes, of the Methodist church, has announced that he will begin a series of revival meetings Sunday, Feb. 14. He will be assisted in the meetings by Rev. Lamaster, of Markle.

Will Kaufman was laid up several days since last Friday on account of a kick received in the basket ball game.

E. L. Taylor left Tuesday morning for Indianapolis to join a party of 200 going to Florida on a landseekers' excursion. Mr. Taylor expects to be away about three weeks.

Mrs. M. Martin is in a serious condition on account of tuberculosis and it seems impossible for her to hold out much longer.

C. L. Davis was home this week from his work on account of the serious illness of his mother-inlaw, Mrs. Elizabeth Hilderbrand.

Elijah Brading, a former resident here, is lying at the point of death at the home of his son, Luther Brading, in Huntington, as the result of a stroke of apoplexy.

Rev. G. E. Hughes was a business visitor in Wabash Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wendell were the guests of his brother Ed and wife, of near Maple Grove, Sunday.

E. P. Henry, who has been seriously ill a number of weeks, seems to be slowly losing strength instead of improving.

Lon Zintsmaster spent a couple of days in Wabash this week on business.

Misses Esther and Martha Iry were Sunday guests of their sister, Mrs. Esta Howell, of Huntington.

Miss Trilla Stephen, of Lagro, was the guest of her cousin, Madge Greer, Sunday.

Mrs. D. L. Snowden and Mrs. G. E. Hughes were business visitors in Huntington Thursday.

Miss Katheryne Fox was a business caller in Huntington Friday.

Misses Clara and Irene Liggett were callers in Huntington Wednesday.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NAT. BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Rurode's

Famous for Quality

THE FINAL WIND UP

Of Our January Sale Starts Monday

We are going to make this last week a record breaker. In addition to lowered prices on good merchandise in all departments, we are going to make strenuous efforts to move out all lingering lines, all remnants and odds and ends. There will be choice picking for the thrifty.

On Monday

We will place on sale a lot of 36-in. Percales in light and dark styles, all new Spring goods, at

9c A Yard

On Monday

Full size Bed Sheets, torn and hemmed, just as you would make them. Extra heavy quality—

60c Each

On Monday

A fine soft finish Bleached Muslin, full yard wide and a very excellent quality—

6c A Yard

CERTAIN, QUICK CURES

Results Guaranteed In Cases Accepted — Quickest Cures That Stay Cured — Lowest Prices Of Any Specialists

Dr. Ferris Treats Each Case Personally

I am proving to the afflicted that I am dismissing cured patents almost every day who had been unsuccessfully treated for so long that they thought they could not be cured.

If you are afflicted with any Acute, Chronic, Nervous, Blood or Contracted Diseases, Varicose, Prostate Enlargement, Hydrocele, Kidney, Bladder, Urinary or Rectal DiDsorders, visit me today. If your case is curable I can relieve it quickly and permanently cure you in a short time.

EXPERIENCE is what counts in curing these SPECIAL DISEASES, and as I have had more than 20 years' experience, you will readily understand why I am successful in curing after others have failed.

EXAMINATION AND CONSULTATION FREE.

HOURS—9 to 12, 1 to 5; Evenings, 7 to 8; Sundays, 9 to 1 Only.

DR. C. S. FERRIS,

Second Floor. 207 East Berry Street. Opposite Postoffice.

You want this fixture if your cellar is drained into any of the city sewers.

It will prevent water from backing into your cellar and is the only trap made that will properly trap a cellar or basement.

BEWARE OF CHEAP IMITATIONS! See that you get the genuine MARTIN Cellar Trap.. It has a RUBBER BALL in it.

For Sale by All First Class Plumbers. Manufactured by

EMMETT MARTIN.

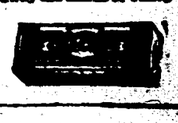
ASK. 710 BUCHANAN ST.

(Your complexion needs

DAGGETT & RAMSDELL'S

PERFECT COLD CREAM

Used by the elite of New York Society for twenty-three years and still their favorite. Imparts health and beauty to the skin, smoothes away the marks of Time, brings Nature's bloom to sallow cheeks, discourages unwelcome lines and wrinkles. Improves your looks by its daily use.

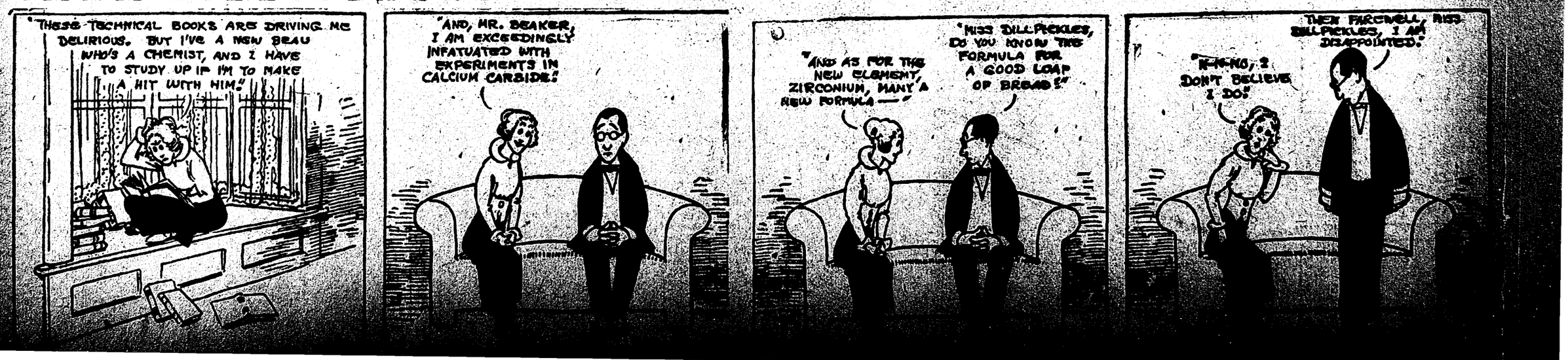


In tubes 10c., 25c., 50c. In jars 35c., 50c., 85c., $1.50.

When you insist upon D & R you get the best cold cream in the store.

Try Sentinel Want Ads

DIANA DILLPICKLES IN HER CHEMIST BEAU. — A 4-Reel "Screecher" Film


"THESE TECHNICAL BOOKS ARE DRIVING ME DELIRIOUS. BUT I'VE A NEW BEAU WHO'S A CHEMIST, AND I HAVE TO STUDY UP IF I'M TO MAKE A HIT WITH HIM."
"AND, MR. BEAKER, I AM EXCEEDINGLY INFATUATED WITH EXPERIMENTS IN CALCIUM CARBIDE!"
"AND AS FOR THE NEW ELEMENT, ZIRCONIUM, MANY A NEW FORMULA—"
"MISS DILLPICKLES, DO YOU KNOW THE FORMULA FOR A GOOD LOAF OF BREAD!"
"N-N-NO, I DON'T BELIEVE I DO."
THEN FAREWELL, MISS DILLPICKLES, I AM DISAPPOINTED."

THE NEW
PALACE
East Washington Street, Just Off Calhoun
THE PERFECT PLAYHOUSE OF AMERICA
Absolutely Fireproof

WEEK MONDAY, JAN. 25.

KEITH VAUDEVILLE
TWO SHOWS DAILY
SAM CHIP & MARY MARBLE
In the Picture Book Playlet
"THE LAND OF DYKES."

MR. AND MRS. FREDERIC VOELKER
and associate artists in
"MUSIC HATH CHARMS"

Charles and Fannie Van
In
"A Case of Emergency"

TOYO TROUPE
Japanese Equilibrists

Webb & Burns
The Italian Minstrels

Warren & Conley
Some Girl, Some Man, Some Piano

Dorothy & Madeline Cameron.
In Series of Dainty Dances

JAUNTS AND JOURNEYS AROUND THE WORLD.

Monday Matinee, and each day thereafter—Lower Floor, 25c; Balcony, 10c; Boxes, 50c.
Tuesday and Every Night Thereafter, 10c, 25c, 35c, 50c and 75c.
Seats Now on Sale for Entire Week.

EMPRESS
POPULAR VAUDEVILLE.
Fort Wayne's Favorites,
MISS OLLIE EATON
—and—
MR. JOHN SULTIS & CO.
In the Screaming Farce
"A BUNDLE OF MUSH."
RANDOW TRIO,
European Novelty Acrobats.
OYNX TRIO,
Three Boys That Can Sing.
VERSATILE BOYDS,
Comedy Dancing and Musical Novelty.
TAYLOR AND BROWN
—Presenting—
"MISS FOR-GET-IT."
EMPRESSCOPE
Latest Motion Pictures.
The Home of Three Shows Daily.
Three Prices, 10c, 15c, 25c.

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
COLONIAL
Corner Washington and Calhoun Sts.
TODAY
An Unusually Strong Offering
"THE THIEF"
Featuring Dorothy Donnelly
COMING
Ethel Barrymore Monday, and "A Fool There Was," Thursday
CHILDREN, 5c. ADULTS, 10c.

Jefferson The Artist Orchestra
Paramount Pictures Today
"The Truth Wagon"
With Max Figman, supported by Lolita Robertson
Mr. Figman is seen at his best in this brilliant comedy drama of newspaper life, love and politics.
"The Exploits of Elaine"
Fourth episode, "The Frozen Safe."
ADULTS, 10c. CHILDREN, 5c.

LYRIC TODAY
10c—10c—10c
"GERMANIA"
Colossal New York Release With 1,000 People in Cast.

N. C. Ross Elizabeth Ross
CHIROPRACTORS
and teachers of Chiropractic. Have their private practice at the Ross College building, 227 West Jefferson street.
Hours—3 to 5 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m. Phones: Office, 2283; Res., 2823.
No Charge for Consultation.

ABSTRACTS OF TITLE
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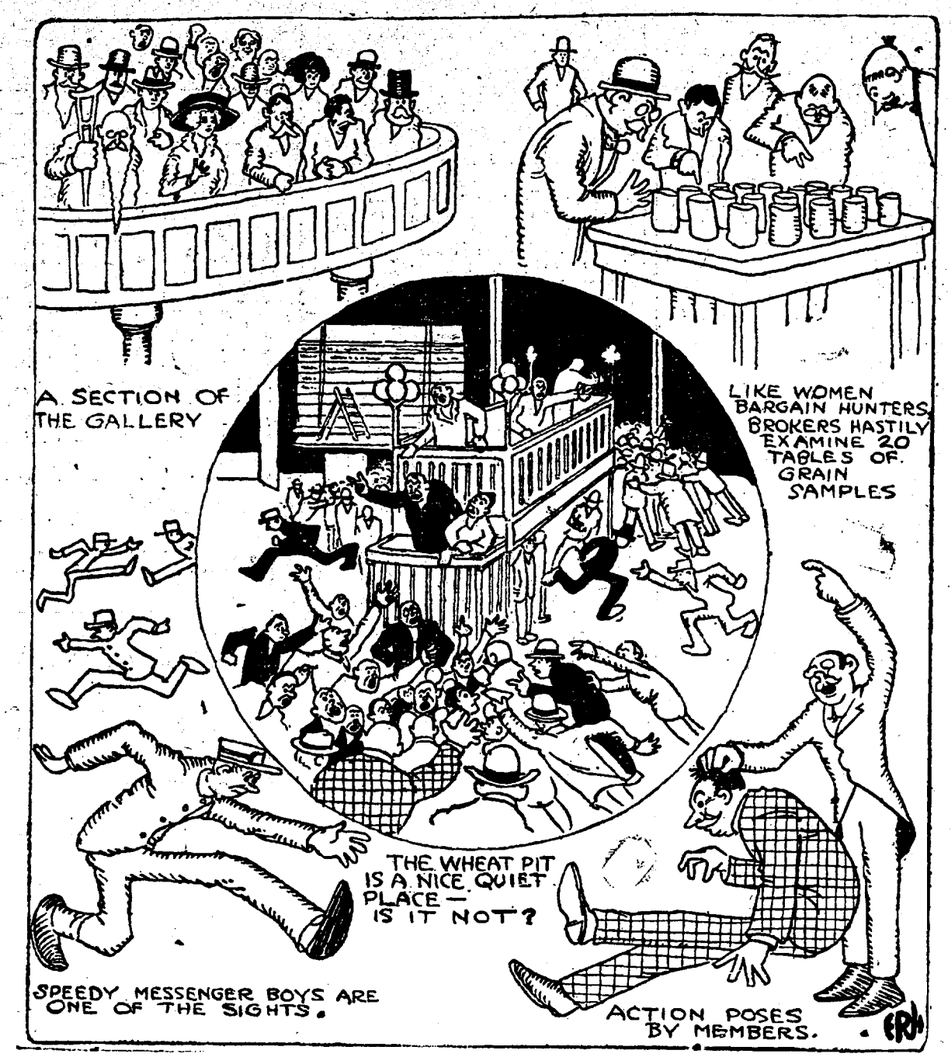
Are Reliable.
We Guarantee All Our Work
725 Court Street.

DR. RUSH 29-30-31 Pixley Bldg. Tel. 599. The Specialist Practicing the Wonderful New Treatment scientifically, skillfully and honestly, who is noted for CURES of Diseases. If you are deformed, undeveloped or cold to have an operation, Dr. Rush will tell FREE what he can do for you. Successful if others have failed.
17 Years in Fort Wayne.

J. O. GROVE
CHIROPRACTOR
Suite 10, Pixley Block
[illegible]

Chicago Board of Trade Men Are Plunged Into Wild Scene of Frenzy as Wheat Soars

European Demand Strips U. S. of Grain—Pit in Near Riot to Buy, With No Sellers—Flour Jumps Higher.


A SECTION OF THE GALLERY
LIKE WOMEN BARGAIN HUNTERS BROKERS HASTILY EXAMINE 20 TABLES OF GRAIN SAMPLES
THE WHEAT PIT IS A NICE QUIET PLACE— IS IT NOT?
SPEEDY MESSENGER BOYS ARE ONE OF THE SIGHTS.
ACTION POSES BY MEMBERS.

Chicago, Jan. 23.—Down in the wheat pit of the Chicago board of trade hundreds of wild-eyed men are viciously elbowing and shouldering their way to the center, screaming hoarsely. Scores of telegraph instruments and the cries of messenger boys and pages add to the conglomerate din. Everywhere there is nervousness, tension—and noise.

Old men, young men, middle-aged men gesticulating wildly, their fingers moving quickly in a sign language that is instantly apparent to all—hover about the edge of the pit, shaped not unlike a saucer. Suddenly one leaps into the center screaming his offering. A dozen "floor men" of other firms tear at him instantly.

Like maniacs they battle, coat sleeves up to elbows, collars nearly off and hair disarranged to reach the seller. One nearly hurls another to the floor in his attack, but wints the allotment which he and the seller instantly record in little note books they carry.

In a few seconds the whole world is aware of the sale and the price at which it was made, because off to one side of the gigantic auditorium are 200 or more telegraph operators all going at top speed. Near them a score of young men with telephone receivers strapped about their heads are in continual touch with the brokerage houses.

It is no wonder the trading hours are short. No man could stand the pace for more than a few hours a day.

Individually these men are performing acrobatics, in all seriousness, that their wives and families may live well, dress well, have automobiles, summer homes and move in society.

Collectively every move they make, every yell, is taking bread farther from the mouths of more than half the people in the United States!

For at this moment every action has its part in driving wheat upward—an eighth, a quarter, so small in the fraction; but thousands of dollars in the ultimate deal.

And 50,000,000 persons will pay more for bread—if they can pay!

It is assumed that the other half of the population, including the 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 on farms, do not have to struggle and do not care.

But with all the excitement on the board of trade, where the prices for the nation's wheat crop are fixed, there is comparatively little trading. The available wheat has been sold. Brokers who formerly scorned anything less than 100,000 bushel lots now eagerly grasp at 10,000 bushels.

The prediction made at the outbreak of the war by James Patton, the man who engineered the famous wheat corner and retired with $5,000,000, that wheat would touch $1.50 seems about to be fulfilled. It is now hovering over $1.45 a bushel and indications are that it will continue to rise.

Thus the 900,000,000 bushels, the government estimate of the 1914 wheat crop, are worth $1,305,000,000, or approximately $13.05 for every person in the country.

Now $13.05 worth of wheat will make more than enough bread for the average person—but how much more remains to be seen.

Europe has no wheat. The Argentine and Canadian crops are poor. We must feed Europe.

And Europe is willing to pay for the wheat it gets from us. It is now paying—paying more than the American millers—outbidding them at every turn. Two million bushels is about the average daily exportation to Europe.

American mills are running night and day. Their agents are scouring the country to buy direct from farmers and paying highest quoted prices. That is why flour now costs more than $7 a barrel, where it sold for around $4.50 before war broke out.

Bakers are feeling the increase and threaten to sell bread at 6 cents a loaf or cut the size down to enable them to sell for a profit at 5 cents.

Corn, rye and oats are experiencing a sympathy rise. Corn is around 75 cents a bushel and oats from 52 to 55. Much of this is going abroad also.

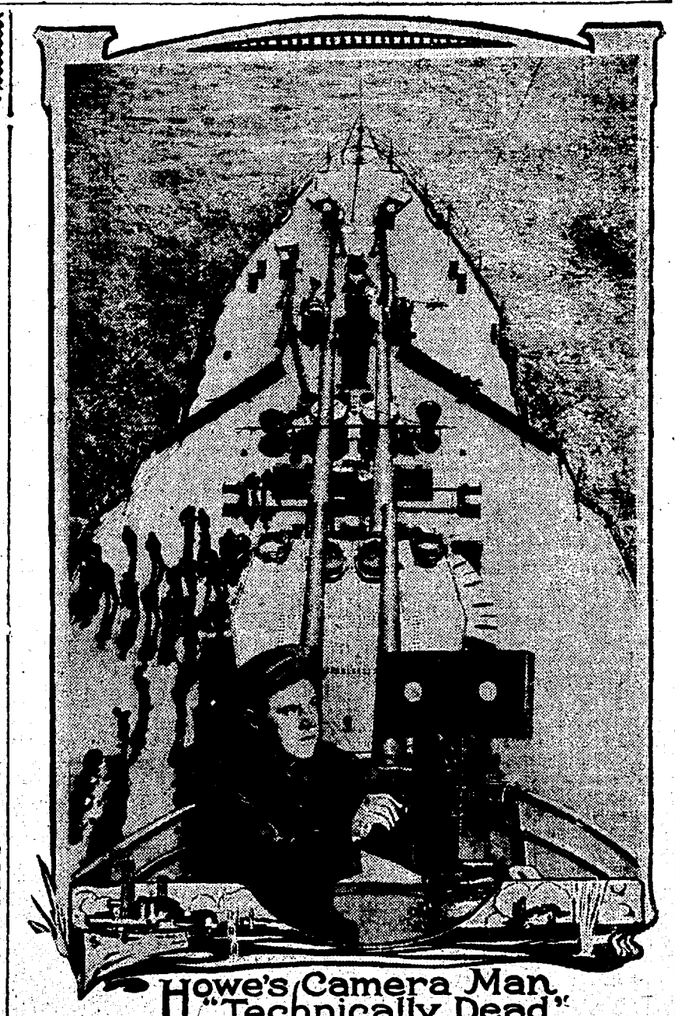
"This all means prosperity in the highest sense," declared a prosperous trader.

LITTLE PRINCESS HAS NO BROTHERS—SHE PLAYS BOYS' GAMES JUST THE SAME.

Princess Antoinette

A happy little princess is Antoinette of Luxemburg, for though war rages throughout Europe this tiny princess of the smallest independent nation in the world hears very little about the disaster that affects so many of her royal kinsmen.

Princess Antoinette, who is twelve years old, has five sisters, and even though there are no boys in the royal family of Luxemburg the princesses are all devoted to outdoor games. Antoinette is said to be one of the most daring horsewomen of her age in Bavaria.



Howe's Camera Man "Technically Dead"

"Say, you're dead up there!" was the message that floated from the captain's bridge of the battleship Wyoming to Lyman H. Howe's camera man, perched high on the main mast of the flagship during the battle maneuvers of the Atlantic fleet in Mexican waters a few months ago.

Every super-dreadnought of the American navy and most of the battleships were in "action formation" to permit the photographers to make the splendid moving picture spectacle which comes to the Majestic for two days, on Friday. The "battleground" was fifty miles off Vera Cruz in the most remarkable sea setting in the world for such a reproduction. Uncle Sam's great giants of the deep swept the tropical sea in the entire game of war and during the "firing" the Wyoming in the estimation of the naval strategists, was disabled by the imaginary destruction of the main mast where one of the Howe camera men was busily operating his picture-taking apparatus. Consequently the photographer was considered "technically or strategically dead." But he didn't know it. He wanted to [illegible] this juncture the officers "reminded" the camera man that he was "dead."

Aside from such tense phrases of life in the navy, the series also depicts its light or recreative side—scores of bluejackets plunging overboard for a refreshing swim, and a visit up on the forecastle, the "ship's playground," where groups are squatted on the deck playing "acey-ducey," cards, tangoing, etc. In short; this series sets forth the daily life and the day's work of the 60,000 men who today man the fighting vessels of our navy. It shows in detail the means taken to promote and insure the battle efficiency alike of men and ships. It opens up an entirely new world to most spectators.

The romance of industry as expressed in the making of a cash register constitutes another feature of the program. Howe selected this particular plant not alone because it is typical of American skill, enterprise and organization, but because it is recognized the world over as a model manufacturing plant—a monumental realization of an idea and an ideal. The variety of the scenes [illegible]

WOMAN AT HEAD OF SECRET SERVICE?

Report is Again Revived in Statement Made by Frenchman.

Boulogne, France, Jan. 5.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The report that a woman is at the head of the German secret service department in the eastern war zone is revived in a statement published here from the pen of a Frenchman who says he was offered a position in the German secret service at Lille.

This Frenchman says he was a cigar merchant in Lille before the war, and after the German entry, made a good living hawking cigars and cigarettes. Eventually he clashed with the German authorities and was compelled to abandon his trade. The German military officials, however, noticed that he spoke German fluently and offered him a post as interpreter. When he reported for duty he was asked if he would not like to enter the secret service at $5 a day and expenses. He replied in the affirmative and a week later he was taken to Antwerp in a military motor car.

"At Antwerp I was taken before two officers," he says, "who were accompanied by a handsomely dressed woman. I soon discovered she was the most important person of the three. She questioned and cross-questioned me searchingly, and finally instructed me to proceed to Hazebrouck and other points in northern France to report what troops were stationed there, where they came from, and what was their condition. She concluded her talk by a tempting offer of money if I was able to secure any valuable information, supplementing this with a frightful picture of the fate that would befall a traitor.

"She gave me $125 for my expenses and directed me to report at Lorrach when I had finished my work. I left Antwerp and crossed through Germany to Switzerland. On reaching the French frontier I presented myself to a police official and told him my story."

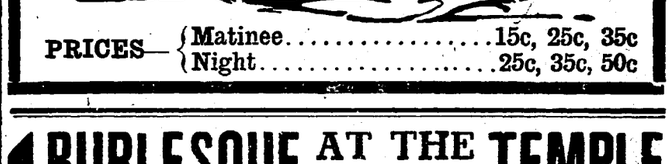
MAJESTIC THEATRE
AGAIN THIS EVENING.
MR. LOUIS MANN
IN "THE BUBBLE."
PRICES.....25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50

—MONDAY EVENING ONLY—
This is Not a Motion Picture
—BUT—
America's Foremost Actor
MR. NAT C. GOODWIN
HIMSELF
—Supported By—
MISS MARGARET MORELAND
—IN THE—
New York and London Success
"NEVER—SAY—DIE"
A Three-Act Farcial Comedy.
Prices.....50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00

THURSDAY EVENING ONLY
DIRECT FROM LASALLE OPERA HOUSE.

THE FASTEST MUSICAL COMEDY EVER PRODUCED
WILLIAM ROCK & FULTON MAUDE
IN
The CANDY SHOP
ALL STAR CAST
COMPANY OF 75
BEAUTY CHORUS OF FIFTY GIRLS
EVERY MINUTE SOMETHING DIFFERENT
PRICES.....50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50

Friday and Saturday—Matinee on Saturday—
All New This Time.
LYMAN H. HOWE
PRESENTS HIS STUPENDOUS EXCLUSIVE NAVAL SPECTACLE—THE
U.S. NAVY OF 1915

THE PHILIPPINES OF YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY
NATIVE LIFE, CUSTOMS, SPORTS, FESTIVITIES, ETC.
FROM SAVAGES TO CIVILIZATION
MAKING A NATIONAL CASH REGISTER
MANY OTHERS

PRICES—{Matinee.....15c, 25c, 35c
{Night.....25c, 35c, 50c

BURLESQUE AT THE TEMPLE
ALL NEXT WEEK
"That Everlasting Good Show," the
Garden of Girls
—With—
Snitz Moore and George B. Scanlon and an Unequaled Coterie of Comedians, Singers and Dancers, Including a Chorus of
25—SWIFT SAUCY SQUABS—25
Daily Matinees 2:30.

OSSIAN NEWS.

Ossian, Ind., Jan. 23.—Mrs. John Hanna and daughter, Mary Alice Hanna, left Thursday for Freemont, Ind., where they will be guests for a few days of Rev. and Mrs. J. J. Fred.

Mrs. J. W. Metts spend Thursday in Bluffton and was a guest in the home of her brother, Dr. Fred A. Metts and wife.

Mrs. Leona Peters, of Harlan, was a Thursday to Friday evening guest in the home of her brother and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Timbrook.

A little daughter arrived Thursday night to gladden the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fredericks, of Youngstown, Ohio. Mrs. Fredericks, who was formerly Miss Nettie Springer, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Springer, of Ossian, came last Saturday and is a guest of her parents, at whose home the little daughter was born.

Mrs. E. H. Roe will entertain the Sarcasm club next Tuesday evening.

Miss Mildred Gerber was ill with [illegible] this week and unable to [illegible]

seventy-five different countries and protect thirty-three different coinages of money.

The Philippines of today and yesterday—the past and present customs, costumes, dances, habits, etc., of a strange people—forms another noteworthy subject of vital and absorbing interest, besides many other features of rare charm and beauty, not to mention entirely new animated cartoons which always form such a welcome and pleasant diversion.

the Charles White sale February 3rd, and the afternoon was given over to needlework after which the hostess served delicious refreshments. Those present were Mesdames Frank Foughty, Fred Mills, Frank K. Baker, Gus Yager, L. F. Wilson, F. J. Summers, Meredith Aldred, James Wilson, Theo. Crowl, Louisa Hunter and Anna Boyer. The next meeting in February will be with Mrs. Gus Yager, the occasion being Mrs. Yager's birthday.

Miss Mary Harter visited with Fort Wayne friends Thursday.

Sherman Johnson, of Jennings county, visited Thursday and Friday with his mother, Mrs. Margaret Jane Johnson.

Dr. A. H. Metts, who has been a guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Roe for a few days, returned to his home in Fort Wayne Thursday evening.

Miss Carrie Fusselman is ill with mumps at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Vananda.

Mrs. Sarah Foughty spent today in Bluffton a guest of Mrs. Marcellus Alexander.

Mr. and Mrs. James Renner, of Pleasant Lake, came Wednesday and are visiting in the home of their cousin, Miss Nettie Osborn.

Mrs. Charles F. Goshorn is very critically ill at her home on Mill street.

Miss Lela Bowman, of Zanesville, is in Ossian attending her sister, who contracted the mumps and has been at her home Thursday.

The Ossian Social Club [illegible] with Orville Baker and [illegible] the Howe [illegible]

To Sell Real Estate

Place Your Property Before the Buying Public. An Ad in Our "For Sale" Columns Will Do the Work

One Cent A Word

Phone 178

THE MARKETS

LOCAL MARKETS.

RETAIL STREET MARKET.

Eggs—Strictly fresh (candled) 43c doz.
Butter—Elgin Creamery, 34c lb; country butter, 32c lb.
Poultry—Chickens, 10@12c lb.
Ducks—Dressed, 18@20c lb.
Chickens—Dressed, 15@17c lb.
Turkeys—Dressed, 21c lb.
Lard—12c lb.
Apples—70@$1.25 bu.
Potatoes—35@60c bu.

Wholesale Barr Street Market.

Wheat—$1.33 bu.
Corn—70c bu.
Oats—46c bu.
Cloverseed—$8.50 bu.
Rye—95c@$1.00 bu.
Barley—70c bu.
Eggs—39c doz.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

C. Trusselt & Co.

Wheat—$1.34 bu.
Corn—50c bu.
Rye—$1.00 bu.
Barley—70c bu.
Flour—Winter wheat, straight (Hungarian), $6.20@6.80 per bbl; winter wheat, patent (Silver Dollar), $6.80@7.40 bbl; spring wheat patent (our own), $6.40@7.00.
Little Turtle Flour—$6.20@6.80 bbl.
Rye—Pure rye flour, $6.00@6.60 bbl.
Graham Flour—$5.60@6.40 bbl.
Pumpernickel Flour—$3.00@3.40 per cwt.
Bran—$24.00@28.00 per ton.
Shorts—$24.00@28.00 per ton.
Middlings—$26.00@30.00 per ton.
Chopfeed—$30.00@40.00 per ton.
Cornmeal—Bolted, $2.00@2.20 per cwt; (coarse), $1.90@2.10 per cwt.
Cracked Corn—$1.90@2.10 per cwt.
Screenings—$1.40@1.50 cwt.
Small Wheat—$2.10@2.20 per cwt.

MAYFLOWER MILLS.

Wheat—$1.36 bu.
Oats—46c bu.
Barley—60c bu.
Corn—55c bu.
Flour—Winter wheat (straight), $6.80@7.20 bbl; Newveno flour, $7.60@8.40 bbl; Silver Dust flour, $6.80@7.40 bbl; rye flour, $6.00@6.60 bbl.
Rye—$1.05 bu.
Chopfeed—$35.00@38.00 ton.
Middlings—$27.00@29.00 ton.
Bran—$26.00@28.00 ton.

GLOBE MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

(Corrected by Paul H. V. Trier).

Wheat—$1.32 bu; corn, 55c bu; oats, 45c bu; rye, 95c bu; barley, 60c bu; Jumbo poultry feed, $38.00@40.00 ton; salt, per bbl. $1.25.
Selling Prices—Bleached straight winter wheat flour, Holiday, $6.40@6.80; Gold Lace, $5.80@6.20; Graham Flour, $5.40@5.80; pumpernickel flour, $4.80@5.20; bran, $22.00@26.00 ton; cornmeal (bolted), $2.00@2.50 cwt; cornmeal (coarse), $1.70@2.00 cwt; cracked corn, $1.70@2.00 cwt; Climax Flour, $5.60@5.80.

HIDES, WOOL, ROOTS, ETC.

(Weil Bros. & Co).

Hides—Green, 14c lb; cured light and heavy, 18c lb; green calfskin, 16c lb; cured calfskin, 21c lb.
Old Rubber Boots and Shoes—7@7½c lb.
Copper—8@9c lb.
Zinc and Lead—3@3½c lb.
Scrap Iron—25@35c cwt.
Horsehides—$5.00@5.25.
Rags—$1.10@1.25 cwt.
Wild Ginsen Root—$7.00 lb.
Golden Seal Root (dry)—$3.00@3.25.
Wool—No. 1 (unwashed), 22@24c.

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Ackerman-Wrener Co.

(Corrected by G. M. Wiener).

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery (tub), 32c lb; Elgin prints, 32½c lb; country butter, 27@28c lb; packing butter, 17½@18c lb.
Eggs—Strictly fresh (candled) 38@40c lb; storage, 26@27c doz.
New Cabbage—$1.50 per cwt.
Fancy Lemons—$3.00 box.
Apples—$2.50@3.50 bbl.
Potatoes—$1.25 bag.
Oranges—$2.25 bbl.

Beyer Brothers' Quotations.

Corrected Daily by George Crouse. Subject to chance without notice. Jobbers' prices to producers).

Eggs Extra firsts, 36c doz; first, candled, 35c doz; current receipts, 32c doz.
Butter—Fancy Wiancia creamery, 60-lb tub, 33½c; 30-lb tub, 34c; 1-lb carton, 35c lb.
Potatoes—35@45c bu.
Apples—Fancy No. 1 $2.50 per bbl, medium No. 2, 30@40c bu.
Celery—30c bunch.
Onions—No. 1 yellow, 60c; No. 2 yellow, 45c; No. 1 red, 35c; No. 2 red, 20c.
Lemons—$4.00 box.
Cranberries—$5.50@6.50 bbl.

LIVE STOCK.

Hogs—160 to 250 lbs., $6.50 per cwt.
Cattle—Good steers, $6.00@7.00; good heifers, $5.50@6.25; cows, $4.00@4.50; bulls, $5.00@5.75; veal calves, $7.00@8.00.
Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, $2.50@3.50; lambs, $6.00@6.50.

CITY SCALES.

Hay—Receipts, two loads; $15.00 ton.
Corn—New, receipts, two loads; 73c bu.
Oats—Receipts, none.

CHICAGO GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Chicago, Jan. 23.—Wheat developed fresh strength today, influenced somewhat by reports that purchasing for the Pacific coast was being noticeably enlarged east of the Rockies. The opening, which varied from ½c off to ¼c advance, was followed by a moderate rise all around.

The close, nevertheless, was strong at ⅝c to 1c above last night.

Corn hardened with wheat. After opening a sixteenth lower to a like upturn, the market scored a general gain.

The close, notwithstanding, was firm at ⅛c to ⅜@½c net advance.

Oats shared in the firmness of other cereals.

Higher prices for hogs helped the bulls in provisions.

Range of Prices for the Day.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 23, 1915.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat:				
May	1.43¼	1.44½	1.42⅝	1.44½
July	1.25	1.26½	124⅝	1.26½
Corn:				
May	.79½	.79½	.78⅝	.79½
July	.80	.80½	.79½	.80⅝
Oats:				
May	.56¼	.56½	.56⅛	.56⅜
July	.....	.54⅝	.53⅞	.54⅝
Pork:				
May	19.00	19.00	18.85	18.92
July	.....	19.25	19.15	19.17
Lard:				
May	10.90	10.92	10.82	10.82
July	.....	11.02	10.97	11.02
Ribs:				
May	10.32	10.35	10.27	10.30
July	10.52	10.52	10.47	10.52

Chicago Closing Prices.

Chicago, Jan. 23.—Wheat—No. 2 red, $1.42⅝@1.44½; No. 2 hard, $1.42⅝@1.44½.
Corn—No. 4 yellow, 70@71¼c; No. 4 white, 70¾@71½c.
Oats—No. 3 white, 53@53¾c; No. 4 white, 52½@53¼c.
Rye No. 3, $1.21; barley, 73@81c; timothy, $6.00@7.50; clover, $12.50@15.00; pork, $16.87@18.32; lard, $10.67; ribs, $9.25@10.12.

New York Grain and Provisions.

New York, Jan. 23.—Flour market was unsettled.
Wheat—Futures were without transactions.

Toledo Seed Market.

Toledo, O., Jan 23.—Wheat—Cash, $1.45; May, $1.48.
Cloverseed—Prime cash, $9.62½; February, $9.65; March, $9.70.
Alsike—Prime cash, $9.42½; March $9.50.
Timothy—Prime cash, $3.30; March, $3.35.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Chicago Market.

Chicago, Jan. 23.—Hogs—Receipts, 11,000 head; market was strong; bulk, $6.75@7.00; light, $6.65@7.25; mixed, $6.60@7.10; heavy, $6.40@6.95; rough, $6.40@6.65; pigs, $5.40@7.10.
Cattle—Receipts, 800 head; market was steady; native steers, $5.50@9.25; western, $5.00@7.50; cows and heifers, $3.20@8.00; calves, $7.25@10.50.
Sheep—Receipts, 3,000 head; market was weak; sheep, $5.75@6.50; yearlings, $6.75@7.60; lambs, $6.75@8.50.

Pittsburg Market.

Pittsburg, Jan. 23.—Hogs—Receipts, 2,000 head; market active; heavies, $7.10@7.20; Yorkers and pigs, $7.30@7.35.
Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,000 head; market was steady; top sheep, $6.50; top lambs, $8.60.
Calves—Receipts, 150 head; market was steady; top, $11.50.

Indianapolis Market.

Indianapolis, Jan. 23.—Hogs—Receipts, 4,000 head; cattle, 150; bulls and calves, 100; sheep and lambs, 100.
Hogs—Best heavies, $7.05@7.20; medium and mixed, $7.10@7.25; good to choice lights, common to good lights, $7.15@7.25; roughs, $6.25@6.60; light pigs, $6.00@7.00; best pigs, $7.10@7.25; bulk of sales, $7.15@7.20.
Calves—Common to best veal calves, $5.00@10.75; common to good heavy, $4.50@9.50.

East Buffalo Market.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 23.—Hogs—Receipts, 6,400 head; shipments, 3,040; official shipments to New York yesterday were 2,660 head; hogs closing strong; medium and heavy, $7.25@7.35; pigs and Yorkers, $7.40@7.50; roughs, $6.25@6.50; stags, $5.00@5.50.
Sheep—Receipts, 2,600 head; market was stronger; top lambs, $8.85.
Cattle—Receipts, 425 head; market dull.

Toledo Closing Prices.

Toledo, O., Jan. 23.—Close: Wheat—Cash, $1.45; May, $1.48.
Corn—Cash, 75½@76½c; May, 81¼c; July, 82⅝c.
Oats—Cash, 55½@56c; May, 58⅝c.
Rye—Cash, $1.21½.

PRODUCE AND POULTRY.

New York Market.

New York, Jan. 23.—Butter market was unchanged; receipts, 5,146 tubs.
Eggs—Market firmer; receipts, 4,268 cases; fresh gathered, extra fine, 39c; extra firsts, 37½@38c; firsts, 36@37c.
Poultry—Live and dressed poultry, quiet; prices unchanged.

Chicago Market.

Chicago, Jan. 23.—Butter market was higher; creamery, 23@30½c.
Eggs—Market higher; receipts, 2,838 cases; at mark, cases included, 25@32c; ordinary firsts, 30@31c; firsts, 32@32½c.
Potatoes—Market unchanged; receipts, 18 cars.
Poultry—Alive, unchanged.

THE DAY ON WALL STREET.

New York, Jan. 23.—Further selling was indicated by the course of today's early stock market, first changes showing a preponderance of losses over gains. Changes in leading stocks were trivial, however, Mercantile Marine preferred and Wisconsin Central being the only issues to reflect marked heaviness. Missouri Pacific was again active at a lower level and the Pacifics were mainly down, likewise the metal shares. Americans were again off in London, New York Central and Reading losing a point each, with B. & O. showing a moderate gain.

The course of today's session bore the familiar week-end aspects. Yesterday's selling of leading stocks, presumably for profits, was renewed on a very moderate scale, total sales being far below recent averages. Recessions ranged from minor to substantial fractions in prominent issues, while Western Maryland, Missouri Pacific and Soo lost one to two points. Among specialties and industrials there were declines of one to three and one-half points in American Tobacco, Bethlehem Steel, Mercantile Marine preferred, California Petroleum preferred and Western Union. The entire list steadied somewhat in the final dealings, Reading leading the partial recovery. The closing was irregular.

THE MONEY MARKET.

New York, Jan. 23.—Mercantile paper, 3½@4 per cent.; sterling exchange, firm; 60 day bills, 482; for cables, 4.8485; for demand, 4.8635; bar silver, 48¾c; Mexican dollars, 47¼c; government bonds, steady; railroad bonds, firm.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

New York, Jan. 23.—[illegible] an increase of $7,150,250 over last week.
Loans, etc., $3,212,213,000; increase, $14,805,000.
Reserve in own vaults (B), $360,362,000; increase, $9,304,000.
Reserve in federal reserve banks, $113,039,000; increase, $4,936,000.
Reserve in other depositaries, $31,703,000; increase, $6,000.
Net demand deposits, $2,095,038,000; increase, $88,775,000.
Net time deposists, $88,926,000; decrease, $927,000.
Circulation, $42,542,000; decrease, $404,000.
(B)—Of which $282,166,00 is specie.
Aggregate reserve, $505,368,000.
Excess reserve, $143,022,790; increase, $7,051,780.
Summary of state banks and trust companies in Greater New York, not included in clearing house statement:
Loans, etc., $555,101,200; decrease, $28,700.
Specie, $48,342,700; increase, $123,800.
Legal tenders, $10,891,800; decrease, $342,600.
Total deposits, $650,162,900; increase, $5,860,200.
Banks' cash reserve in vault, $10,971,800.
Trust companies' cash reserve in vault, $43,263,100.

NEW YORK STOCK LIST—LAST SALE

New York, Jan. 23, 1915.

Amal Copper...	57	Inter-Met pfd..	51
Am Bt Sugar...	33⅞	Inter Harvester	96½
Am Cotton Oil	45	Louis & Nash..	120
Am Sm & Ref.	62½	Mo Pacific.....	11⅞
Am Sugar Ref.	106	M, Kas & Tex..	11⅝
Am Tel & Tel.	120½	Lehigh Valley..	138
Ana Min Co...	27⅝	National Lead..	46½
Atchison	95⅜	N Y Central....	92¼
At Coast Line.	106½	Norf & West..	102½
Balt & Ohio...	73¼	North Pacific..	105⅜
Brook Rap Tr.	87½	Pennsylvania ..	107⅝
Can Pacific....	165¼	People's Gas...	119
Chesap & Ohio	45¼	Pull Pal Car...	154⅝
C & N W.....	128⅝	Reading	152⅝
C, M & St P.	92¼	Rock Island Co..	⅞
Col F and Iron	26	do. pfd.....	1½
Col & Southern	26	South Pacific...	86⅝
Del & Hudson.	147	South Railway..	18
Den & Rio Gde	6½	Union Pacific..	121
Erie	22⅝	U S Steel.....	51⅞
Gen Electric..	144½	do pfd.....	108
Gt Nor pfd....	116½	Wabash	1¼
Gt Nor Ore Cts	33¼	Western Union.	62½
Ill Central	109	New Haven....	54
Inter-Met	12¼		

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL OFFICE UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Jan. 23, 1914.

Local data for the twenty-four hours ending at 2 p. m. today.

Temperature at the		End of Each Hour.	
2:00 P.M.	17	2:00 A.M.	18
3:00 P.M.	17	3:00 A.M.	16
4:00 P.M.	17	4:00 A.M.	14
5:00 P.M.	17	5:00 A.M.	15
6:00 P.M.	18	6:00 A.M.	16
7:00 P.M.	18	7:00 A.M.	15
8:00 P.M.	17	8:00 A.M.	11
9:00 P.M.	17	9:00 A.M.	10
10:00 P.M.	18	10:00 A.M.	9
11:00 P.M.	18	11:00 A.M.	10
12:00 Midnight.	18	12:00 Noon.	12
1:00 A.M.	17	1:00 P.M.	13
		2:00 P.M.	12

Highest temperature yesterday, 19 degrees.
Lowest this morning, 9 degrees.
Highest since the first of the month, 50 on the 17th.
Lowest since the first of the month, 9 on the 3rd.
Precipitation for the twenty-four hours ending at noon today, 0.20 of an inch.
Precipitation since the first of the 51.59 inches.
Maumee river stage at 7 a. m. today, 4.6 feet.
Relative Humidity—
7:00 p. m. yesterday, 90 per cent.
7:00 a. m. today, 87 per cent.
Barometer, Reduced to Sea Level—
7:00 p. m. yesterday, 29.92 inches.
7:00 a. m. today, 30.19 inches.
Highest wind velocity, 22 miles per hour from the northeast at 12:30 p. m.
Sun sets today 4:47 p. m. Rises tomorrow 6:59 a. m.

W. S. PALMER, Local Forecaster.

OFFICIAL FORECASTS.

For Fort Wayne and vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; colder tonight, with lowest temperature about zero.
For Indiana: Fair and colder tonight; Sunday fair.
For Ohio: Partly cloudy in west portion; snow in east portion tonight; colder tonight, with a cold wave; Sunday fair; colder in southeast portion.
For Lower Michigan: Snow and colder tonight; Sunday partly cloudy.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The storm moved rapidly northeastward yesterday, across the Ohio valley, and is central this morning over Ontario. It gave general and quite heavy snowfall from the middle Mississippi valley northeastward to New York, and it has been followed by much colder weather which has already overspread the central states, and the coldest weather of the month covers the plains states this morning. Zero temperatures extend to central Missouri and central Illinois, while over portions of Nebraska, Montana and the Dakotas temperatures are 20 degrees or more below zero.

Another storm is central over the east gulf coast and it is giving some rains between the Ohio river and the gulf coast. Fair weather is general from the Mississippi to the Pacific.

The storm has passed beyond this section and fair weather is indicated for this section for tonight and Sunday. It will be colder tonight, when the temperature will probably drop to near zero, but the extreme cold weather will not last long as warmer weather has already appeared in the extreme northwest.

W. S. PALMER, Local Forecaster.

EXCURSION TO PALM BEACH, FLORIDA, FEBRUARY 2nd.

Low round trip fare. See bananas, oranges, pineapples, cocoanuts and all tropical fruits growing in abundance. Transportation free to purchasers. For reservation of berth and other information see Charles M. Pyatt, Room 9 Bulmer Block, Phone 2141 or 2142.

Phillips & Sprague
MEMBERS
Chicago Board of Trade
NORTH AMERICAN BLDG.

MARTIN'S PLUMBING SHOP
[illegible]

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—Local salesman to manage agency for large eastern manufacturing company; everything furnished; no money needed; unusual opportunity for ambitious man; send reference and picture. Norman C. Hayner Co., 416 American Trust Bldg., Cleveland.

MALE HELP.

WANTED—Distributors, men and women, to give away pkgs. Perfumed Borax Soap Powder; no money or experience needed; good pay. Ward & Company, 216 Institute, Chicago.

THE FORT WAYNE BARBER COLLEGE now has better facilities for enrolling men who wish to learn the trade. You earn while learning and are assured a job when finished. Call or write for particulars at 219 East Main street. 23-2t

WANTED—LADIES.

WANTED—Ladies immediately, filling and labeling boxes; home work, evenings; steady; no experience; $12 weekly; no canvassing; excellent opportunity; enclose stamp. Erina Specialty Co., Toronto, Ont.

WANTED—Ladies immediately, filling and labeling boxes; home work evenings; steady; no experience; $12 weekly, no canvassing; excellent opportunity; enclose stamp. Erina Specialty Co., Toronto, Ont.

GIRLS.

FREEMAN'S SCHOOL of Cutting and Dressmaking. Day class open. Night class will open Jan. 19. Pupils admitted any time. 808 Madison street. 12-29-1m

WHO CAN LEARN DRESSMAKING? Never fear that because you may now be unskilled you cannot learn dressmaking. We can teach you by the S. T. TAYLOR SYSTEM of dressmaking to turn out the most elegant gowns imaginable. With average industry, application and care our STUDENTS cannot help becoming first-class dressmakers. There are ABSOLUTELY NO SERIOUS DIFFICULTIES to overcome. Everything is made so clear, plain, simple and easy to understand that the pupil, however unskilled at the start, is led step by step to a full understanding of each detail of dressmaking and ladies' tailoring from foundation to finish. EACH PUPIL is instructed separately and not in classes. WINTER TERM OPENS JANUARY 12, 1915. Call, write or phone for further information regarding terms, etc. S. T. Taylor School of Dressmaking and French Millinery, Scmitz block, corner Calhoun and Washington streets. Phone 1851. 1-2-1m

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Apartment or house, furnished, four to seven rooms. Phone 357. 1-9-tf

WANTED—$2,500 annually, co-operate with me evenings at home; everything furnished; don't worry about capital. Boyd H. Brown, Omaha, Neb.

HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR HOUSEHOLD GOODS—Don't sell them until you see us. Phone 2231. 1213 Calhoun street. L. Tomkinson. 12-27-tf

PETTIT'S STORAGE WAREHOUSE CO. Fireproof private rooms. Equipment and service for storage unexcelled in any of the cities. 414 East Columbia St. 6-22-tf

COUPLE without children, having new, modern home with two spare bedrooms, will room and board two couples; price very reasonable; nicely furnished home, with all home privileges; twenty minutes' walk from court house. Address box 40, care Sentinel. 22-2t

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Lady's watch and fob, name and address inside. Return to this office; reward. 23-2t

FOUND—Thursday, a bunch of keys on ring and chain. Owner can have same by calling at Boston Store. Ask for Mr. Martin.

DIVIDING THE SPOILS.

First Tramp—(after robbing a cooking school)—We'll settle de ownership wid a duel. We'll step three paces, wheel and fire.
Second Tramp—And de one wot falls?
First Tramp—Gits de pie fer a headstone!

H. O. HITZEMAN
SEWING MACHINE CO.
Dealers in Domestic, New Home and White Sewing Machines. Monarch Needles, repairs for any machine. Bicycles and Sundries. Sewing Machine Repairing a specialty. 5 Arcade. Phone 1777-2000. Machines rented.

POWER TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

HOUSES.

FOR RENT—Homes in all parts of city. Phone 1389-1902.

FOR RENT—Modern corner home, with garage. Phone 3063 green.

FOR RENT—Seven-room house, modern. Nearly new. 583 Fourth street.

FOR RENT—House, and household goods for sale, 711 West Berry. Phone 1409 black. 21-4t

FOR RENT—Five-room house, 527 Organ avenue. Inquire A. C. Mason, Peoples Trust Bldg. 29-tues-thur-sat tf

FOR RENT—Modern 10-room house corner Dawson and Harrison streets. Inquire 119 West Wayne street. 21-3t

FOR RENT—House 915 Garden street, five rooms and bath, gas and electric lights; $16 per month. Apply 1336 West Washington street. 11-24-tf

FLAT.

FOR RENT—Desirable downtown flats, $13.50 to $14. Phone 2291 red. 23-25-27

FOR RENT—Six-room flat, first floor, 1407 Spy Run. Phone 906 green. sat-wed-sat

FOR RENT—Desirable modern flat corner Calhoun and Williams. Inquire 1120 Harrison. 20-3t

FOR RENT—Modern steam heated flat, furnished or unfurnished, west end, close in. Telephone 2467 black.

FOR RENT—Flat 2019 South Webster, 6 rooms and bath; steam heated; soft water bath, janitor service; $32.50 per month. Phone 570. 11-17-tf

FOR RENT—Double compartment flat, modern except the heat; 1738 South Lafayette street; upper flat $16.00; lower flat $20.00 per month. These flats are located within five minutes' walk of the city, and central to all factories. For further information call C. D. Nolan, phones 1625 and 1558. Res, 6085. 11-28-tf

FOR RENT—202 East DeWald street, modern. 2403 South Hanna street, partly modern. 1232 West Jefferson street. 315 West Jefferson street, 5 rooms. 3125 South Harrison street, 6 rooms, modern. 1221 West Berry street, 8 rooms, modern. 915 St. Mary's avenue, 5 rooms. 421 Putnam street, 6 rooms, modern. 703 West Berry street, 6 rooms, modern. 211 Fourth street, 6 rooms, modern. 306 East Columbia street, store room. 1013 East Wayne street, modern. 907 Grace avenue, modern. 506 East Taber street, modern. 518 Organ avenue, modern. 2114 Nelson street, modern. 1135 Nuttman avenue, modern. 510 East Taber street, partly modern. SCHRADER & WILSON, Main and Court, first floor. 8-28-tf

ROOMS.

FOR RENT—Warm furnished room, 313 East Berry street.

FOR RENT—Rooms furnished for light housekeeping. 303 East Woodland avenue. 22-3t

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms 1½ blocks from court house, $3.00 up per week. 215 West Berry street. 1-8-tf

FOR RENT—Three furnished rooms, first floor; lights, gas and water. 736 East Washington. Phone 2558 black. 1-19-tf

STORE AND OFFICE ROOMS.

FOR RENT—Store room, large, three entrances; suitable for light manufacturing. 916 Barr; $30.00. 23-25-27

FOR RENT—Store building East Columbia street, now occupied by International Harvester Co.; cement floor; space 40x110; railroad track facility in rear. Phone 2593. 22-6t

FARMS.

FOR RENT—Small farm. Inquire 631 Grasslawn avenue. 21-3t

FOR RENT—125 acres, cash rent. C. F. Hubler, Hoagland, Ind. 20-3t

FOR SALE

HOMES.

FOR SALE—Fine all modern home on West Berry street; corner lot. Write "Berry Owner," care Sentinel.

FOR SALE—Six-room strictly modern bungalow, southwest; soft water bath, oak and white enamel finish; $5,500. W. E. DOUD, 2nd Floor Shoaff Bldg. 6-6-tf

FOR SALE—Six-room partly modern house, Oliver street, lot 45x150 ft; $3,000. W. E. DOUD, 2nd Floor Shoaff Bldg. 6-6-tf

FOR SALE—New 6-room house, lights, bath and furnace; close to Knitting mills. Payment plan. W. E. DOUD, 2nd Floor Shoaff Bldg. 6-6-tf

FOR SALE—Buy this of owner; 6-room house in Bloomingdale; 7-room house in southeastern part of city; gas, lights and water in both houses. Address or call 511 Huffman street. 18-sod-3t

FOR SALE—Eight-room modern house, W. Wayne street; soft water bath. Price reduced $1,000. Now $5,000. W. E. DOUD, 2nd Floor Shoaff Bldg. 6-6-tf

FOR SALE—New 6-room house, Crescent avenue, hardwood finish and floors, lights, bath and furnace, $4,800. Payment plan. W. E. DOUD, 2nd Floor Shoaff Bldg. 6-6-tf

RUBBER STAMPS.

WAYNE STAMP CO., 16 Arcade Bldg. Seals, stencils, trade checks. 6-26-1yr

AUTOMOBILES AND MOTORCYCLES

AUTO fire and liability insurance. L. M. Storey, 632 Calhoun. Phone 870. 11-11-tf

Mrs. C. E. Eaton, 1808 Crescent Ave. will not be responsible for any debts contracted by any one but herself.

REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE.

The Secret of Home Owning

is to make the start. No one limits your possibilities—except yourself.

City and Suburban Building Co.

Designers and Builders of Modern Homes.
Second Floor Shoaff Building.

TRADES a specialty, as well as City Property and Farms.
16 room, close in, furnished house; will take vacant lot in exchange for furnishings.
80x150, on Harrison street, best location for garage in city; price very low.
Cottage on East Wayne, with 50-foot lot and barn, for $3,900.00, for five days only.
Two acres near Pontiac Place, with new house and new barn, 3 squares from car line; hardwood floors in house; price $3,500.00.
Buy one of the few "Hollywood Acre" two-acre tracts, $700.00.
See FITCH & SONS, AT FARM, CITY PROPERTY & INSURANCE HEADQUARTERS.

NO MATTER WHAT YOUR PLANS MAY BE
"Let Weber Build Your Home"
Carl J. Weber
—The Home Builder
723 Court St. Phones 1389-1902.
Office Open Saturday Evenings.

IN THE HEART
Of the business district. We have some very attractive propositions to offer of selected business property.
Also some rare holdings in suburban tracts and farms. See us soon for real estate bargains.
PFEIFFER & DIXON
Room 12, Swinney Block.

FOR SALE.

LOTS.

FOR SALE—Lot on Forest Park boulevard, 81x300 ft; $2,500; part cash. W. E. DOUD, 2nd Floor Shoaff Bldg. 6-6-tf

FOR SALE—Choice lot 48x150 feet, on Oliver street near Pontiac. For price see Isaac d'Isay, Bass block. Phone 2081. 23-3t

FOR SALE—Excellent building lots southeast; payment plan. W. E. DOUD, 2nd Floor Shoaff Bldg. 6-6-tf

FARM FOR SALE.

120 acre farm, all level, 1½ miles from Batesville, Indiana, on free pike; 6-room brick house, slate roof; barn, metal roof, 40x60. Price $90.00 per acre. A bargain. J. A. Hillenbrand, owner, Batesville, Ind. 23-2t

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—Restaurant for sale. Will sell at invoice. 1702 Broadway. 19-6t

AUTOMOBILES.

FOR SALE—Hup roadster, $250; Ford roadster, $325; Ford touring cars, $200, $250, $300 and $358; 1910 Ford touring body, $15; 1914 Ford touring body, $70. Ford Place, East Main street.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS

FOR SALE—High-class furniture of ten-room house; house for rent. Address box 8, Sentinel. 23-2t

FOR SALE—All kinds household goods. Room 5, Seidel block, 718 Calhoun street. Phone 1778. 12-12-tf

FOR SALE—New and second-hand furniture on installment plan; rare bargains. Inquire 1231 Calhoun street. Phone 456, Fort Wayne Credit Co. 10-28-tf

FOR SALE—Just purchased the furniture of a twenty-six room rooming house; all bedding, beds, springs, rugs, dressers, stoves, etc. If you need furniture call quick. L. J. Libbing & Co., 205 East Main street. 10-29-tf

POULTRY.

FOR SALE—Single combed White Orpington cockerels at reasonable prices. W. S. Stroh, 709 North Satterson street, Angola, Ind. 14-sod-3t

FOR SALE—PETS.

FOR SALE—Canary birds, dandy singers and guaranteed. 1704 West Main street. 20-3t

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOW is the time to buy a desk. Come in and see what we have to offer. G. E. BURSLEY & CO. 18-tues-thur-sat

DISEASE PREVENTION DAY.

First Friday in October so Designated by Legislature.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 23.—The first Friday in October in each year has been designated by the legislature as Disease Prevention day in Indiana, a concurrent resolution for this purpose having been adopted by the senate and the house. The resolution was backed by the Indiana Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. The resolution reads as follows:

"Whereas the state of Indiana loses upwards of 9,000 of its citizens each year besides suffering enormous losses from sickness through the prevalence of preventable diseases; and

"Whereas, the monetary loss entailed thereby reaches into millions of dollars besides the load of human misery and suffering; therefore

"Be it resolved by the senate, the house of representatives concurring, that the first Friday in October of each year shall be recognized as Disease Prevention day throughout the state of Indiana.

Hereafter the Friday [illegible]

KLOMP & BIEBER
A bargain—10 acres near Driving Park, on paved road.
Good farms that are money makers. We have them, all sizes, and in all locations. Prices per acre, $75.00 to $250. Suburban tracts, City Property, new and modern, on small cash payments down. Phone 2974. Room 19, Swinney Block.

B. F. Rousseau
Interurban properties, 4 acres, 7 acres, 10 acres, exceptionally desirable with nice buildings. Some very nice small farm propositions to exchange for your city property.
Room 516 Shoaff Building. Office Phone 3082. Residence, 7286.

Quick Sale
Small cottage on paved street and car line. Very handy to Bass's Foundry. Price, $1,600.
Cottage on Liberty St. Full lot. Price, $1,050.
Louis F. Curdes
219 Shoaff Bldg. Phone 622.
tues-sat

United Realty Co
Howell street, near Runnion, nearly new house, six rooms and bath room; lights, gas, city and soft water; payments, $2,300.
West Third street, six rooms, lights, gas, etc.; payments, $1,700.
Broadway, 3400 block—Six-room house, lights, both waters and gas; payments, $2,700.
Taylor street, nearly new cottage, $1,100.
East Wayne street, nearly new eight-room house; pavement paid; trade for smaller house; $3,800.
Several new houses to sell on payments.
Vacant Lots—We have some in all parts of city. Will sell cheap or build house for you on payments.
Remember the best bargains are always listed with us.
707 Court Street. Phone 2180.

FOR SALE REAL ESTATE
Two five-room houses on paved street, renting for $20.00 per month; $3,200 for both.
Strictly modern 8-room residence, also garage; West Berry street; $6,000.00.
16 acres with good buildings, only four miles from court house, $3,000.00.
Good 5-room cottage on South Side, 50 feet front, $2,500.00.
K. VORNDRAN
GENERAL FIRE INSURANCE.
Rooms 3-4 (2nd Floor) Pixley-Long Bldg.
Open Saturday Evenings.
Office, 460—PHONES—Residence, 7[illegible]

H. L. Van Meter
Over Old National Bank.
Alley corner on west side Calhoun [illegible], 20x140. A good investment.
Eight-room modern house, West [illegible] street, a real bargain.
Central business property paying 8 per cent.
Phone 237.

DEMOCRATS REJECT ALL COMPROMISES

Caucus to Perfect Ship Purchase Bill Despite Opposition.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Democrats of the senate in caucus today continued their efforts to perfect the administration ship purchase bill and if possible to pass the measure at this session of congress, despite the unalterable position of senate republicans to it. The administration confident that nothing will arise to make an extra session necessary was going ahead today with its plans forletting the country know why it insists upon the passage of the shipping bill at the present session. Details of the plan were outlined at a protracted session of the cabinet last night and fully discussed. After four hours debate the caucus rejected Senator Hoke Smith's amendment to provide that the government lease its ships to private concerns instead of operating them by a government-controlled corporation. It likewise rejected a compromise suggestion that the government operate the ships during the European war and lease them to private corporations thereafter.

Notwithstanding the program of the republicans of the senate calls for continued opposition to the shipping bill, President Wilson still does not admit the possibility of its failure. The fact that officials were going ahead today with plans for President Wilson's trip through the Panama canal to the San Francisco exposition, following the adjournment of congress, was taken to indicate very clearly that administration leaders have no plans of an extra session.

THE DEATHS

SIMONTON.

Harry Simonton, aged fifty years, died at 3:45 o'clock Saturday morning at the Lutheran hospital of Bright's disease from which he had suffered for some time. Mr. Simonton lived in Roanoke and is survived by two brothers and three sisters. The body was shipped to his former home in Roanoke.

ZOLLERS.

Mrs. Martha Zollers, residing near Cedarville, died January 22 after a lengthy illness. Surviving are the husband, Charles Zollers, and one son, George; two sons by her first husband, Franklin and Rosco Tonkel.

The following brothers and sisters also survive: Albert Ely, Mrs. Allie Barva, Mrs. Sylvia Faulkerson, Mrs. Regisia Porter, Mrs. Lottie Currant. The deceased for many years was owner of a general store in Cedarville.

AFTER BATTLE BETWEEN STRIKERS AND OFFICERS AT ROOSEVELT, N. J.

WOUNDED STRIKERS LYING ON THE PAVEMENT, AWAITING THE ARRIVAL OF AMBULANCES.

SUPREME COUNSELLOR ON OFFICIAL VISIT

United Commercial Travelers Entertain Distinguished Guest.

Claude Duval, of Kansas City, Mo., supreme counsellor of the United Commercial Travelers, in the United States and Canada, was the guest Saturday of Fort Wayne council, No. 212. In honor of his coming members of organizations from all sections of northern Indiana are here to assist in giving him a rousing welcome.

There is perhaps no man better known among the traveling men of this country and Canada than Mr. Duval. He comes to Fort Wayne on an official visit to the local council, it being the first time he has ever been in Fort Wayne.

An open meeting of the Commercial Travelers was held Saturday afternoon in their lodge room at Calhoun and Wayne streets. Members of the order and their families and friends were in attendance.

The program opened with music by Kapp's orchestra, followed by addresses by M. N. Beckman, senior counsellor, and Ed C. Carter, grand counsellor of the state. Earl Thompson sang a solo and Marian Beckman recited, "The Night Express." Vocal solos were rendered by Herbert Stephens and Mrs. Afton Wolf Rodenbeck, and an instrumental number by Miss Constance Bogart.

Duval Speaks.

The program closed with a stirring address by Mr. Duval, the supreme counsellor. He pointed out the great opportunities for good each traveling man has and the interest that is being taken by the order in local matters. The speaker declared that for a man to be a successful commercial traveler he must have ability. There is no more noble profession than that of the traveling man, he said.

At 8 o'clock the initiatory work of the order will be given to a class of candidates.

Fort Wayne council, No. 212, was organized on November 8, 1902, with eighteen charter members, while the membership at the present time is three hundred. Meetings are held every second and fourth Saturday of each month.

WILSON VISITS ART GALLERY.

Spends Two Hours Viewing Exhibition of Oil Paintings.

Washington, Jan. 23.—President Wilson spent more than two hours viewing an exhibition of oil paintings by contemporary American artists at the Corcoran gallery of art. The president mingled freely with goups of at students and school girls, and although he was frequently recognized, the crowd allowed him to walk about unattended.

White pine and yellow pine are the woods most used for boxes, and each contributes more than 1,000,000,000 feet to the box industry annually.

WOLF & DESSAUER

Extra Special For Today

Apron Gingham
Fast color Apron Gingham, in neat checks; regular 8c quality; today—
18 Yards, $1.00.

Outing Flannel
Heavy White Outing Flannel; the regular 12½c grade; today—
14 Yards, $1.00.

Men's Hose
Fancy Colored Hose for men; regular 25c value; today—
7 Pairs, $1.00.

DOUBLE SERVICE HOUSE DRESSES, 50c

If you wear size 34, 44 or 46, then here's a big bargain for you in double service house dresses! Saturday a collection of these fine, practical dresses, in the above sizes only, go on sale at 50c each.

They're made of neat Nurses' stripe gingham in the famous "double service" style, fastening with a snap in the back, and are regular $1.50 and $2.00 values. On Sale Saturday 50c

LIKENS U. S. STEEL TO CZAR OF RUSSIA

Brandies Says Big Corporations Degenerate the Type of Labor.

New York Jan. 23—Louis D. Brandeis, of Boston, testified today before the United tSates commission in industrial relations, which is investigating the great philanthropic foundation and the cases of individual unrest that he believed the great corporations tended to degenerate the type of labor.

For their refusal to treat with organized labor he likened the directors of the United States steel corporation to the emperor of Russia, "who also declines to deal directly with the rank and file."

The fundamental cause of industrial unrest, Mr. Brandeis said, was the conflict between political liberty and industrial absolutism. He thought a limit should be placed upon the size of the industrial units of the country. Philanthropic foundation he believed to be inconsistent with democratic aspirations. Taking issue with the statement of Samuel Gompers that immigration is a menace to labor, he said: "If labor has anything to fear from immigration the remedy is not to be found in restriction."

BOARD GIVES APPROVAL.

Re-Discount Rates for Chicago Reserve Bank.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The federal reserve board today announced its approval of the following re-discount rates for the Chicago reserve bank: Four per cent. on maturities up to sixty days; 4½ per cent. on maturities sixty to ninety days, and 5 per cent. for longer maturities.

$25.00 REWARD.

Lost—Black, white and tan setter female; name Flo. Return to Wiegman and Girardot Sporting Goods Store.

THE ONLY WAY

To be rid of pain from Piles is to have them removed. We remove them. No knife used. No pain. We cure. The decision is yours.

FORT WAYNE RECTAL HOSPITAL,
SCHMITZ BLOCK, 4th Floor. Telephone 3678.
W. F. SCHRADER, Physician and Surgeon.

CONRAD SAYS HE SHOT SELF

(Continued from Page 1.)

said she would never come back to him determined his mind upon the rash deed.

Conrad is getting along fairly well at the hospital and will probably recover.

Chief Lenz has had an interview with Fred Lohmeyer, who saw Conrad at Winter street and Creighton avenue early Thursday evening, just after Conrad had finished work at George Abdon's Winter street saloon and was waiting for a car to come down town. To this man Conrad said:

"Well, good-bye, old sport; this is the last time you'll ever see me. There's going to be hell around the house tonight."

That Conrad then referred to a purpose to end his life is the belief of the police and that he did attempt it at the corner of Lewis and Clinton streets, where he was found a few hours later reeling in the snow and shrieking for help with a bullet wound in his chest, is the conclusion of Chief Lenz and the half dozen other officers who have worked on the case.

Conrad's story was that he was attacked by the highwayman at the corner of Clinton and Montgomery streets, a square south of the point where, an instant after the report of the weapon was heard, Conrad was seen staggering in the snow and clutching his left breast and heard screaming for help.

Conrad's condition is somewhat improved and his recovery now seems a matter of at least an even chance.

All Robbery Clues Run Out.

Chief Lenz and his detectives and Deputy Prosecutor Stephen A. Callahan had proceeded from the beginning of the investigation on the theory that a robbery was attempted and that Conrad was shot by a thug. Every clue that was picked up had been followed until it ran out and led to nothing. Several men have been questioned at headquarters, but nothing that could in any way connect them with the crime was developed. On the other hand, all tangible and collateral evidence had been in support of the theory that Conrad shot himself in an attempt to commit suicide.

Of four men taken before Conrad at the hospital the injured man would not identify one as his alleged assailant.

MUST REMOVE SNOW FROM THE SIDEWALK

Chief of Police Lenz on Saturday issued orders to all patrolmen that they should file affidavits againsht the owners of all property from which the snow has not been removed, according to the mandates of the city ordinances, by 9 o'clock Sunday morning. It is said the order "goes" and that prosecution will surely be the consequence of violations.

JOHNSON STILL DEFIANT.

Sacramento, Cal., Jan. 23.—Governor Hiram W. Johnson went on record today as opposed to any amendment to the alien land act passed by the 1913 legislature. He indicated that if the Spartel bill introduced in the assembly yesterday eliminating the three year leasing clause passed the legislature it would be vetoed.

MISS GERTRUDE SCHICK
Opens Studio In
EUROPEAN SCHOOL OF MUSIC
For
Lessons in German Language, History, Literature.

DIVORCE BULGE IN THE LOCAL COURTS

Anna Franklin Describes Spencer Spencer Franklin as Awful Brute.

Anna Franklin has sued Spencer Franklin in the superior court for divorce and her complaint paints him as a peculiarly brutal husband. They were married in 1907 and separated a year ago, when she says she was compelled by his treatment to leave him. She charges that he drank to excess and coming home would beat and otherwise abuse her after squandering his earnings in saloons.

She says he never suitably provided for her and that she had to work to support their two children. In February, 1914, she says he came to the place where she was employed as a domestic knocked her down and beat her and threatened to take her life and that on another occasion when he had beaten her a sister of the plantiff had him arrested and he spent thirty days in jail for it. She asks the custody of the children, aged 5 and 2 years.

Husband Now in Workhouse.

Amelia Bare, in suing George Bare for divorce, relates to the superior court that her husband was always cruel and inhuman in his treatment of her and did not provide. She says he is now confined in the workhouse at Columbus, O., but for what offense she does not know. They were married in 1910 and separated last August.

Four Divorces Granted.

The following divorces have just been granted in the superior court:

James Taylor from Mabel Taylor; Agnes Kellemeir from Harry Kellemeir, the wife regaining her maiden name of Jensen; Myrtle Tilden from George Tilden, the custody of child and $1,000 alimony; Ada R. Conrad from William Conrad, the custody of child given to George C. Conrad.

Husband and Wife Both Sue.

Mrs. Sarah Braithwaite has brought suit in the circuit court against the Berghoff Brewing association for $1,800 damages for personal injuries, and her husband, William Braithwaite, has sued the same defendant in the same tribunal for $1,047. The circumstances alleged are identical in the two complaints, which state that owing to the carelessness and negligence of the driver of a big auto truck belonging to the defendant the automobile of the plaintiff was run into at the corner of Fairfield avenue and Dawson streets the 5th of last September. Mrs. Braithwaite says she suffered a crushed hand and internal injuries. Braithwaite asks $1,000 for the injuries his wife sustained and $47 for damage to his car.

Left Him for Parental Rooftree.

Arthur C. Durbin has begun action in the superior court for divorce from Grace C. Durbin and recites that they were married Jan. 15, 1912, and separated Jan. 21, 1915. He says his wife called him vile names and struck him, that her parents would not speak to him or have aught to do with him; that his wife said she thought a lot more of her parents than she did of him, and that on the day of the separation the plaintiff's father, Charles Phillips, and wife stripped the Durbin household of its furnishings and carted them to the Phillips home, although they were the property of the plaintiff.

Campbell Goes to Reformatory.

Upon his plea of guilty to a charge of grand larceny, Earl Campbell, of Pittsburg, Pa., was sentenced by Judge Eggeman in the circuit opurt to serve from one to fourteen years in the Indiana reformatory at Jeffersonville. Campbell stole a beaver overcoat valued at $300 from Dr. Charles E. Barnett at the doctor's office on West Wayne street, where he had called, representing himself as a salesman for a surgical supply house. He was arrested by Detective [illegible]

Last Day of Court.

The November term of the circuit court closed Saturday and Judge Eggeman has gone with his family to Lafayette to remain a week. The February term will convene February 1.

Mrs. Sarah A. Haskell has filed suit for divorce from George P. Haskell, alleging abandonment.

Criminals Plead Guilty.

Oral Rodabaugh and William Wies, two young thieves, pleaded guilty in the circuit court Saturday to entering a house to commit a felony. They robbed the wholesale liquor house of Freese & Gale on East Mai nstreet a few nights ago and were arrested by Detectives Pappert and Spillner. Sentence was deferred until February 1.

John McManus pleaded guilty to petit larceny and was sentenced to the penitentiary for from one to eight years by Judge Eggeman. He has been repeatedly arrested for stealing.

HAIRIEST MAN WINS IN BARBER CONTEST

Philadelphia Man is Shorn of His Locks in Four and One-Half Minutes.

Philadelphia, Jan. 2.—The hairiest and most bewhiskered man in Philadelphia has been shorn of all his locks, and as a result Joseph Papaleo, proprietor of the Sanitary shaving parlor on South Seventh street is $1,000 richer than he was. The man's hair was trimmed at the annual hair-cutting and shaving contest of the Italian barbers held in the Casino theater.

Seven men, who might have been mistaken for the proverbial hairy men of Borneo, were gathered at the Inasmuch mission as subjects for as many barbers in the contests. For four and one-half minutes fur flew on the stage and the participants were almost hidden by flying locks and whiskers. Then Papaleo emerged the winner by several minutes. He had shaved his subject and cut his hair, without leaving a scratch from the razor or shears in the record time of four and a half minutes. No one disputed his right to the $1,000 prize.

200 AUTOS USED TO BRING UP NEW FORCE

Berlin, Jan. 23.—Via London, 5:35 p. m.)—The automobile played an important role in deciding the battle of Soissons. It is now learned that reinforcements, brought up by a column of more than 200 automobiles on the night of Jan. 12 and thrown in on the German left flank at Vregny, turned the scale when the Germans were making their counter stroke, and enabled them to sweep the French from the plateau.

Hitherto automobiles have been used by the Germans but little in this campaign, except for the transportation of riflemen attached to cavalry divisions, owing to the length of time required for loading in motor cars large bodies of troops, which to a great extent neutralizes the extra speed in the actual movements. On this occasion the troops were drawn up four abreast in a column along the road. As each automobile arrived, men clambored in quickly and without confusion.

A report from Olympia, Wash., states that the following signatures appear to a petition requesting that the question of state-wide prohibition be placed on the ballot: Ethelyn Casebeer, Thomas Beers, Ada Rum, Lenore Sourwine, Francis Ale, Elizabeth Boose and T. C. Stew.

One dollar to get married, 10 cents to [illegible]

CARRANZA FORCES BEATEN AT PUEBLA

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 23.—Official convention advices received today in Juarez said that Puebla, capital of the state of the same name, was taken by convention forces in a battle late yesterday. It was stated that the attacking troops were led by Gen. E. Zapata, while the Carranza garrison was commanded by Gen. F. E. Cos.

VILLA FORCES WIN.

On Board U. S. S. San Diego, Guaymas, Mex., Jan. 22.—(By Wireless to San Diego, Cal., Jan. 23.)—It was reported here today that Gen. Carasco had been defeated in a fight seventy-five miles south of Mazatlan by Villa troops. The latter are said to be waiting for reinforcements before continuing north. Between 1,000 and 2,000 Villa troops are en route to northern Sonora. South of Guaymas all seaports are quiet.

LOWER SKATING RECORD.

Minnesota Roller Artists Cover 348 Miles in 24-Hour Grind.

Duluth, Minn., Jan. 23.—Frank Bryant, of Duluth, and Raymond Kelly, of St. Paul, lowered the world's unofficial record for relay roller skating when they finished their 24-hour grind here early today. The team skated 348 miles and 8 laps. Fred Martin, of Milwaukee, and Frank Bacon, of Detroit, made the former record two weeks ago at Madison Square Garden when they rolled off 293 miles.

ERUPTION MORE VIOLENT.

Lassen Peak's Rumblings are Heard 25 Miles Distant.

Redding, Cal., Jan. 23.—A spectacular demonstration was given today by Lassen peak, which early broke forth in what is perhaps the most violent eruption of the series that began last May. Subterranean rumblings and tremors of earth were heard and felt at Volta, twenty-five miles distant from the peak. Falling ashes covered the snow fields at Macomber Flat, fourteen miles away. The plumed column of steam from the crater was visible at great distances.

CHANGE IN NAME.

Directors of the Old H. G. Raymond Company Hold Meeting.

At a meeting of the directors of the H. G. Raymond company Saturday morning it was unanimously voted to change the name to the Schiefer Automobile company. This action was taken as a result of Raymond selling his entire interest in the company to Chester G. Schiefer about the first of the year.

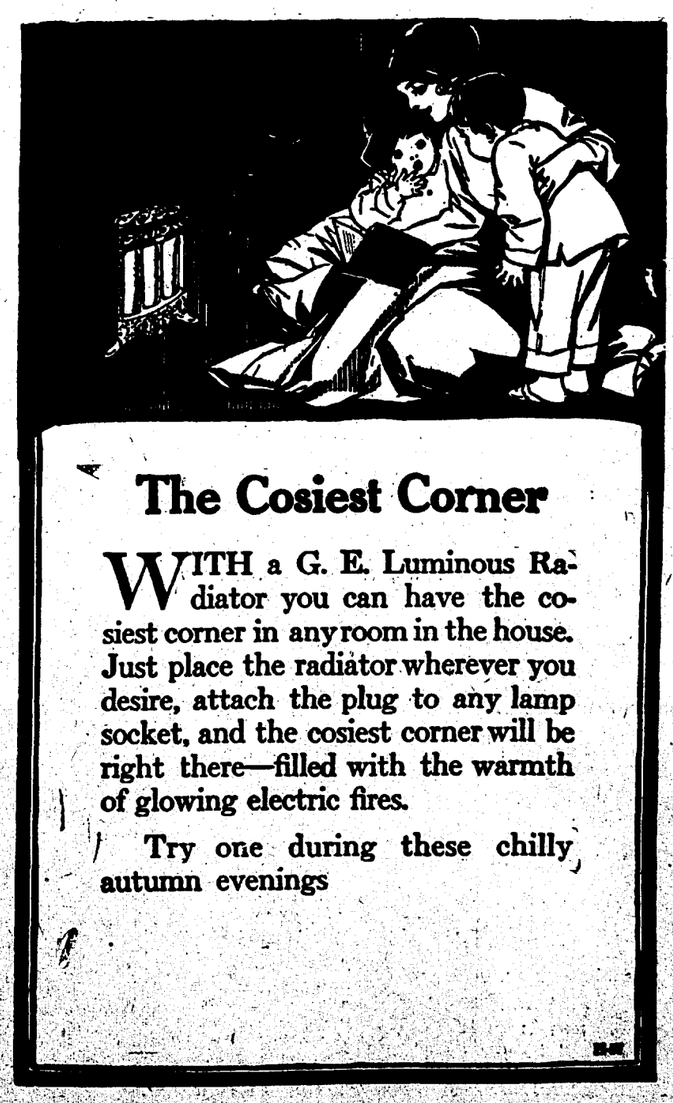
COAL OPERATOR HIT.

Receiver Named for Isaac Brownfield at Uniontown, Pa.

Uniontown, Pa., Jan. 23.—Receivers were appointed here today for Isaac Brownfield, a coal operator with assets of $891,000 and liabilities of $450,000. The assets consist largely of coal lands in western Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

NOTICE!

3% Discount on all cash orders at J. W. Keller's Grocery and Meat Market [illegible]



The Cosiest Corner

WITH a G. E. Luminous Radiator you can have the cosiest corner in any room in the house. Just place the radiator wherever you desire, attach the plug to any lamp socket, and the cosiest corner will be right there—filled with the warmth of glowing electric fires.

Try one during these chilly autumn evenings

Light and Power Department
Fort Wayne and Northern Indiana Traction Co.
Phones Nos. 298-299 1025 Calhoun St.

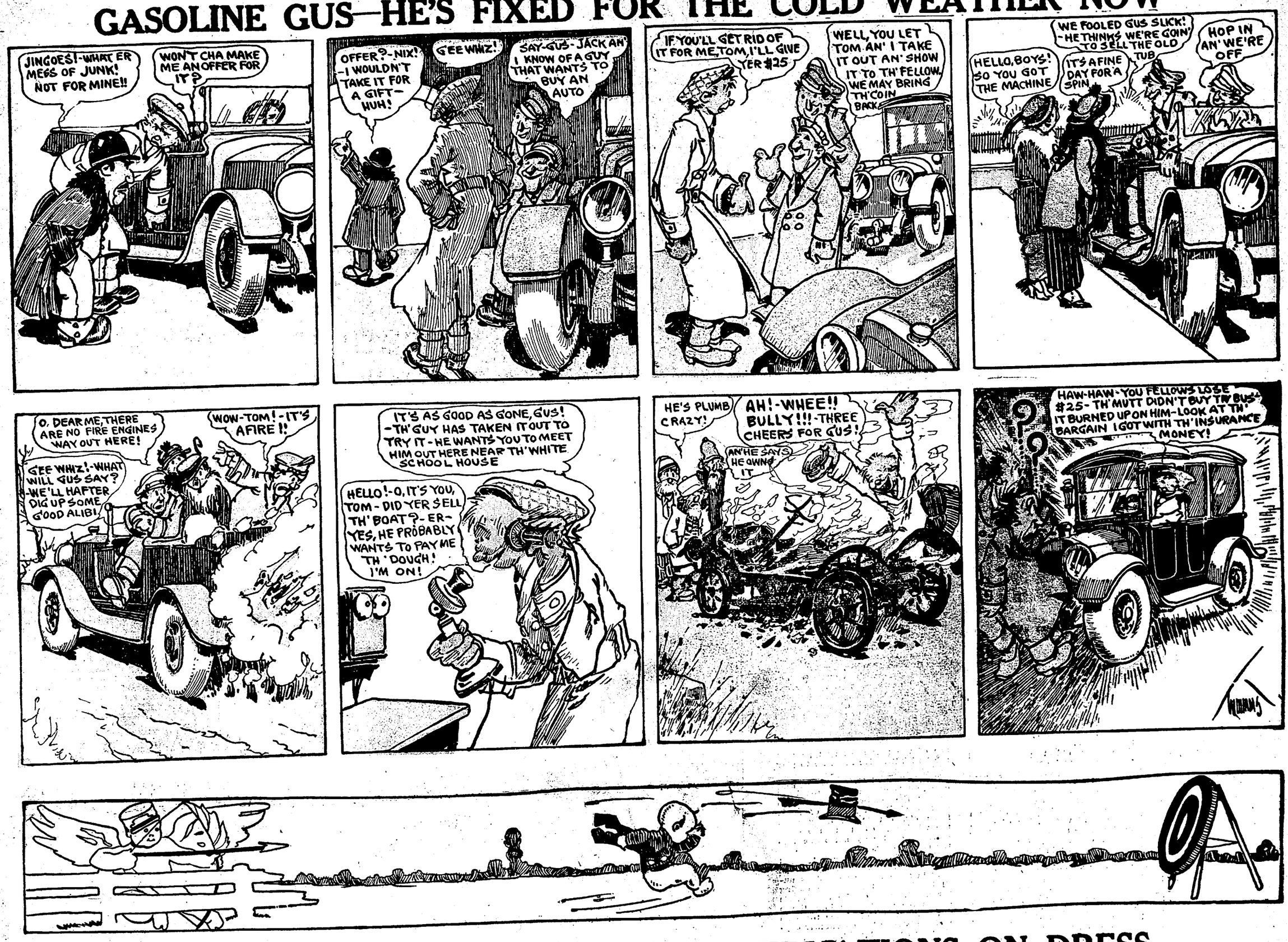
COMIC SECTION

The Fort Wayne Sentinel

COMIC SECTION

FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1915

GASOLINE GUS—HE'S FIXED FOR THE COLD WEATHER NOW


JINGOES!-WHAT ER MESS OF JUNK! NOT FOR MINE!!
WON'T CHA MAKE ME AN OFFER FOR IT?
OFFER?-NIX! -I WOULDN'T TAKE IT FOR A GIFT-HUH!
GEE WHIZ!
SAY-GUS-JACK AN' I KNOW OF A GUY THAT WANTS TO BUY AN AUTO
IF YOU'LL GET RID OF IT FOR ME, TOM, I'LL GIVE YER $25
WELL, YOU LET TOM AN' I TAKE IT OUT AN' SHOW IT TO TH' FELLOW. WE MAY BRING TH' COIN BACK
WE FOOLED GUS SLICK! -HE THINKS WE'RE GOIN' TO SELL THE OLD TUB
HELLO, BOYS! SO YOU GOT THE MACHINE
IT'S A FINE DAY FOR A SPIN
HOP IN AN' WE'RE OFF
O, DEAR ME, THERE ARE NO FIRE ENGINES WAY OUT HERE!
WOW-TOM! -IT'S AFIRE!!
GEE WHIZ! -WHAT WILL GUS SAY? -WE'LL HAFTER DIG UP SOME GOOD ALIBI!
IT'S AS GOOD AS GONE, GUS! -TH' GUY HAS TAKEN IT OUT TO TRY IT - HE WANTS YOU TO MEET HIM OUT HERE NEAR TH' WHITE SCHOOL HOUSE
HELLO! -O, IT'S YOU, TOM - DID YER SELL TH' BOAT? - ER- YES, HE PROBABLY WANTS TO PAY ME TH' DOUGH! I'M ON!
HE'S PLUMB CRAZY!
AH! -WHEE!! BULLY!!! -THREE CHEERS FOR GUS!
AN' HE SAYS HE OWNS IT
HAW-HAW - YOU FELLOWS LOSE #25 - TH' MUTT DIDN'T BUY TH' BUS - IT BURNED UP ON HIM - LOOK AT TH' BARGAIN I GOT WITH TH' INSURANCE MONEY!

DOLLY DIMPLE MAKES SOME OBSERVATIONS ON DRESS

"I'll sit here and observe the styles," says Dot, "as they pass by."
"And if I may," a voice chimes in beside her, "so will I.

"I'm Daffy Down Dilly. I've come up to town
In a yellow petticoat and a green gown.

"Quite hopeless, I suppose, for dress!
But then, perhaps, I may

Has the Coddled Child a Chance?

Will the Pampered Boy or Girl Have as Much Opportunity for Greatness as the Boy Brought Up on the Cobble Stones?

If a baby boy should be put in a box lined with cotton batting, he would never become a man, according to one of our ex-Presidents, who has always been an advocate of the strenuous life. To be vigorous the baby has to meet with knocks and learn to fight, the same authority says. Now comes Mrs. Frederic C. Dumaine of Concord, Mass., with a theory somewhat like the one Theodore Roosevelt has long talked about.

"Many children are killed by love," says she. "The child of wealth has a chance only when the parents are wise enough not to coddle it."

She did not point to the great men of America, who started as rail splitters and became Presidents. According to her discussion the child brought up on the cobblestones, who escapes being run down by an automobile, will be better physically and morally than one brought up in a palatial residence with every attention possible.

"After all, mothers, bless them, are selfish creatures where their children are concerned," she began. "Hundreds of them are simply killing their children through love.

"When the child is a babe in arms the mother hangs over it, smothers it with clothes and kisses and jumps at every cry.

"Soon the baby becomes anemic. Too many aunts and cousins and uncles have coddled it.

"Then the youngster begins to walk. It falls over the threshold. And the mother runs, picks him up and guides him over the other thresholds.

"My son fell just twice going over the threshold. He picked himself up and the third time he was more careful. Had I aided him over that threshold every time, I would have made it unnecessary for him to think for himself, and he would have depended upon me in other emergencies.

"So many mothers stay with their children until they fall asleep. The mother who does that is not giving her child proper opportunity to overcome fear of being alone or fretting. When a child cries, the best way is to rectify what is wrong and then leave. The child is not foolish. Give in to the child once when it cries, and you must give in always.

"The child of wealth is not coddled. A maid is considered not competent who can rule only by petting her charges. Nor is the childish desire for sweets granted indiscriminately.

"Children should be put to bed at a certain hour every night regardless of company or other unusual circumstances at the home.

"The child of wealth has many advantages, but there is no reason why the child of Mr. Everyday Man shouldn't be brought up in a similar manner. It would react to their advantage when mature years come.

"I thoroughly approve of sending children away to school for it develops their independence and self-reliance. They are away from the danger of coddling, are made to think for themselves, and are taught to respect the rights of others.

"Too many mothers fail to appreciate when their children are grown up. They try to live their lives for them, even after they are married.

"Some mothers actually believe that they should assume the responsibility for the bringing up of the grandchildren.

"An argument against suffrage is that it will ruin the home. My argument is that the men are not getting what they deserve from the women. Women should be expected to think on serious subjects. They should discuss and vote on the important issues.

"When women realize these things they will appreciate the better their duty to their children and how to best serve them in infancy so that when they are men and women they will forever rise up and call them blessed."

Mrs. Dumaine's children are Mary, 17; Elizabeth, 15; Harriet, 14; Fred, 12; Cordelia, 7; Christopher, 4; Thomas, 2.

The four oldest purchase all their clothes and converse on important subjects of the day with unusual wisdom.

DIFFERENCE NOT ONE OF WEALTH BUT OF SENSE.

The difference between children is not one of wealth, but of sense, Mrs. Dumaine says. The rich have the best opportunity for bringing up their children in the best possible way.

The well planned nursery today is a very different room from the attic playground to which children used to be relegated on rainy days. In the present day well appointed home there is now set apart for the definite use of the little folks not merely one room, where toys, crib and tub make a heterogeneous dumping ground for everything that belongs to the children, but a suite, consisting of day nursery, night nursery and bath, with nurse's room adjoining, and comfortingly near to mother, just across the hall.

In location the ideal modern nursery faces south and east, so that by day each of its rooms is flooded with sunshine. Its appointments are dainty and inviting, and they have been chosen after the most recent, approved hygienic standards, for the object of setting apart these rooms for little folk is to create in them the kind of atmosphere that will develop a normal, happy child.

Delicate blue is the color chosen for the walls and hangings, not only because of its daintiness, but because it is a restful color for the eyes, and because, too, it gives the rooms an atmosphere of brightness, cleanliness and cheeriness.

The floor, which is given an unpolished finish, as that it may not become a source of danger, has one large rug, instead of many small ones that are apt to slide, in a tone of darker blue than the walls; the furniture is white enameled, with decorations in blue, and the toys are of the new sanitary type that are both attractive and safe to play with.

The crib or bed is white enameled and is placed with the head against the center of one wall, so that it shall get plenty of good, fresh air, but facing away from the windows, so that the early morning light may not shine into the child's eyes.

Few mothers give much thought to the artificial light that must be used in these rooms from dusk until bedtime, and frequently during the night. One of the responsible causes for eye trouble in children is the bad habit of letting them lie facing a strong light—whether daylight or artificial light.

ARTIFICIAL LIGHTS SOURCE OF DANGER.

Many a conscientious mother or nurse who will carefully screen a window with dainty curtains and dark shades, so that the child's eyes may not be injured by too direct sunlight during a daytime nap, will, curiously enough, allow a child to lie in its crib at night, looking upward toward a ceiling group of bright, unshaded lights, or at dazzling brackets on the walls, without realizing that comparatively the same thing is happening to the little eyes by this carelessness that would happen if direct sunlight were shining down upon the bed. Many a nursery otherwise model in every respect has sinned in this particular and most important feature, and many a mother has in consequence wondered why her children's eyes were weak—why the youngsters were restless, fretful, sleepless—and attributed it to any other cause than the ill effects of glare.

It is all-important, however, while the eyes are young that they should be carefully guarded against anything like glare, which means defective vision, disordered nerves and many other ills later on. There are a few lighting principles which everyone should know and apply to home lighting in general, and which it is as easy as it is important to observe:

A light not properly shaded to reduce its brightness should never be within the range of vision.

It should never be wholly unshaded.

Proper shading consists in surrounding the source of light with a translucent shade or globe of such a nature that it does not allow the light source to be seen directly.

Wall fixtures must be heavily shaded and pendant ceiling fixtures must have frosted tipped lamps for electricity or frosted cylinders for inverted gas lamps in addition to the surrounding shades.

The reason for the argument against direct lighting in the nursery is simple. It is natural for a child, when awake in bed, to look upward if it is lying on its back, and because of this the first thing the eyes encounter is the overhead group of brilliant lights, a practice which will produce serious results if continued. Wall lights, unless of very low brilliancy and completely shaded by thick fabric screens, produce the same effect when the child lies on its side, looking in that direction. Ideal lighting systems for the nursery, therefore, are the indirect or semi-direct, in which the light sources are concealed in opaque or partly opaque bowls which hang from the ceiling, and which direct the light to the ceiling, from which it is diffused throughout the room.

Why Rabbits Burrow.

Why do rabbits burrow, while hares make forms on the surface of the ground? The burrowing of the rabbit is an instinctive way, consequent on its defective speed. The rabbit cannot outrun its enemies, therefore it obtains immunity from attack by contriving a retreat in the ground. It is a curious circumstance that the individuals composing this genus present very great differences in their habits. Some, as the hare, are found throughout the day resting on one particular spot, frequently in a kind of arbor formed of the high rank grass occasionally scattered over fields; at other times in hedgerows, but never attempting to burrow; others, as the rabbit, are most expert miners, sinking long galleries, without any regular order, in which they rest during the day, and bring up their young; and it is said that they never forsake the burrow which they have once inhabited. Rabbits, if once domesticated, lose their disposition to bur

UPPER LEFT—Baby pictures of Gloriana Gould. Center—Kathleen Vanderbilt. Below—Other pictures of well off babies.

FINDING AMUSEMENT IN A WOODEN LEG, AS TOLD BY THE OWNER OF AN ARTIFICIAL LIMB OF WILLOW

Growing facetious about a wooden leg is something few persons can afford to do. A man with an artificial limb, however, may take the step with impunity. And the oddest part about it is almost every man you meet with a "peg" takes his misfortune with the greatest good humor. We're all members of the "Knights of the Willow" among ourselves.

Only a few days ago down in the [illegible] where I had my willow [illegible] near Eighth on Main, [illegible] while I sat talking [illegible] looked the [illegible]

And then he recognized the voice coming over the wire and he laughed. "It's the headquarters for Knights of the Willow, anyway," he replied.

Another wretched individual limped into the place one day while I sat watching the repair man fasten a new piece of buckskin strap to his "sidewheeler." He was as disconsolate a man as ever visited an artificial limb manufacturing plant.

"Can you show me a cork leg?" he inquired.

"I cannot," replied the boss. "I never saw such an article in my [illegible] Varieties of artificial limbs [illegible]

hands or for either or both feet. Where the public ever got the notion such flimsy material as cork could be used in a leg that must be made to stand several thousand pounds of pressure I don't know. It couldn't be done."

There are funny little sides to wearing artificial legs, too. Lots of times I have had fellows accidentally kick my shin on crowded street cars or in similar places. The resounding whack of a foot on wood against the willow gives no end of amusement [illegible]

vivacious young women was switching around nervously. When she banged against his gloved hand. She must have shocked her "crazy" bone rudely. I had to turn away to keep from laughing in her face. My pal scarcely knew she had struck his "willow," but she knew it and thought his indifference was assumed. She really believed, I think, that he had a baseball bat tucked away under his clothes somewhere. She glared fiercely at him and at the glove hand [illegible]

were searched to see just who it was that invented artificial legs and hands, and who the first man was that wore one. No one seems to know. In a tomb in Padua remains were found of a man supposed to have lived about 300 B. C. He wore an artificial leg. No wonder he died. It was made of wood, partly, and mostly of bronze. The whole surface was covered with the metal and around the knee [illegible]

Europe and Northern Africa. They were hardly such contrivances, though, as a man would hanker for, according to the descriptions given of them.

But they aren't worse than some made today. The United States leads all the world in the perfection attained in making the substitutes for those portions of anatomy whittled away by the surgeon. England makes pretty good ones. France [illegible] from rural districts [illegible]

tote membership in the "Knights of the Willow" club. The best [illegible] got mine tells me that about [illegible] cent of the orders of his firm are [illegible] men and about 15 per cent [illegible] women. The rest are [illegible] tween "kids," boys and [illegible] ning nip and tuck. He [illegible] nearly all of the boys [illegible] from rural districts. [illegible] are mixed up with [illegible] not so keen on [illegible]

Magazine Feature Section

An Indestructible Honor Badge For American Heiress

Lady Decies, Formerly Vivien Gould, Is First of American Titled Women Working As Red Cross Nurses to Receive a Wound, Which Will Remain With Her for Life.

A badge of honor has been engraved on the left shoulder of Lady Decies, formerly Miss Vivien Gould, who was severely wounded by a piece of shell while acting as a Red Cross nurse on the battlefields of France. The former Miss Gould is the first of the American girls who married foreign titles to be wounded in the service of the land of their husbands.

While many Americans seek to discredit the title seeking heiresses of this country, Lady Decies has done much to counteract the unfavorable opinion by her action in the present war. With other American heiresses she has gone to the front and shared the dangers of military life with Lord Decies.

It was during a raid of a Zeppelin airship that Lady Decies was wounded. She was caring for some wounded soldiers when a bomb was dropped near her. It burst into fragments and one piece struck a little French peasant girl. Another fragment struck Lady Decies. Although wounded severely, Lady Decies rushed to the aid of the little girl. She bathed the wounds of the peasant child and carried her out of the danger zone. When physicians came to attend the titled Englishwoman she pointed to the girl, who was suffering most.

War is a great leveler. Perhaps after this war is over Lady Decies and all the other grand ladies will retire to their palaces and fine houses, where their fellow beings cannot enter. They probably will go back to their old diversions, but for the time being they are human and deeply interested in those around them. In time of peace Lady Decies could not have been a nurse. It is beneath her station. In time of war there is no station. Lord Decan get as muddy as the gamin from London. Lady Decies can do the humble work just as well as the lowly women from the poorer sections of Liverpool.

Perhaps from the hospitals these women will have opportunity to see more of the evils of war than if they were on the firing line. The men see only the glory and glamour of the fighting. Only occasionally do they have time to reflect on the awfulness of it all. Back in the hospitals where Lady Decies and the rest of the nurses spend most of their time they hear the stories from the front with the glamour eliminated.

The story told to a New York girl in a letter from a French hospital, fittingly describes the hospital life. The letter was written from the youngest Captain in the French Army at Orleans. It follows:

SHELL STRIKES LABORER'S COTTAGE.

"I am writing stretched out, because my ankle is broken, and my back and my body are cramped up and my head scratched; but that is nothing; a few scratches and a small fracture will keep me where I am about a month, when I hope to go back to my regiment. I am so afraid it will be all over before I return; but I have had luck!

"I was in a laborer's little cottage, keeping it as a lookout telephone station from which to direct my battery of four beautiful cannons—all my own, because I was made a Captain on the battlefield of Wailly. Our position was surely reported to the Germans by spies, for on the morning of the fourth day they opened fire on our little cottage. I was on the first floor with friend Captain —— and six of my men were beneath on the ground floor with the telephone.

"The first shots shook the earth around us, but we had heard so much shooting for months that we paid no attention and went on writing orders, not being able ourselves to fire at the time. Then came a terrible crash in the house next to us. It was from their heaviest gun, doubtless a No. —— shell. We soon understood they had missed us and were shooting over. Our observations were made in close consultation, and I sent a man to the rear to order the battery to fire. Then I lost consciousness and saw it all.

"The dark walls were suddenly illuminated and in the sky line huge black splinters were flying. I felt a terrible noise in my head and I sank gently until I found myself on my feet in ruins. Not a wall was left standing. I never saw the roof again; it was carried away through the air by the rush of the shell. And then to find myself alive! It was so queer and so wonderful that I began to laugh.

"I saw my friend, Captain —, and two other officers, and their faces were streaming with blood, as was mine. But at the time we didn't notice it. We only knew that we were alive. Then I heard terrible groans and cries for help. They came from one of my men buried beneath a heavy stone in a heap of debris. I managed on my knees to push away the stone to liberate him—but I can't describe it. It is too dreadful to write. At last help came and I ordered what was left of my men to be carried away.

"After that I thought it was about time to get away myself, and it was then I discovered that my leg was broken, for I could not walk. It is extraordinary how your nerves kill the pain during the time you are obliged to give orders. I crawled away on all fours, or rather on all three, for 1,500 meters. The others were too terribly wounded to help me. And then for the first time I was afraid. The Germans continued to sprinkle us with shot and my only thought was: 'Oh, if those shells would spare me, now that I am wounded; it is not playing the game to fire now.' And they did miss me, every one of them, and I crawled at last to safety, my poor uniform in tatters."

MEN DRIVEN TO INSANITY IN TRENCHES.

Back in the hospitals the women see the effects of the life in the trenches where men are driven to insanity by the strain.

The insanity wards in the big government hospital at Netley are filled to overflowing, and all the hospitals in the south of England have many patients who suffered a like fate. Many officers have been sent home in charge of nurses to get into new surroundings and are afforded quiet. Many of the patients suffering with nervous afflictions and who declared when they left Belgium that they could never endure further service under the fire of heavy guns, clamor to return to the fields of action as soon as they get a grasp on their nerves.

An amazing number of invalided soldiers have never been touched by a bullet or shell and show no physical signs of disability. Some of the most desperate cases are men who were terribly shocked by shells which exploded near them. One sergeant, a boy of 18, who recently left Netley to visit his relatives in Manchester, was hurled through the air for fifty feet by the force of an exploding shell, not a fragment of which touched him.

Both of his eardrums were broken and he was unconscious for several days. His brain was so affected that he was unable to see anything for weeks, if he became the least excited. When he left the Netley hospital he still walked somewhat unsteady and complained that dark spots frequently appeared before his eyes. Physicians send such patients away from hospitals as speedily as possible that they may be more free from military surroundings and reminded less frequently of their experiences in the field.

As is the case in nearly all military action soldiers are on rare occasions found shooting their own hands or feet or exposing their arms and hands to the fire of the enemy that they may get wounds which will relieve them from service in the trenches. This is attributed to shattered nerves in many cases, although there are occasional court-martials in cases where there is reason to believe that cowardice inspired such action.

In engagements where the fighting is at such close range as in the present position in Belgium it is a simple matter to shoot off a finger and dampness in the trenches. Many dentists have been sent to the front to treat defective teeth which have caused neuralgia and disabled men otherwise sound.

Recruiting officers were at first extremely particular about the teeth of applicants for admission to the army, but it soon became necessary to let down the bars. As the middle and lower class people of England take indifferent care of their mouths and seldom have their teeth treated, dental troubles have been numerous.

"I am not going to bite the Germans," was the protest of an Englishman rejected at the opening of the war because of defective teeth. But the developments of the last three months have shown that no soldier is any better than his teeth. Inability to masticate the coarse army fare properly has incapacitated large numbers of soldiers who were actually forced to leave the front because of aching teeth and swollen jaws aggravated by standing for days in wet trenches.

It is not unusual to see recruits who have part of their front teeth missing, and when quired for admission to the American Army they would get few recruits. The public schools in London and other large cities are having the teeth of pupils examined and encouraging proper care of the mouth.

UPPER LEFT—Lord and Lady Decies. Upper right—A Red Cross nurse on the battlefield. Center—Lady Decies before her marriage. Following her is Mrs. Anthony Drexel. Lower left—Lord and Lady Decies on their last visit to this country. A nurse is carrying their baby. At right—Lord Decies in uniform at court and Lady Decies in a characteristic pose.

Ancient Suez Canal.

That the Suez Canal, figuring so prominently in the military operations to which Turkey is a party, is not the first canal that joined the Red Sea with the Mediterranean is [illegible] the Egyptians, under Seti I and Rameses II, joined the Nile by way of Lake Timsah to the Red Sea, thus operating a waterway, the archtype of the present canal, from the Mediterranean, over the Suez Isthmus, to the Orient. This canal was choked by sand in the course of ages.

Necho, about 600 B. C., began a canal from ancient Bubastis, and Darius Hystaspis, 100 years later, completed the work, once more bringing the Red Sea and Nile together. Although nearly choked up by the beginning of the Christian era, it was navigable to a degree as late as the battle of Actium, and some of Cleopatra's ships escaped this way to the Red Sea.

Trajan restored the canal. It fell into disuse and choked up again. Amru, the Islamic conqueror of Egypt, restored it for the last time in the seventh century, connecting Cairo with the Red Sea. Napoleon caused the old route to be surveyed, but was forced to drop the project. It could accommodate ships of twenty-five feet, but it was in operation eleven years, beginning in 1869, before vessels of such draft sought passage. By 1890 its depth had been increased to twenty-nine and one-half feet, and when the United States announced its intention to make a canal forty-one feet deep and 300 feet wide at its narrowest bottom point at Panama, the work at Suez was extended so as ultimately give a bottom width of 134½ feet and a depth of thirty-six and one-twelfth feet. It was expected that this enlargement would be complete by next year, but the war has interrupted operations.

How much larger than the average demands for a canal the Panama waterway has been made is strikingly shown by a statement from Suez to the effect that only 1 per cent of the ships seeking passage by that route have a draft of twenty-eight feet.

In 1869, ten vessels passed through the Suez Canal. In 1912, 5,373 ships steamed through, of 20,275,120 net tonnage, and paying for this privilege around $25,000,000. Seven out of every ten of these ships flew the British flag. England has dominated the canal ever since the Khedive, in 1875, sold his 176,602 canal shares for $20,000,000 to the British Government. These shares are now worth close to $200,000,000.

Catskin for Soldiers.

"We will fight to the last cat and dog before we acknowledge ourselves beaten," declared the spokesman of Germany in this country a few weeks ago.

Already, according to a dispatch from Sargans, near the Swiss-Austrian frontier, they are making a beginning with the cats.

A novel appeal to the public has just been issued by the Mayor and corporation of Brausburg, a township of East Prussia.

This district seems to be very prolific in cats, and the authorities have hit upon the brilliant idea of thinning out the cats and at the same time benefiting the army in the field.

They therefore call upon the citizens to shoot the cats and send in

After him, Metternich, the great reactionary Prime Minister of Austria-Hungary, stimulated a Suez commission in 1847. Nothing, however, came of it.

As the world well knows, the

the skins as speedily as the Town Hall. The idea is to superintend the skins into [illegible] of the skins into [illegible] millions.

Thrilling Tales of Love and Adventure

Keeping a Promise

By Will Seaton

OLD Nanny's visitor jumped up from her seat at the fireside, and reached down the faded silk gown from the nail upon which is hung, behind the door.

"There!" she cried laughingly, throwing the dress across the old woman's knee. "You are content now, Nanny?"

"It's my best possession in this world now, Miss Eilean," said the old Scotchwoman apologetically, looking up wistfully into the girl's bright face.

"It was my lad that sent it to me, nigh on 50 year ago now. He was to hae been married ye ken, missie. Donald was away in Ameriky, and doin' fine. 'The first siller as ever I earn, Nanny,' was his promise to me, when he went over the sea, 'shall buy you a silken goon.'"

A mist dimmed the hard old eyes as Nanny added quietly, "And the goon came, with a letter frae the freend he lived wi' to say that my Donald was dead—killed in a moment, Miss Eilean, by the falling of a tree."

Silence fell in the tiny room, broken presently by the sound of approaching footsteps. Eilean looked up quickly, a pretty blush tinging her cheek as she recognized the tall, handsome man who bent his head to enter the low doorway.

"It's the doctor!" cried Nanny, as the young man stepped briskly into the room shaking hands with Eilean Travers, and then greeting his patient with a cheery smile.

"I had no idea it was so late," exclaimed Eilean, who had jumped up hurriedly, after consulting the tiny watch in her wristband; "I must go back at once. The children will be waiting for me; it is their bedtime almost. Goodby, Nanny, I will come very soon."

Eilean had not long left the Glen and begun her walk across the moor when the jangle of a bicycle bell behind her made her look around, and recognizing Dr. Macallum in the cyclist, she stood and waited till he overtook her.

The young doctor has just finished his medical course at Edinburgh, and it was while studying there that he had made the acquaintance of Eileen Travers. Eileen's home was in the south of England, but she had spent the last two years in Edinburgh, where she held the post of governess to the two spoilt children of Hon. Mrs. Mc Courteney.

The establishment in Moray place had been transferred temporarily to Brackendale, a lovely shooting estate in the West Highlands. Here Eileen had again encountered Kenneth Macullum, who was also staying in the neighborhood with a friend, who owned a shooting lodge not far from Brackendale.

"Something is worrying you tonight, Kenneth. May I not know what it is?"

"Yes," answered the young man with a quick sigh. "I am worried about something." Then, with a gesture of impatience he suddenly burst out. "O, it's such beastly hard luck on a fellow not to have money! If I had a few of the hundreds that many a young fool chucks away in a single night over a game of cards, what it would mean to me!"

Eilean said nothing, only looked at her friend with troubled eyes.

"It's like this, Eilean," said Kenneth Macallum moodily, "you know I'm 'pledged' now, and ready to practice. I've had an offer from a doctor, an old friend of my father's, who has one of the best practices in Yorkshire, to become his partner. Dr. Thorne is getting old and will soon retire. He offers me the partnership for $2500—a partnership that in a few years will be worth thousands a year to me. I've got to refuse it because I can't find the money. I might borrow the money, certainly, but—well, I have reasons for not wishing to do that."

"I'm so sorry," said Eilean sympathetically. "It's very hard for you, Kenneth. But don't despair; some other way will be found for you. You will get on, I am quite sure of it."

"A chance like that does not come twice in a man's lifetime," he said gloomily. "I shall have to take a beggarly assistantship, I suppose."

He laughed bitterly and then his mood changed, and he turned to Eilean and caught her hands in his.

"Eilean," he whispered imploringly, "don't you understand, dear, why this is so hard for me? It is because I love you, and want you for my wife that I am so anxious to rise in my profession. No, don't start, dear; you have known—you must have known—for ever so long. All that you were to me. It can be no surprise to you to hear me say so now.

"But there," said the young man with a sigh, pulling himself together briskly, "I ought not to have spoken like that—I must not dream of marrying until I have made my way, and that may be—any time. Forgive me, Eilean, I ought not to have distressed you by talking like a madman."

"I am glad you told me, all the same," said Eilean, simply, "and, Kenneth, I know it—I feel it—you will succeed."

"God bless you ,dear, for your sympathy."

* * * * *

A dour, hard-natured, unlovable woman was old Nanny Ross. For 40 years or more she had lived all alone in the tumbledown cottage in the glen, holding herself aloof from everyone.

Eilean Travers had come by chance upon the cottage during one of her rambles with her little charges. At first old Nanny's reception of her had not been cordial, but pity for the old woman's lonely state led Eilean to repeat her visits, and in time her coming was looked for with pleasure.

Eilean's home duties prevented her from going to see her protege for several days after that cold winter's evening when she and Kennth Macullum had met in the cottage and she had learned his feelings towords her. When at last Eilean was able to snatch a free hour from her exacting little pupils, she noticed a great change in the feeble old body. She could only speak with difficulty, and seemed restless and ill at ease.

When Eilean bent over the pillow to bid her goodby, old Nanny put out a shaking hand. "Dinna leave me," she said huskily.

"I fear I must, Nanny," the girl said kindly. "My time is not my own, you see. But what troubles you?"

"I'm feared," muttered the old woman, shivering. "I'm goin' verra sune now, Miss Eilean."

"What do you fear, dear Nanny?" she asked.

"The cauld grip, Missie, the grip o' the King o' Terrors—he's no far frae me now."

"The King of Love, Nanny, not the King of Terrors—who comes with healing in his wings, and rest for the weary," said Eilean softly.

"I've no been a guid servant to him, Miss Eilean."

"He will pardon our sins, Nanny"; and going to the door, Eilean opened it.

"See," said Eilean, pointing to the distant hills, behind which the sun was sinking in the banks of gold and crimson cloud. "Yonder are the steps of his palace and the gates of his temple."

"Aye, aye," murmured old Nanny, deamily; then, as Eilean pressed the cold hand kindly and bid her goodby, she said wistfully, "Ye'll come again, Missie, before the king comes, and no leave me to gang into his presence wi'out askin' a blessin' for me?"

"Yes, Nanny, yes," promised Eilean soothingly; "I will come—I promise."

* * * * *

Dinner was over at Brackendale, and in the big drawing room, Eilean Travers, seated at the piano, was playing dance music, while Mrs. McCourtenay's guests enjoyed an impromptu dance. Eilean heard her name spoken, and, raising her eyes from the music, saw one of the visitors standing at her elbow.

"Excuse me, Miss Travers," he said courteously, during a pause in the dancing, "a gentleman is in the gun room and desires to see you on urgent business. Allow me to take your place at the piano. I don't dance, but I believe I am considered rather a good hand at playing music."

In the gun room she found Kennth Macullum, who had brought her an urgent message from the cottage in the glen. Old Nanny Ross was dying, and begged Miss Eilean to remember her promise.

Eilean hastened to find Mrs. McCourtenay, and preferred her request. To her surprise and dismay it met with a curt refusal.

"Go to the Glen at this time of night to humor the whim of a crotchety, crazy old woman!" exclaimed Mrs. McCourtenay in tones of cold displeasure. "What a preposterous idea! My dear Miss Travers, you must be quite mad."

"You refuse your permission?" said Eilean, her eyes darkening defiantly. "Then I am sorry to displease you, Mrs. McCourtenay, but I must go without it. I made a promise to a dying woman, and I must keep it."

Hon. Mrs. McCourtenay looked her governess up and down with haughty displeasure, then she swept back into the drawing room, saying coldly, "I decline to discuss this matter any further. I have expressed my wishes, Miss Travers, and if you choose to disregard them, and accompany Dr. Macallum alone, and at this hour, to the Glen, you must consider your engagement with me at an end."

The door closed sharply behind her, and Eilean remained standing in the dim lit corridor, petrified and dismayed.

"What shall I do, O, what can I do?" she said to herself, with tears in her eyes. Keep her promise, and bear the consequences? The cold wrath of Mrs. McCourtenay, the certain dismissal next day? It might be a long time before she got another situation.

Break her promise? The vision rose before her of the lonely old woman with the chill hand of death upon her—the forsaken soul going forth in trembling to meet its Maker—no human being near to soothe that last dread hour and speed the parting soul with the blessing so earnestly desired.

"I am coming with you, Kenneth," she said, as she joined her lover, and together they stepped through the door leading from the gunroom to the garden. A streak of light across the path showed the doctor's bicycle leading against a tree.

"Eilean," said Macallum gently, "the road to the glen is downhill all the way, and on my bicycle I can ride the distance in 20 minutes, but walking it will take us an hour at least. Old Nanny was very near the end when I left her; I almost doubt whether she could last so long. If, dear, you dared, and would mount behind me—"

"I am not afraid," she said quietly.

"I am a steady rider, and if you have nerve and can hold firmly to me, I do not think there is much danger," said Macallum, as he wheeled his bicycle into position. "But, dear, do not risk it unless you are quite sure of yourself. If anything happened to you, I should never forgive myself."

Soon the bicycle with its double burden was whirling swiftly down the steep mountain path. With teeth set, and every nerve and muscle firmly controlled, Macallum rode on, bearing that precious life in his hands, and not daring to let himself think of the danger. A stone in the way, a loosened nut, a mistaken turn, and both would be hurled to certain destruction.

Eilean kept her firm hold unfaltering, but with wide eyes staring terrified into the black darkness before her. Never to the end of her life did she forget that wild ride through the silent night, with the wind straining past her ears, nothing solid beneath her feet, her only support the step upon which one foot rested.

A muttered "Thank God" burst from him as the last turn was safely passed at length, and the crag upon which the cottage stood came in sight. At the foot of the crag the doctor dismounted, and putting his arm tenderly about the girl at his side, said thankfully, "Thank God, that is over, my brave little lass!"

By the light of the feeble lamp on the mantelshelf Eilean could see old Nanny's sunken eyes lighten as she came and stood beside the bed.

"Ye—hae—kep' your promise," said the trambling old voice. "Ye're in—time—yet, missie."

Eilean took the withered hand in hers, speaking soothing words of courage.

The old woman seemed to gain sudden strength and raised herself on her pillow, speaking quite clearly—

"Ye hae been verra guid to an auld body, and"—nodding weakly towards Macallum—"him, too; you'll get your reward—aye, aye, that shall ye."

"I want no reward, Nanny," said Eilean gently, "only to know that you are happier for my coming."

The old woman signed to her to be silent awhile. "I must speak," she said with an effort, "for my strength is wearing fast, and I've something to say afore I die. It's my silken goon, missie," the old woman went on eagerly, "I was meaning to be buried in it, but now my mind is no the same, missie!"

She gripped Eilean's hand, and spoke in a whisper. "It's a white shroud I would hae—white as the first snow, to hide the blackness of the soul beneath, and then mebbe they'll let me in at the temple gate."

Old Nanny fell back exhausted with the effort her words had cost her, and the doctor stepped forward and moistened her dry lips. A few deep breaths and then the faltering voice continued:

"An' my silken goon is for Miss Eilean—I leave it to her, and all—that—is—there—below the hem. Mind that—my dear—it's all there, the savin's o' 50 year, and rightly come by. I made muckle siller in my young days, by serving the gentry. It's yours, missie, all to—be—yours—"

The faint whisper died away, and Eilean flung herself on her knees beside the bed, crying, "Oh, Nanny.!"

When the dying woman was speaking, Dr. Macallum had been hurriedly scribbling down the words of this strange bequest upon a leaf torn from his pocket book. As the weak voice ceased, he bent down and slipped his arm beneath old Nanny's shoulder, and thus supporting her, he put the pencil between the stiffening fingers.

"Write your name here, Nanny—just here," he whispered. "Try if you can manage it—for Miss Eilean's sake."

Faintly, but legibly, the old woman traced her name, with the help of the strong hand which steadied her trembling wrist, and then the pencil slipped from the feeble fingers.

Day was breaking over the glen when, after reverently covering the dead face, Kenneth Macallum followed Eilean into the tiny parlor beyond the kitchen. Eilean stood at the open window, looking out at the brightening sky, which showed streaks of pink and green above the dark tops of the pines.

She looked up quickly as her lover entered and saw that he carried in his arms the worn silk gown of which Nanny had been so proud.

With a few deft cuts, Dr. Macallum slit up the hem of the skirt, then started back with the exclamation of surprise. Concealed between the silk and the lining of the hem was a banknote for five dollars! By the time the hem was entirely unripped a pile of notes lay upon the table beside them, amounting in value to over five thousand dollars.

"Oh, Kenneth, Kenneth," cried Eilean, scarcely knowing whether to laugh or cry. "All this money for me! Poor, poor old Nanny, and she so often in want!"

"She was a miser, poor soul," said Macallum, thoughtfully, "and she evidently meant to carry her treasure with her out of this world, if not into the next."

"Your partnership, dear," cried Eilean, the glad tears shining in her gray eyes. "Now, now you can take it. Oh, Kenneth, I said a way would be found."

She turned away, and with great tears brimming down her pale cheeks she gazed reverently at poor old tired Nanny, as she lay there stiff and cold.

But a great change had come over the old woman's countenance. It was no longer hard, wizened, and worldwears. A peaceful, contented smile lit up the old face, making it appear that of a woman 30 years younger.

Someone must have told Nanny, as she made the long journey from which none return, that she had not saved in vain.

The Real Reason

By Enos Emory

KINGDON wanted solitude and his pipe and a chance to wonder why on earth Elizabeth Treynor should suddenly refuse to have anything to do with him, after she had golfed, and picnicked, and sang with him all summer, and after she had succeeded in getting him thoroughly in love with her.

He felt ill-treated; he did not fall in love easily, and in general he did not care for western girls, being a Connecticut man, Yale trained and Europe finished, before settling to practice medicine in the mid-west. Elizabeth was different, and as he reflected on the difference between her and all other girls in the world, he heard Bradford whistling at the Treynor side gate for Jack, and then asking if Kingdon were there.

Kingdon slipped over the fence in the twilight and clambered up the first conveniently low-branched tree. Panting but triumphant, he heard Bradford's account of how he had chased Kingdon and lost him somewhere, and that he wanted him to take Nell Somers to the dance they had just gotten up on the spur of the moment—and where was Jack's sister? Bradford wanted to ask her to go with him.

Startled by a sound curiously like a suppressed snicker, Kingdon decided to climb higher. He reached up for a branch above him—and seized a small warm slipper that gave his hand a little kick.

"Keep still, can't you? And let go my foot!" a whisper admonished him. He looked up and saw Elizabeth sitting high and dry on a horizontal branch, swinging her feet and peering toward the house. "S-sh!" she warned again, for her brother Jack and Bradford came into the garden.

"Elizabeth!" Jack called. Then, "Confound girls, anyhow! She was here five minutes ago, and her wraps are in the hall. She must be near." On the strength of Elizabeth's chuckle, Dr. John Kingdon climbed up and sat beside her. Her gray suit made her almost invisible in the growing dark, but he knew by heart the blue of her eyes, the rich brownness of her hair and the coldness of her manner to him of late.

"What are you doing here?" She tried to get hauteur into a whisper and failed.

"What you are—escaping Bradford, evidently. I wouldn't go to the dance because you were to be there."

"Thanks," she replied, "neither would I, because you were to be there. That's why I'm here. One has to explain to Richard Bradford—and he always wants to know why."

"I'd like to know why myself."

"Oh, be still! Why doesn't he go?" whispered the girl, for the eternal Bradford sauntered under their tree and lighted his pipe.

"Don't wait for me, Jack, old man. I'll wait around a bit, and if she doesn't show up I'll come out alone."

"The confounded idiot!" Kingdon whispered, and put out a protecting hand when she seemed to sway a bit. She froze instantly, and he dared not venture excuse nor protest.

The darkness had increased, and when the moon came sailing up, Bradford swore at his luck and departed, clicking the gate behind him.

"Now, Dr. Kingdon, I think you can make your escape."

"But I don't want to—now! May I not stay long enough to apologize for intruding on your tree-solitude?" He spoke softly, with a delicate slipping of the r's. His fine, dark face bent toward her. "I have not meant to persecute you, but you did not answer my letter. I will never trouble you again, but will you not be fair enough to tell me just what I have done? You could do an enemy that justice!" To his surprise she grasped his arm.

"Father and mother!" she murmured. "You'll have to stay—I couldn't explain to them—why I am here!" Kingdon hardly breathed, for she forgot to loosen the blessed hold on his sleeve.

Mr. Treynor walked in portly pompousness beside his anxious little wife.

"Elizabeth worries me so!" she complained, and they seated themselves on a rustic bench. "She's so difficult! I can't lay it to college, and her trip to Europe, for she was lively till just of late. Now she doesn't enjoy society, and is getting interested in the poor. And what do you suppose is her reason for refusing to have anything to do with that nice Dr. Kingdon and——"

"Some fool notion," her father grunted.

"And taking up with that Bradford? I hope she won't marry him. I don't care if we have always known him—he doesn't seem quite nice. Well, he told Elizabeth that Dr. Kingdon said at the club that western girls hadn't reserve enough—that he disapproved of co-education because it made girls too free-and-easy with men, and a lot of stuff like that!"

"She needn't be a fool if he did—he never meant it for her."

"No; I'm from New Hampshire, and she has lived there half her time during the last six years. I wonder where she is now? Probably at Anne's. She's safe enough. Jo, if you're going to sleep, we might's well go in. I don't like talking to the air, and I don't like Dick Bradford, and I wish the children were home. There's so much drunkenness after Labor Day. Listen to that, now!" Two men, laughing and yelling drove past in a cart at a furious pace.

"It's Sam Brown," continued Mrs. Treynor. "I wish they didn't live next door. He's sure to kill some one sooner or later. He'll come back about midnight and chase the family outdoors. I think the public ought——" Her voice died away as she entered the house with her husband.

Then Kingdon turned and faced the still, proud girl beside him. She held her head high, her beautiful face full in the moonlight.

"Is that true—what your mother said? Is that why you treat me so? Won't you be fair enough to tell me?"

"Well, yes," she admitted. "I don't like being called underbred. It's not true—and you wouldn't like it yourself."

"It was a careless statement, exaggerated by Bradford, and made when I had met only a few girls of the Molly Racer type. You know perfectly well that it never applied to you, in my mind or anybody's. I saw at a glance that you were thoroughbred—that you added to the older culture of the East the frank courage and honesty of the West, that you had the poise to be a law unto yourself—and unto me. O, I shall finish now, for I shall never speak to you again till you say you wish me to. You're a girl I could adore and be proud of, East or West. I would bear anything for one willing word of love from you. You know me, my pedigree, education and behavior—the best of their kind. I haven't much money, though I shall have; but I have pride—as much as you."

He paused. Elizabeth looked straight at him.

"I was unfair—and I am sorry. I want you to——" A furious rattle of wheels, a sound of cursing and yelling, and Sam Brown's cart careened dangerously as the terrified horse crashed into the fence just beneath. Kingdon started to leap down, then caught the girl's face to his breast and covered her ears with his hands to spare her the sight and sound of the drunken brute being dragged to death.

The horse broke loose and dashed away. A crowd gathered, and Kingdon whispered: "Stay here—I'll be back in a moment and get you down." He slipped down into the alley and out into the crowd.

In about twenty minutes—ages to the girl—he again scrambled up beside her.

"I did what there was to do—told them the life had gone out. He never knew what struck him—it's an undertaker's work now. This has been miserable enough for you. Let me help you down, and to the house." As she did not speak he looked at her. She laughed and held out her hand.

"Will you speak to me—now that I ask you to? You are—the nicest man—I know." She took his hand and climbed down—he after her.

"Wait," he commanded, swinging down before her. "I shall lift you down." She was just in easy reach of his arms. "And—another thing—I want you to—kiss me!"

"Why should I?" she laughed at last. ¼

"It's improper—reason enough for a western girl!" he teased.

"Impertinent, and won't stand," she decided. "Another reason!"

"Well, Elizabeth—do it—because you want to!"

He held out his arms, and she could not find it in her heart to deny him.

A Girl of Sense

By Annette Angert

YOUNG Harold Imlay of Chester had graduated in law and been taken into partnership with his father. He was having what he called a little fling before settling down to the stern business of law, and [illegible] auto to help him out. The [illegible] around the country at [illegible] speeds, none of which was [illegible] 40 miles an hour.

[illegible] morning when it was to scorch up the highway, [illegible] to scorch. In fact, it went [illegible] not so very rare a [illegible] it a little something out [illegible] the man that knows [illegible] it a few minutes. [illegible]

[illegible] prescribed, but without avail. Then a tin peddler came along and hopped off his wagon and fussed for a minute and hopped on again and drove off.

The auto was now all right. The young lawyer offered free seats, but they were declined with thanks. It wasn't their day for dying. The decliners saw man and machine disappear down the highway like a cannon ball and felt that it was good to be alive and have dinner coming to them.

Perhaps the man did not knowingly lie. Perhaps he thought a balky auto could be fixed as easily as a balky wheelbarrow. At any rate, after a run of three miles, young Imlay discovered that he was flying and that the machine was beyond his control to stop.

Five miles from where the auto started out and [illegible] and galloped away. Something of an artist she was, and she had her sketch book with her.

Two miles down the road she found her subject. Five cows which were running at large contrary to the highway laws were standing in the middle of the dusty road with half-closed eyes and their tails lazily switching at the flies. They had arranged themselves as if for a photograph, and the girl dismounted and got out her materials.

Young Imlay had put in the fastest half mile he ever expected to before reaching the crest of the hill, but he instantly realized that there was a mile a minute pace before him. Straight down over the crazy old bridge and—

"Cows in the road!" he said to himself.

[illegible] sense she'll scatter those cows and give me a clear road. If she does I'll marry her; if she does not—"

"Here you cows, get out of this!" cried the girl as she picked a stick and ran forward and belabored them.

The surprised cows moved. They didn't hustle, but they didn't have to go far to clear the road. A long blast and a rumble, and the girl caught sight of a white but determined face through the haze of dust. That was simply one peril avoided. Further up the road others must be encountered. She threw aside her sketching and mounted her pony and set off in chase. Half a mile away the auto had plowed its way into a bank and was at rest.

Young Imlay had been thrown out by the collision and suffered a broken [illegible]

[illegible] father was telephoned to. By the time he arrived the son had gathered up the threads of the case and was ready to say to the jury:

"No use talking, governor, I've got it bad!"

"Anything beside the leg?"

"My heart."

"Why—why, I didn't understand that the fall had affected your heart."

"But it has. It's a case of love at first sight, and the first sight didn't last more'n half a second!"

"And where is the girl?"

"Right here in the house. It was she who found me in the road and helped the job of getting me here. Say, governor, she's a girl of sense! I haven't had a fair look at her face yet, but I know from the [illegible]

[illegible] the promise of that girl to be my wife."

"Young man, this seems to have affected your brain!"

"It has affected me all over. Say, governor, I'm a lawyer, am I not?"

"A very young and tender one."

"But I know what a breach of promise suit is, and I don't propose to stand in the dock."

"Harold Imlay, what can you mean?"

"Governor, when I saw those cows blocking the narrow highway and realized what a butcher shop it would be if the girl didn't move them on, I vowed to marry her if she did the right thing. She did it, and I'll keep my word."

"How many cows were there?"

[illegible]

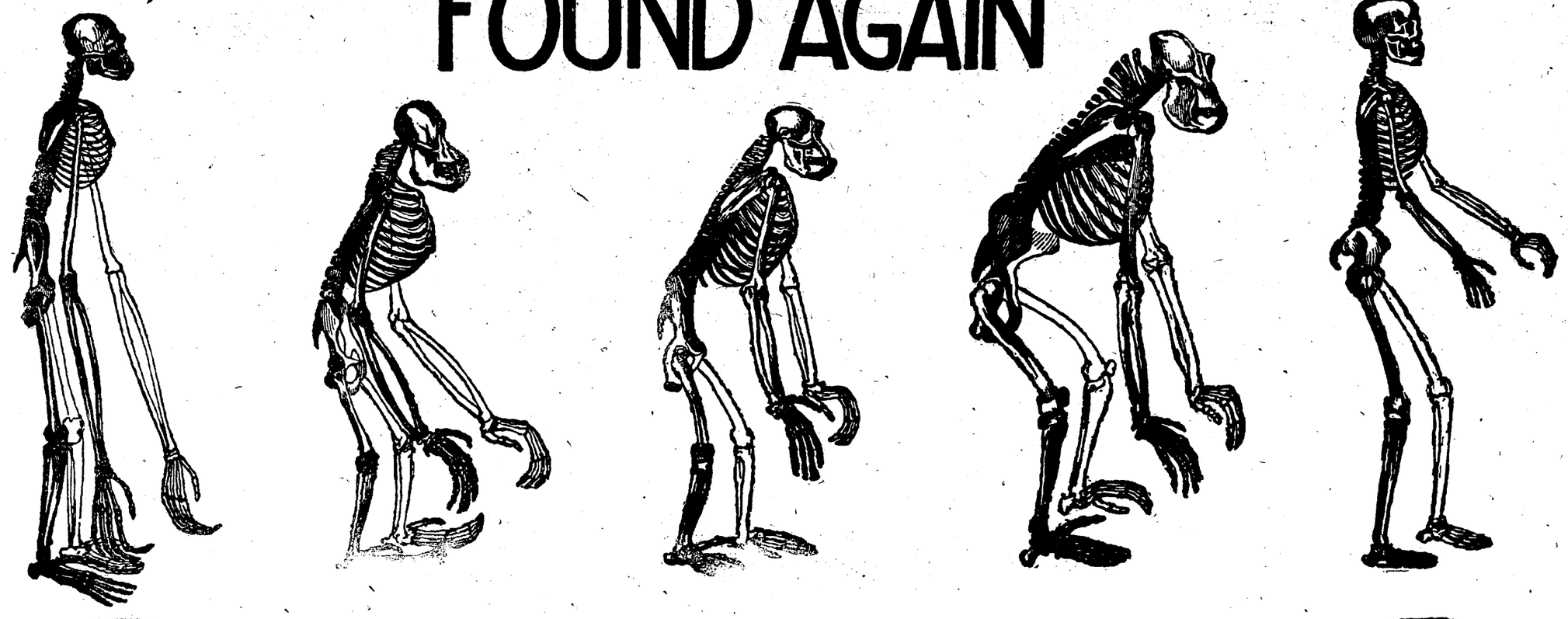
"Why—why—"

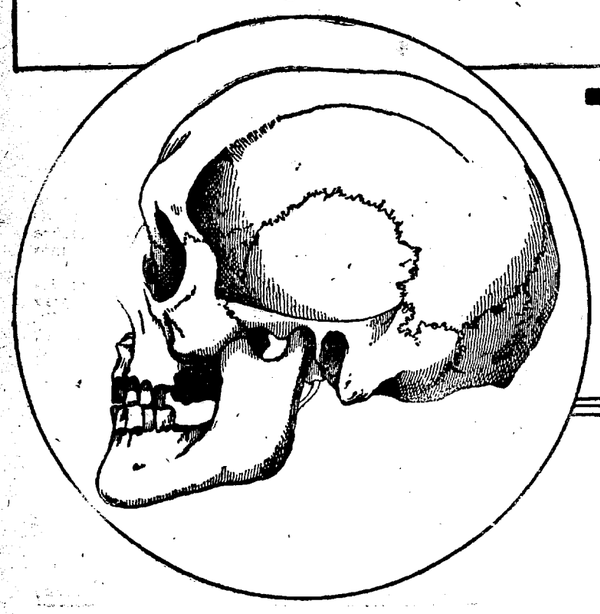
"My father would have had a dead son to bury, wouldn't he? I just want him to look at the case on its merits, you know. As a lawyer, he is naturally biased. If there had been only one cow, now, and she in poor condition, but there were five, and all fit for beef. Father must see that—that—"

Miss Irene thought the young man's mind was wandering and called the nurse. His mind was all there, however, though it was six long weeks and he was crutching around before he finished the sentence by saying:

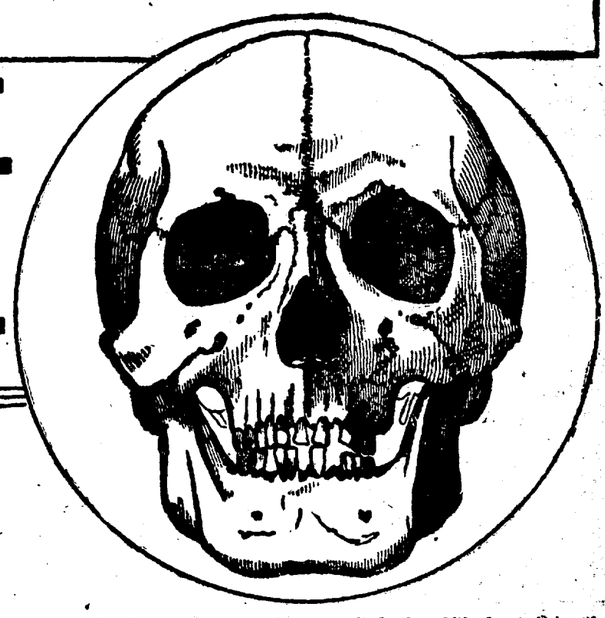
"Yes, you must see that the girl saved my life, and saving me bothered with me here for the few [illegible]

FOUND AGAIN





THE CRADLE OF THE HUMAN RACE



Columbia University Professor Says Skull of "Pithocanthropus Erectus" Discovered in Java Shows Garden of Eden Was on That Island

The Garden of Eden was in the Island of Java. There man first began to reason and from there his descendants spread to the rest of the world. The first man may have had a tail and he may not have had one. The possession of a tail would not deprive him of the power of reasoning and the absence of a tail had nothing to do with his intelligence.

The foregoing is in substance the belief of scientists who have explored the earth in quest of the "missing link." In referring to the missing link the popular mind jumps to the conclusion that the missing link joins man to the monkey. But the scientists of today do not believe the ape or the monkey is an ancestor of man. True the monkey is formed somewhat like a man, but that does not make him an ancestor. We speak of the dog and the wolf being cousins. It is possible the dog descended from a wolf. It is more likely they are sister relatives, the experts say.

Man is classed by biologists as a primate. A monkey is put in the same class. They are relatives just as man is a relative of all other animals, only the monkey is classed a little nearer in the relationship.

The missing link between man and his ape-like ancestors has been found in the Pithocanthropus Erectus, whose skull found in Java has all the characteristics intermediate between man and ape, [illegible] H. McGregor, men recently at a meeting of the Geological Society of America.

Henry F. Osborn, also of Columbia delivered an address on the migration of human types during the old Stone Age in Europe, and traced several distinct species of man, which he said had disappeared utterly from the earth.

That the earth is about 100,000,000 years old is one of the deductions of George F. Becker of the United States Geological Survey. Radical activity, he said, is confined to a relatively thin zone in the upper crust of the earth.

Charles D. Walcott, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, demonstrated that huge beds of limestone were the work of microscopic plants known as Algae, which, he said, solved a mystery that has long been a source of argument among geologists.

Iron ore deposits in New Foundland are now known to be the result of plant activity, according to Prof. Gilbert Van Ingen of Princeton University.

Arthur P. Coleman, Toronto, Canada, was elected president of the geological society and E. O. Ulrich, Washington, was chosen president of the paleontological society.

PECULIAR MEN FOUND IN EAST INDIES

The most peculiar of all men are found in the East Indies. The interiors of Africa and South America have been penetrated, but that is not true of the [illegible] the wonders of the country. They are well acquainted with the natives and the natives like them.

But there are portions of the interior where even the traders have not ventured.

Little is known of what lies "beyond the mountains," in the far away, unexplored places. And this region of mystery engages the horrified speculation of the natives of the coastal regions as well as the interest of the white inhabitants of the territory.

It is recorded by a Dutch magistrate that there is declared to be a village of people with tails. A native informed the administration of the territory, as the administrator relates, that there is at any rate a race of tailed men "beyond the mountains."

"I know," said he, "that tailed men live beyond the mountains."

"How do you know?" the administrator inquired.

"I ate one," was the native's sufficient reply.

Another native, according to the administrator, protested that he was perfectly well aware of the existence and place of habitation of these tailed men. Taken in his garden, said he, he had been carried captive to the very village of tailed men; and he had lived there for many weeks, and had acquainted himself with the customs of the tribe, who were so indubitably possessed of tails, indeed, that they had bored holes in the floors of their houses, which were elevated upon piles, so that, to squat comfortably when at home, it was their custom to thrust their tails through these apertures and dangle them unconstrained in the space below. The captive, with his very own eyes, had observed them do this very thing and not only was the observation [illegible]

UPPER LEFT—Primates in various stages of development. At the extreme right of the group is man. Upper right—Skull found in Java. Center—An intelligent monkey.

tailed men. In response to his outcry—that an enemy approached—the tailed men would leap to their feet; and it was vastly amusing (said he) to observe their behavior when the knots brought them back to their haunches with a jerk.

Tailed men? Of course there were tailed men! How in the world, it may be inquired, could the captive have tied knots in the tails of the tailed men if they had no tails? It is a fair illustration of the fearsome regard in which the native holds the unknown regions.

In certain sections of our own Philippine Islands there is a race of pygmies who have not more than twenty-five words in their vocabularies. They are different from pygmies of Africa, who are highly intelligent. There are two theories advanced about the pygmies. Some scientists say they were the original men, and because of hard luck have not developed. Others say they are degenerates and that original man was much bigger than modern day man.

M. Henriot, in a paper read before the Academie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres in 1715, made out by "irrefutable calculations" that Adam was [illegible] feet 9 inches and [illegible] years [illegible]

But the modern pygmies, with hardly any exception, are lone hunters of the tropical jungle. Many of them, in fact, live in the same districts as not only lemurs and anthropoid apes, but the "corpulent" fauna of elephants, rhinoceroses and hippopotami, which, as we have seen, were the companions of the earliest races of man in Europe. Their districts are the least desirable or most out-of-the-way places of the earth. Men have left the pygmies alone in them, because such spots were not supposed worth occupation.

It is by no means certain that the bushman, or, more correctly, the pygmy, was the very first in Africa, for the people who used Chellian tools have not been discovered. But it seems certain that he preceded all other living Africans.

They use poisons, both vegetable and animal, and it is not too much to say that they seem to have been the very first race to understand and realise the importance of botany. Then, also, they are clever artists and musicians of quite remarkable efficiency for a stage so primitive. Perhaps it was this insignificant people that invented the very first type of violin. A deep poetical and emotional nature exists in their small bodies. In a state of nature their pantomimic dances are kept up with extraordinary enthusiasm, and continue all night long; to their peculiar dances the wildest tango would seem as mild as Sir Roger de Coverley.

But there is a story of an aboriginal very small people living in caves or holes, and which had tails, as far east as Japan, as well as in China, Siam, Annam and the Malay Peninsula. The same tradition [illegible]

rows and confined to the depths of the jungle or inaccessible and remote hills.

Commerson, during his stay in Madagascar, states that he saw a pygmy belonging to a race called "Quismosse" or "Kismosse" that then lived in the high mountainous districts. He saw one woman who had arms so long that, without bending, the hand could touch the kneecap. She was bronze-colored and not so dark as the other natives, and 3 feet 8 inches in height. Her hair was short and woolly. She was well proportioned otherwise, and was usually laughing.

The tribe to which she belonged kept cattle and lived in the higher mountain fastnesses. They were brave and independent, keeping off their enemies by spears and arrows, with which they were extremely expert.

Our Fifth Industry.

The development of the movie during the past eight years is a phenomenon which should impel ancient Aladdin—if he knows about it—to turn over in his grave. It is without parallel or comparison. It would challenge the elasticity of the imagination were there not the facts to chain us to actuality.

In 1914, up to the beginning of December, American manufacturers have turned out no less than 10,000 separate reels of negative film from each of which reels thirty-five "positive" copies, on an average, are made. The standard reel is 1,000 feet long, which makes 360,000,000 feet of film all told, including both the originals and copies! About 68,000 miles of motion pictures—enough to go around the globe a little less than three times. In one year less a month!

The cost of producing the ordinary sort of originals is at least $2 a foot. This means $20,000,000 spent in making the negative reels alone. The 350,000,000 copies cost 4 cents a foot, which totals $17,000,000 for these. Altogether $37,000,000 spent in the manufacture of films in eleven months. Some figures! Yes, and they are not all. For this estimate does not take into account the special feature projects recently become an important factor in the film industry, on a single one of which may be spent, as in the case of a much advertised seven-reel drama now playing, as high as $300,000.

It is estimated that there are today between 17,000 and 18,000 motion picture theaters in the United States, to which more than 10,000,000 people go daily. A commission appointed by the Mayor of Cleveland in 1913 reported that one-sixth of the population of that city went to movie shows at least once a day. During the summer months of 1914 the National Board of Censorship estimated that in New York City between 450,000 and 500,000 people—one-seventh of the total population—attended the motion picture theaters daily. Admission receipts total in 1914, (to December 1) approximately $[illegible] for the movie theaters in the country [illegible] more than $[illegible] of capital [illegible]

is called the fifth largest in the land, and the total value of the property and good will of it all is practically inestimable.

Slot Collectors.

The slot machines for collecting fares in the trolley cars have had their share of criticism, but it is likely that few passengers have misunderstood their purpose as one old lady did a few days ago. On entering the car she handed the conductor a quarter, for which he promptly returned five nickels, which the old lady complacently put into her pocketbook, thinking he had given her the change after taking out the fare. Then the conductor's trouble began. He asked her for her fare, but she refused to pay it, insisting that she had already done so. He patiently pointed the machine and explained that she was to drop a nickel into it. She could not yet understand the new method of collecting fares, but as he persisted in pointing to the glass receptable and asking for her nickel she at last drew out her purse and reluctantly deposited two cents! "There!" she said, with an air of finality. "That's every cent I'm going to give!" And she marched to her seat at the rear of the car, under the impression that she had been forced, against her will, to contribute to the Belgian sufferers, or to some similar cause.

Toronto Improvements.

The Toronto civic works committee held its final meeting for the year recently when Commissioner Harris presented a report showing that over $10,000,000 had been spent on various public works during the past twelve months. This large sum was distributed as follows: Roadways, $3,538,002.65; sewers, $[illegible]; 481.74; water works, $2,194,511.60; railway and bridges, $729,514.31; marine works, $26,264.17; miscellaneous, $1,445,405.77.

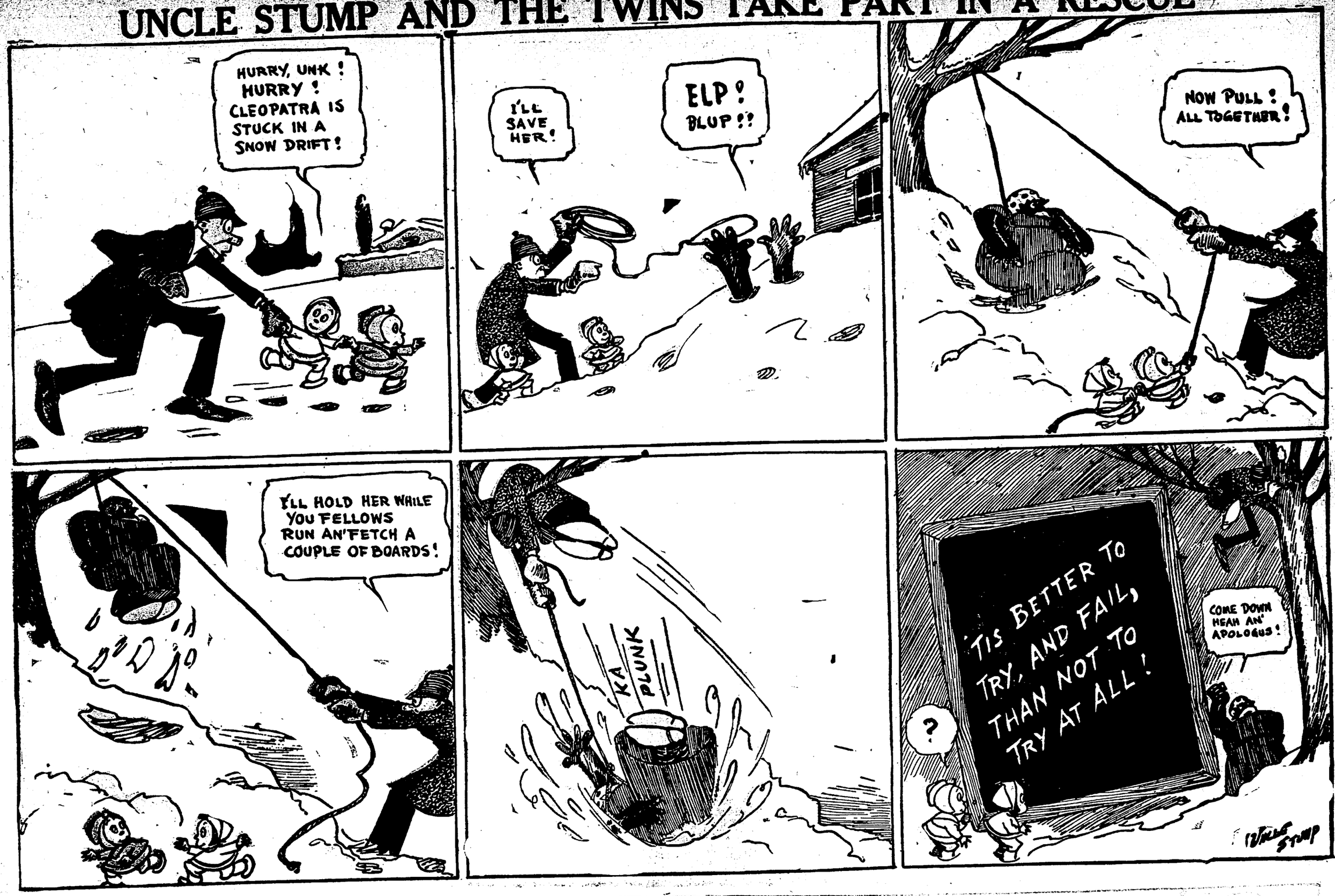
During the year $9.90 miles of sewers were commenced and 6[illegible] miles have been completed. Forty-two miles of pavements and fifty-four miles of sidewalks have been laid. Five subways have been constructed in connection with the North Toronto grade separation. Twenty-six miles of water mains were laid, 22 street corners were rounded and eleven streets extended.

Only a few routine matters were considered by the committee, the business being concluded by the customary votes of thanks to Chairman Dunn, chairman, and [illegible] of the department.

Decked!

Diocletian, who was [illegible] fortunate and so [illegible] it to retire to the [illegible] was the [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible]

UNCLE STUMP AND THE TWINS TAKE PART IN A RESCUE

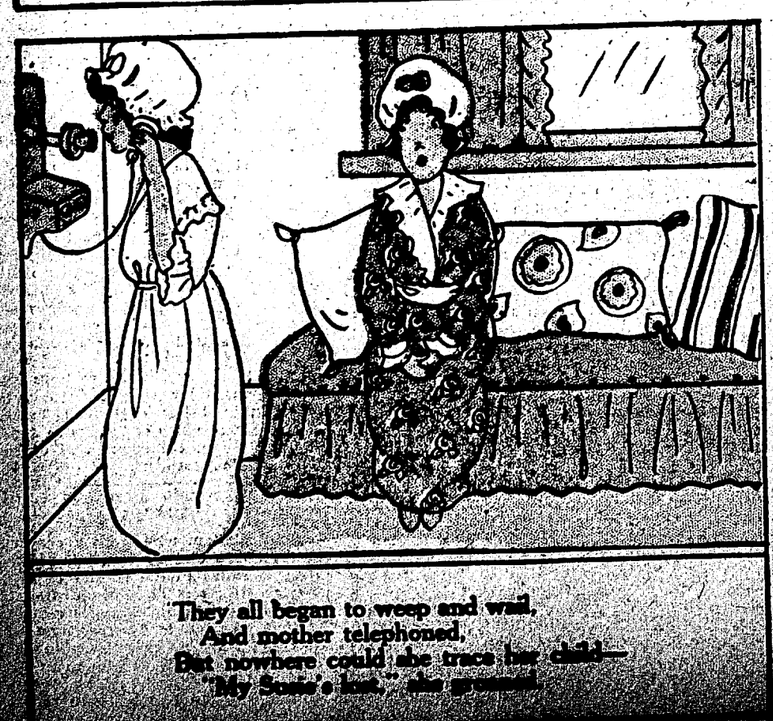

HURRY, UNK! HURRY! CLEOPATRA IS STUCK IN A SNOW DRIFT!
I'LL SAVE HER!
ELP! BLUP!?
NOW PULL! ALL TOGETHER!
I'LL HOLD HER WHILE YOU FELLOWS RUN AN' FETCH A COUPLE OF BOARDS!
KA PLUNK
'TIS BETTER TO TRY, AND FAIL, THAN NOT TO TRY AT ALL!
COME DOWN HEAH AN' APOLOGUS!
?
UNCLE STUMP

LITTLE SUE GETS HOME FROM HER UNEXPECTED TRIP

Poor little Sue is stranded far
Away from her home town;
Strange children jeer, while from her eyes
The tears are streaming down.

A lady comes, with arms outstretched.
"Poor little girl," cries she.
"You're lost? Just tell me where you live,
Then come along with me."

Meanwhile at home the aunt arrived—
"But where is little Sue!"
"She went to meet you," mother cried;
"She's lost! What shall we do?"

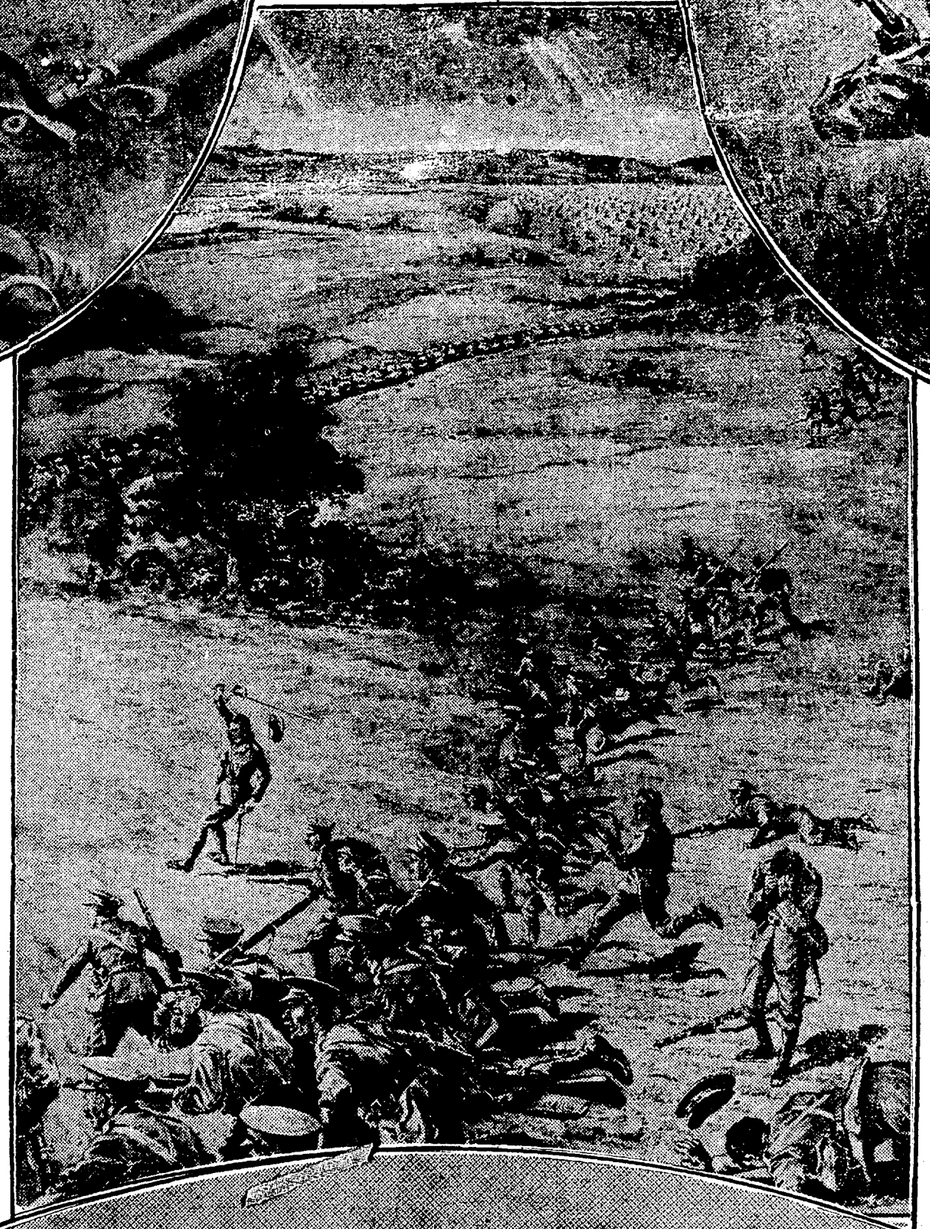


They all began to weep and wail,
And mother telephoned,
But nowhere could she trace her child—
"My Susie's lost," she groaned.

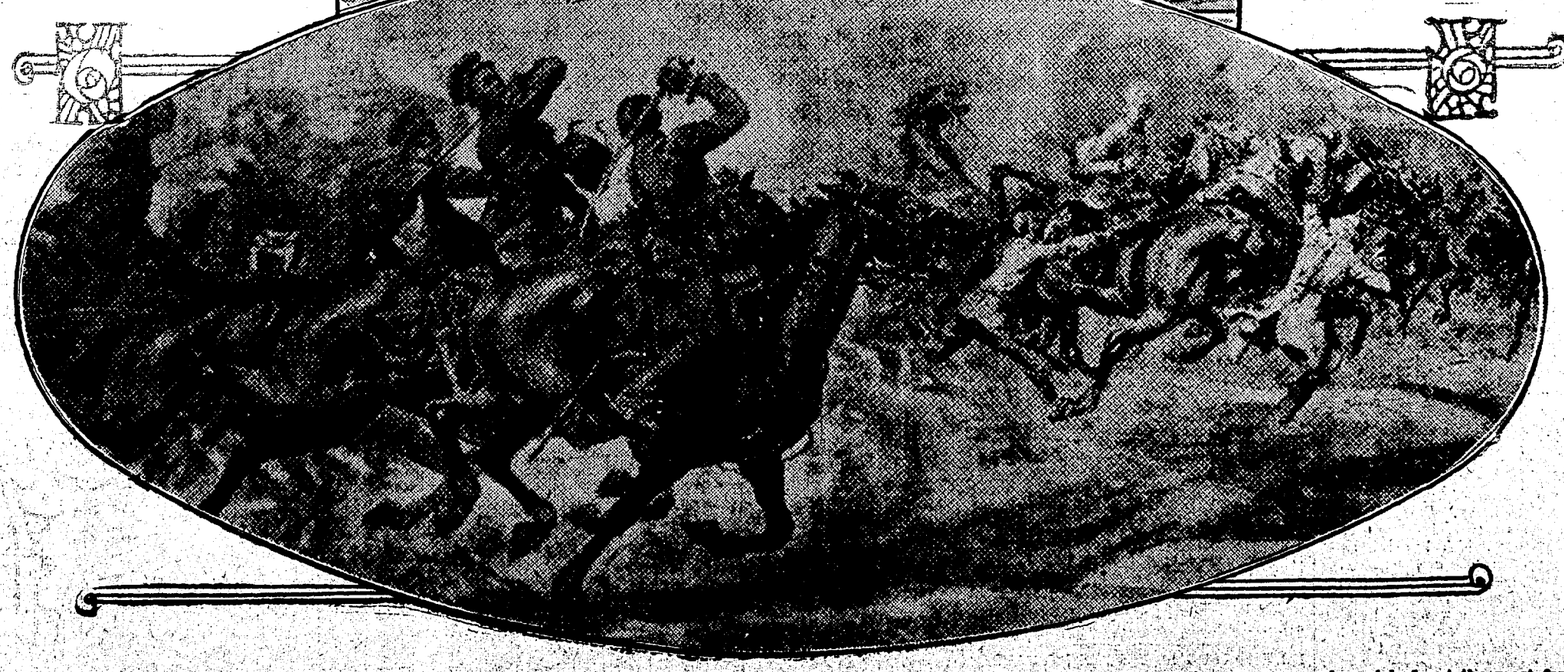
Now Susie and her new-found friend
Had taken a fast train,
And soon the terms who searched for her
Saw [illegible]

Oh, what a joyful meeting! and
They [illegible]
Have [illegible]

CUNNING, Not Bravery WINS Battles



Reckless Disregard of Danger and Reliance on Personal Heroism, Which Turned the Tide of Other Wars, Invites Disaster In These Days



The Europeans are not waging a war of bravery. It is a war of cunning and machine-like calculation. It must not be supposed for an instant that bravery is unknown in this great conflict. Every day on the firing line is a day of bravery, and incidents of personal heroism are plentiful enough. In the earlier days of the fighting was the note of bravery especially dominant.

The dispatches are filled with the self-sacrificing heroism of the Belgians and of the Germans who died in heaps before Liege and Namur. Later dispatches told how the French could not be held in check by their commanders along the Aisne and they rushed to death toward the 16-inch guns of the Germans. The English have not showed lack of courage and heroism is a by-word for the Russians, Servians, Hungarians, Montenegrins. Even the Turks never were accused of cowardice. At times they have fled when opposed by overwhelming forces, armed with superior guns and led by greater commanders, but fanaticism of the Turks does not permit of cowardice.

But the big thing is that the bravery in this war doesn't count for much. Cold steel has in a few instances turned the tide of minor engagements, but this war will not be decided by such things as personal clashes as at the Battle of Gettysburg. In fact, bravery is on the debit side of the ledger instead of an asset. A writer back of the French lines says self-sacrifice killed numberless men.

Enthusiasm, self-sacrifice and [illegible] bravery of the French only led them the more surely into the traps prepared for them by the enemy. Today, these qualities are still foremost, but, under stress of necessity, the other atavic qualities of the race, alertness, adaptability, resourcefulness and unfailing good humor have asserted themselves.

[illegible] a week passed but new orders have come to alter this or that feature of equipment or tactics. And, at once, the plouplou has understood and made the most of it with that good humor and critical intelligence which means that he abdicates nothing of his right to decide for himself whether the change is for the best.

This habit, too, of accepting quietly nothing which he does not understand, this lack of readiness to perceive obstacles, is one of the strongest characteristics of the French soldier, and in his heavy hands it is extremely effective.

"The Russians, being heavy of build, always endeavor when fighting to get to close quarters, so that their generally superior weight may tell.

"In recent encounters with the Austrians the bayonet made havoc with their ranks, and will again whenever the stolid soldier of the Tsar faces his enemy.

"In an engagement the infantry always marches with bayonets screwed on the end of their rifles; they are so used to this that the increased weight does not interfere with the accuracy of firing. As a rule, they prepare to use the weapon directly they come within 150 yards of the front ranks of the enemy, and do not "fix bayonets" at the last moment, as is the custom in some European armies.

"Experience has shown that when the attacking party is able to approach within 100 yards of the opponent the shooting of the latter has very little effect, for the troops, unless unusually cool and well disciplined, begin to fire wildly directly the enemy comes to such close quarters. Russian soldiers, therefore, make it a general rule to advance to the counter-attack with the bayonet as soon as possible. Generally these tactics are extremely successful.

FOUR THOUSAND KILLED IN BAYONET CHARGE.

"The guards who are always stationed in and around the capital are especially trained in the use of this formidable weapon, and when things look very black these splendid troops, who with the Roumanians took the almost impregnable fortress of Plevna at the point of the bayonet, are called out as a dernier resort."

News of one of the fiercest bayonet charges has come from London. It tells of the terrible carnage around Dixmude in which the Germans finally captured the place, but not until 4,000 soldiers had died from bayonet wounds or were fatally hurt.

At first the French and Germans forces fought at a wide range, but gradually they drew in until finally, on the edge of the city, they resorted in some cases to their bare fists, although most of them worked with drawn bayonets until hundreds upon hundreds were slaughtered by the cold steel.

Another report, dated London, and which came in from war refugees, says that there was a fierce bayonet battle all the way from Ypres north-west to Dixmude, a distance of about fifteen miles.

The Germans would capture one trench at the point of the cold steel, the story runs, only to be driven back at the next. Both sides used the bayonet and after the battle both sides complained of the other for their cruelty in this regard.

Probably the most disastrous bayonet charge occurred when the French took the village of St. Remi on the heights of the Meuse. Thousands and thousands of Frenchmen, disguised in German coats and helmets, stole up on the Kaiser's forces and almost before they knew it made a savage attack, using the bayonets for the most part.

So surprised were the Germans that they were overpowered before they had an opportunity to fire the charge or let fire any shot.

On the day after the capture of St. Remi, or rather the morning of it there was another [illegible]

SCENES of heroism from drawings made for the London Graphic by artists on the field in the present war, and from actual descriptions of scenes as related to the artists by soldiers engaged.

These bayonet fights sometimes are between individuals and sometimes between whole sections of armies. The bayonet charges of this war have furnished the dramatic thrillers.

Before the war began it was contended that the bayonet as a fighting weapon had been thrown into the discard by civilized man, and would hereafter serve only as an intrenching tool.

It was thought that long range rifles with smokeless powder would [illegible] eye has picked out the most favorable ground and the best angle of light—from his side of the argument. He keeps going with his feet, trying to encircle his enemy and find a vulnerable place to jab.

The stomach is his "bull's-eye," with the chest counting as an inner ring, and the head as an outer, neck and limbs being least in order of importance. You have only to get in one good lunge on your enemy's stomach or chest to enable you to pass on to the next.

RELIGION, TEMPERANCE AND HEALTH

Liquor Interests Have Lost Their Troops, Declares Herbert Quick

(By Herbert Quick.)

Twenty years ago the liquor interests had in the drinking population of the nation a great army of voting troops, unanimously opposed to prohibition.

But now—

"If you leave it to the booze-fighters," said a drinking acquaintance of mine, the other day, "every state in the union will be dry in two years."

There is so much truth in his statement that it explains the onward sweep of the dry armies.

The liquor interests have lost their troops. Their customers may stand at the bars with their feet on the brass rails and drink but on the corner they argue for prohibition. Men sit drearily about tables with cocktails before them and hope the next election will go dry.

Twenty years ago the drinking man able to make a good speech went to the hustings when the prohibition fight was on, and spoke for "personal liberty" as a matter of duty. Now he doesn't give a damn. I'm not swearing—I'm quoting him.

A friend of mine, a retired army officer, is very fond of his toddy, and a trained judge of all sorts of alcholic beverages. I saw him recently, a few months after his state went dry. I asked him how he felt. "Fine!" said he. "And by the way, I haven't had a drink in six weeks."

"How on earth do you endure it!" I exclaimed.

"Why," said he, "I endure it as a babe endures his mother's milk. I don't miss it any more, and I sleep, eat and work with great comfort to myself. I don't care how dry the state gets!"

This change in the attitude of our drinking population is nothing short of revolutionary. First, people came to know that drinking is no necessary part of manhood. Abstinence did not make of a man a milksop. Then it dawned on the average drinker that when he went without liquor he was just as well as when he drank. Then he discovered that on the whole he was better. Then the doctors found out that they could get along without alcohol in their practice. Then the corporations and other great employers of labor discovered that the man who abstains is a better workman than the one who drinks. And all the while it was dawning on the drinking good fellows that money in their own banks is more useful than when in the account of the brewer and saloonkeeper.

For 50 years the facts have been piled up which condemn liquor, and the gloomy thing about the situation from the viewpoint of the booze business is that the facts are as well known to the drinkers as to any one else.

Even the Russian masses asked the czar to take away their vodka, and are now glad he did so. Millions of American vodka-fighters feel the same way. That's why the weather department is safe in keeping nailed to the mast the flag denoting dry weather.

The troops of King Alcohol have gone over to the enemy.

No, I am not a prohibitionist—I am an observer. One of my specialties is the reading of handwriting on the wall. There's an ocean of significant chirography on the wall just now.

THE EVER PRESENT DANGER

(From the American Issue.)

Whooping Cough, Child Scourge, Often Understimated by Parents

In most states whooping cough causes more deaths than either scarlet fever, measles or smallpox.

Keep Well

Whooping cough is nearly always under-estimated in its importance by parents until it is too late for help. The high mortality rate from this disease is caused mostly by its after-effects rather than from the disease itself. Children are more in danger of death from whooping cough than are adults.

Because it begins with a cold and displays many of the symptoms of grippe, whooping cough creeps into the victim before its presence is suspected.

Parents can scarcely do better than follow this advice given out by the Michigan state health board (an organization which has closely studied the disease):

"Inasmuch as whooping cough when uninfluenced by treatment, runs a course of two or three months, an average of ten weeks, and is spread by those sick with it before the "whoop" appears, it is important that the early symptoms be generally known, in order that its restriction shall be most complete.

"The first or catarrhal stage resembles an ordinary cold. The symptoms are a cough, usually rather severe, with a tendency to become paroxysmal, sneezing, sometimes watering of the eyes, and often a slight fever. Restlessness with a loss of appetite, and increased thirst, usually accompany these symptoms. It is often necessary to wait for the second stage, which is characterized by the "whoop," before the disease can be distinguished.

"When whooping cough is prevalent in a community any child or young person suffering from a severe cold, with a cough inclined to be paroxysmal, should be isolated and kept so until the character of the trouble is fully determined."

Providing there are no complications, fresh air in plenty is the watchword for children afflicted with whooping cough.

Patients should be well clad at such times—heavy enough to prevent all possibility of chilling and light enough to prevent overheating in play.

But as long as the child has fever or is weak it should be kept in bed.

* * *

Shoveling snow is an excellent, though not a very popular, remedy for dyspepsia. If there's no snow to shovel in your part of the country swing an ax for awhile every day or run a foot race or join a bowling club.

Exercise will aid digestion, and if your digestion is all right you won't need a dyspepsia cure.

A War Incident

Germany has scarcely one home untouched by war. The New York World tells a story of gripping pathos. It is of a family named Von Kenig, of whom the father is a retired colonel of the German army.

At the outbreak of the war he had three sons in the army. Immediately two younger sons joined the colors. In the first advance into France three sons were killed and a fourth was shot on the East Prussian frontier. The mother is little better than insane, and the father, a stern old Spartan, at last could stand it no longer. He obtained an audience with the Kaiser and told his story, praying that the last of the five might be spared.

The Kaiser was much moved by the story, and ordered a message sent to the division to which the young man was attached, directing that he be sent to interior duty, away from the front. The old man, deeply touched, sought to thank the Emporer.

"No," said the Kaiser, "it is I and your country who must thank you for the terrible sacrifice you have made. You have done nobly, but at a great price."

The colonel then went to the place where his boy was stationed. He was met by the commanding general and asked if the Kaiser's command had been received.

"Yes," said the general, "I received the command, but before I could transmit the order the boy received another command. He was killed ten minutes before the message arrived."

HOW THEY LEARN TO DRINK.

The accessibility of alcohol had given me the taste for it. The great majority of drinkers are born not only without desire for alcohol, but with actual repugnance for it. Not the first, nor the twentieth, nor the hundredth drink succeeded in giving them the liking. But they learned because alcohol was so accessible. * * * There will be no hardship worked on the coming generation (under prohibition). Not having access to alcohol, not being predisposed toward alcohol, it will never miss alcohol. It will mean life more abundant for the young girls born and growing up to share the lives of the young men. —Jack London, in "John Barleycorn."

Mountain Tops

"What mountain tops are you camping on nowadays?" asked Thoreau. It is a good question to put to oneself.

Are you sitting along the edge of the gutter, getting the stench that comes from scandal and low living? Are you just a little way farther off, where you divide your attention and time between the valley where the flood of evil has left its black sediment and the rugged hill-road framed with green trees and wild flowers; or have you had energy enough to climb clear to the top, where stars and moon and sun shine in their turn; where the eye can look miles about and see life as a great panorama without its belittling details; where the air is pure and the heart beats high with joy of living.

What mountain are you camping on nowadays? That is the question; but it is not the only one. Did you climb up alone, or did you pull up a friend or two with you?—Home and School

TODAY IN DRY RUSSIA.

The following is an Englishman's observations on how prohibition prohibits in Russia. He represents a Manchester firm and writes from Moscow:

At the present moment it is impossible for anybody in Russia, whether rich or poor, to obtain in any place whatever anything in the form of alcohol, unless at a druggist's with a doctor's prescription. All the government vodka shops have been closed since the beginning of the war, and now all manner of wine shops are closed. Even restaurants and hotels are forbidden to sell alcoholic drinks. The strange thing about it all is that nobody is grumbling and everybody is pleased. It is acclaimed on all sides—only the Russian peasant does not know what to do with his money.

The change that teetotalism has produced in the Russian village, often so remote from the outside world, is wonderful. Children, for instance, are being clothed in a way never dreamt of before, warmly and generously.

Government vodka shops, at least, are closed forever in Russia. That much has been decided on now, owing to the pressure of public opinion. Their business is dissolved. As a substitute, it is proposed to establish a government monopoly of sugar, in order that the poor may have a cheap supply. Heretofore it has been out of their reach.

HAPPY NANCY'S SECRET

There once lived in an old brown cottage a solitary woman who tended her little garden, knit and spun for a living and was known everywhere by the name of "Happy Nancy." She had no money, no family, no relatives; and was half blind, quite lame, and very crooked. And yet there, in that plain-featured, deformed body, God, who loves to bring strength out of weakness, had set His royal seal.

"Well, Nancy, singing again," would the chance visitor say, as he stopped at her door.

"Oh, yes, I'm forever at it."

"I wish you'd tell me your secret, Nancy—you are all alone, you work hard, you have nothing very pleasant around you, why are you so happy?"

"Perhaps it's because I haven't got anybody but God," replied the good creature looking up. "You see, rich folks like you depend upon their families and their houses; they've got to think of their business, of their wives and children, and then they're always mighty afraid of trouble ahead. I ain't got anything to trouble myself about, you see, 'cause I leave it all to the Lord. I think, 'Well, if He can keep this great world in such good order, the sun rolling day after day, and the stars a-shining night after night; make my garden things come up the same, season after season, He can certainly take care of such a poor, simple thing as I am, and so you see, I leave it all to the Lord, and the Lord takes care of me.'".

"But, Nancy, suppose a frost should come after your fruit trees are in blossom, and your little plants up, and suppose—"

"But I don't suppose; I never can suppose, I don't want to suppose, except that the Lord will do everything right. That's what makes you people unhappy; you're all the time supposing. Now, why don't you wait till the suppose comes, as I do, and then make the best of it."

"Ah, Nancy, it's pretty certain that you'll get into heaven, while many of us, with all our worldly wisdom, will have to stay out."

"There you are at it again," said Nancy, shaking her head, "always looking out for some black cloud. Why, if I was you, I'd keep the devil at arm's length, instead of taking him right into my heart; he'll do you a desperate sight of mischief."

It would be well for us to imitate Happy Nancy, and "never suppose." If you see a cloud don't suppose it is going to storm; if you see a frown, don't suppose a scolding will follow; do the best you can, and there leave it. Be childlike toward your heavenly Father; believe more and more in His love; instead of trusting your finite understanding, learn to confide in His infinite wisdom; and above all, "wait till the suppose comes, and then make the best of it." Never give place in your thoughts to imaginary evils; and depend upon it, our days will have more sunshine in them if we follow Happy Nancy's rule.

LED TO CHRIST BY A CHILD

One evening my little boy was lying on the bed partly undressed. My wife and I were seated by the fire. She had been telling me that Theodore had not been a good boy that day and what he had been doing and I had reproved him for it. All was quiet, when suddenly he broke into a loud sobbing and crying, which surprised us. I went to him and asked him what was the matter.

"I don't want it there, father; I don't want it there."

"What, my child? What is it?"

"Why, father, I don't want the angels to write down in God's book all the bad I've done today. I don't want it; I wish he could wipe it out," and his distress greatly increased.

What could I do? I did not believe; yet he had been taught that way. I had to console him, so I said: "Well, you need not cry. You can have it all wiped out in a minute, if you want."

"How, father, how?"

"Why get down on your knees and ask God, for Christ's sake, to wipe it out, and He will do it."

I did not have to speak twice. He jumped out of bed, saying: "Father won't you come and help me?"

Now came the trial. The boy's distress was so great, and he pleaded so earnestly, that the big man, who never bowed to God in spirit and in truth, got down on his knees and asked God to "wipe out his sin," and perhaps, although my lips did not speak it, I included my own sins, too.

We got up, and he lay down on the bed again. In a few moments he said: "Father, are you sure it is all wiped out now?"

Oh, the acknowledgement grated through my unbelieving heart, as the words came from my mouth: "Why, yes, my son. The Bible says so, if you ask God for Christ's sake to do it, and if you are really sorry for what you have done."

A smile of pleasure passed over his face, as he quietly asked: "What did the angel wipe it out with—a sponge?"

Again was my whole soul stirred within me, as I answered: "No, with the precious blood of Christ."

The fountain had at last broken forth. It could not be checked, and my cold heart melted within me. I felt like a poor, guilty, ignorant sinner, and turning away, I said: "My dear wife, we must find God, if we want to show him to our children. We cannot show them the way unless we know it ourselves."

After a little time the boy, with heaven almost looking out of his eyes, came from his bed, and leaning upon my knee, turned his face to mine, and said: "Father, are you and mother both sinners?"

"Yes, my son, we are."

"Why, said he, "have you not a Savior? Don't you love God? Why are you sinners? God doesn't love sinners."

I answered as best I could, and in the silent hours of night I bent in prayer over that dear boy, and prayed, "Lord, I believe; help thou mine unbelief."

My wife would not pray with me over our boy till blessed again by God; the Lord's prayer was put into my heart, and we said it together, and prayed jointly for ourselves and for our child. And God heard our prayers and received us, as He always does those who seek Him with their whole heart, for He said unto such, "They shall surely find me."—Church Advocate.

What a Boy Costs

So you are twenty-one.

And you stand up clear-eyed, clear-minded, to look all the world squarely in the face. You are a man! Did you ever think, son, how much it has cost to make a man out of you?

Some one has figured up the cost in money of rearing a child. He says to bring a young man to legal age, care for him and educate him, costs $25,000, which is a lot of money to put into flesh and blood.

But that isn't all. You have cost your father many hard knocks and short dinners and gray streaks in his hair; and your mother—oh, boy, you will never know! You have cost her days and nights of anxiety, and wrinkles in her face, and heartaches and sacrifice.

It has been expensive to grow; but—

If you are what we think you are, you are worth all your cost—and much more.

Be sure of this; while your father does not say much but "Hello, son," way down in his tough, staunch heart he thinks you are the finest ever; and as for the little mother, she simply can not keep her love and pride for you out of her eyes. You are a man now.

And some time you must step into your father's shoes. He wouldn't like you to call him old, but just the same he isn't as young as he used to be. You see, young man, he has been working pretty hard for more than twenty years to help you up! and already your mother is beginning to lean on you.

Doesn't that sober you, twenty-one? Your father has done fairly well, but you can do better. You may not think so, but he does. He has given you a better chance than he had. In many ways you can begin where he left off. He expects a good deal from you, and that is why he has tried to make a man of you. Don't flinch, boy!

The world will try you out. It will put to test every fiber in you; but you are made of good stuff. Once the load is fairly strapped on your young shoulders, you will carry it and scarcely feel it—if only there be the willing and cheerful mind. All hail you on the threshold!

It's high time you are beginning to pay the freight; and your back debts to your father and mother. You will pay them up, won't you, boy?

How shall you pay them?

By being always and everywhere a man!—Unidentified.

HOW TOBACCO CUTS DOWN THE SAFETY MARGIN.

(By J. H. Kellogg, M. D.)

"For thy sake, tobacco, I would do anything but die," said Charles Lamb in his famous farewell to tobacco. He had come to the point where life must be sacrificed or tobacco given up.

A good many people in these days have reached a similar situation. They have reached the place where they must do something or the other—they must die or stop using tobacco. That condition comes to every tobacco user sooner or later. There can be no doubt at all that every man who inquires whether he be a heavy tobacco or liquor sufferer (and there are all degrees of suffering from these poisons) will be benefited by giving up the use of the poison.

LIQUOR CURSES UNBORN.

Dr. T. A. McNichol, of New York, a careful, painstaking scientist, tells us that he found in an institution for the care of defectives not a single patient whose parents were both non-drinkers. Thus the unborn are cursed into life by the poison. In one Kentucky town there were thirty-seven murders in four years through rum. In a village of scarcely more than one thousand population I was told there had been over fifty violent deaths because of alcohol. The papers of Birmingham, Alabama last year reported in September that over three hundred had been killed since the first of January, averaging more than a murder a day, and they were practically all attributable to rum. Cases could be multiplied greatly, but we desist.—Exchange.

TELL OF REDEMPTION.

One thousand converts of the William A. Sunday meetings in Scranton and Wilkesbarre moved en masse on Philadelphia and conducted services in nearly four hundred of the leading churches of that city, both morning and evening. "In simple language," says the Public Ledger, "these men, many of whom scorned to enter a church six months ago, give remarkable testimony to that change that took place in their lives when they accepted the invitation to 'get right with God.' They told of their redemption from the drink habit and other vices, of reunited families, of men who for twenty years reviled the church, suddenly transformed into Christian evangelists, and of card-playing clubs and 'booze joints' changed into prayer meetings and Bible classes."

TAKE TIME FOR THIS.

"Take time to be holy,
Speak oft with thy Lord,
Much time hold in secret,
Commune with his Word,
Make friends of God's children,
Help those who are weak,
Forgetting in nothing,
His blessing to seek."

Seven thousand women practice medicine in the United States.

Much of the best wall paper is made in part from leather waste.

WHAT DOES IT COST TO LIVE?

Some years ago Henry Ward Beecher drew upon himself much acrimonious denunciation by declaring that a man and wife could, if need be, live upon six dollars a week. After he had been widely denounced for the inhumanity of this statement he said that the first year after his marriage he had a salary on a salary of fifteen dollars a week, and his wife had lived upon that without running in debt, so that he was speaking from knowledge.

Some of the Boston papers have lately discussed the question as to whether a young man is justified in marrying on a salary of fifteen dollars a week, and have decided that it would be an unwise experiment; but one of the younger clergymen, Rev. A. A. Stockdale, has told a reporter that he began married life not so long ago on but nine dollars per week, and could live on that amount again, although it would be scarcely possible to do so as a pastor of a city church with the varied demands made upon one. He said to a reporter who interviewed him:

"Mrs. Stockdale and I could demonstrate the $10 a week limit right now if we could go to a strange city for a few months, where we were freed from the social demands of a large church. When we started I had a salary of $600 and the parsonage, but out of this we had to spend $4.40 a week care fare, which just about counterbalanced the salary. At this time—the first year we were married—our boy came, and I was in Boston University. We didn't have much, but we were just the happiest people in the world. * * * Those were precious years, and I would not have missed them for anything. We had our little home apart as the ends of the universe.

"Our house isn't yet fully furnished, but we have replaced much that was cheap with better. We have the joy of that incentive. I have formed the unconscious habit of sitting with my knees crossed, because that first year I tore a hole in the knee of my trousers, and since it came just at the crease of the knee when I walked, I always had to sit with it hidden.

"A wife who meets her husband at night, after a good day's work, in a neat work apron, looks mighty nice to him; while I have seen countless women in beautiful clothes and vapid faces who were positively hideous.

"The thing that really matters most to a woman is her husband's single-hearted devotion, and the thing she fears most on earth is its loss. Now will you tell me which has the most cause for fear, the wife of the rich man or of the poor man?

"When a man earns $10 a week then I should not advocate a wife's keeping on with her wage-earning. It is for her to store up a reserve of spiritual energy that she may cheer the man on. And if she is discontented with the $10, just let her attend one of the charity conferences and she will come back feeling like a millionaire. Too much trouble comes from walking up and down looking for things we can't have.

"As for the question of a woman's economic dependence, Mrs. Stockdale didn't like that at first. She had been a teacher. But we arranged matters by having what we call a 'memory week,' where she put such memoranda as I am to take up at my desk and I have them all come in a wifely way."

"BIBLEIZING" THE HOTELS.

The Gideons, the well-known aggressive order of Christian commercial travelers, have carried their campaign for supplying hotel rooms with Bibles to a point where 160,000 rooms in high-grade hotels have now been "Bibleized." They are increasing this number at the rate of 5,000 rooms per month. In addition, many thousands of rooms have been supplied through other agencies imitating the Gideons or by proprietors who have taken the idea from them. The most extraordinary testimonies come to the Gideon leaders of the good that their Bible have accomplished. One man converted by this means has since been instrumental in the conversion of fifty-five Italian laborers, thirty-five of whom he has brought into connection with the church which he himself joined after becoming a Christian.

NO SMOKERS IN FIFTEEN YEARS.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, pure food expert, predicts that within fifteen years smoking and tobacco chewing in public will have become obsolete. Dr. Wiley is one of the incorporators of the Anti-Tobacco association. He says: "A man has a perfect right to drink, chew or dip snuff in his private apartment, but has not the shadow of a right to indict unwholesome morals and vile breath on the community at large."

Promise and Peril.

Too much can hardly be said regarding the insidious growth of the power of habit over a man or of the difficulty of undoing a habit when it has once been formed. An old myth says that one of the Fates spun filaments so fine that they were invisible, and then became a victim of her own cunning, since she became bound to the spot by these very threads. So the habit of thought or action that we seek to instill into others may at length retain us in its grasp. The story is also told of a Grecian flute-player who charged double fees for pupils who had been taught by inferior masters, on the ground that it was much more difficult to undo bad habits than to form new ones that are good. Beware of the inclinations and incipiencies of thought and purpose, for remember that while primarily "habit" is the thing you "have," ultimately it becomes the thing that has you!

THE WAY OUT OF A CRISIS.

Do all you can, and pray. This was Jacob's method, and there has been no improvement on it to this day. When he had planned every way to overawe and please his brother, he went alone and spent the night with God in powerful supplication and intercession, and God helped him to pray successfully for not only did he wrestle with God, but God wrestled with him.

DOUBLE THANKS FOR MEDICINE

The following, related by one of the Indian representatives of the Gossner Mission of Germany, is typical of eastern manners and customs. Woe to the missionary who would become irritated and annoyed by the slowness of those among whom he seeks to work.

While I was visiting candidates for baptism in the village of Chuanbahar, an old man approached me, made a low bow and handed me a quantity of husked rice. "Here, Sahib," said he, "eat this rice anywhere and anytime you like. It is only a little, but I present it to you very gladly."

"But who?" I asked, as I gave the rice into a servant's keeping.

"Have you quite forgotten Sahib, that a long time ago I came to you and fetched medicine? My daughter, who in the meantime has become young again had many bad sores on her left arm, but after she had 'stuck' you medicine on it, the arm became quite healthy again. Without your medicine she must have died. That is my conviction. So I bring you this rice as a thank-offering. More I cannot give, but this little I am only too glad to present."

"Good, good, my old friend, I am quite content with that, and think you very much. I do not want more."

"Very good. Peace be to you! Now I will go. I may go, may I not?"

"Why yes, you may go." And he went.

In fifteen minutes he came again.

"Sahib, I have come to you once again. Will you hear me? May I speak? Do you command me to speak?"

"Yes, my old friend, you may speak. What is the matter?"

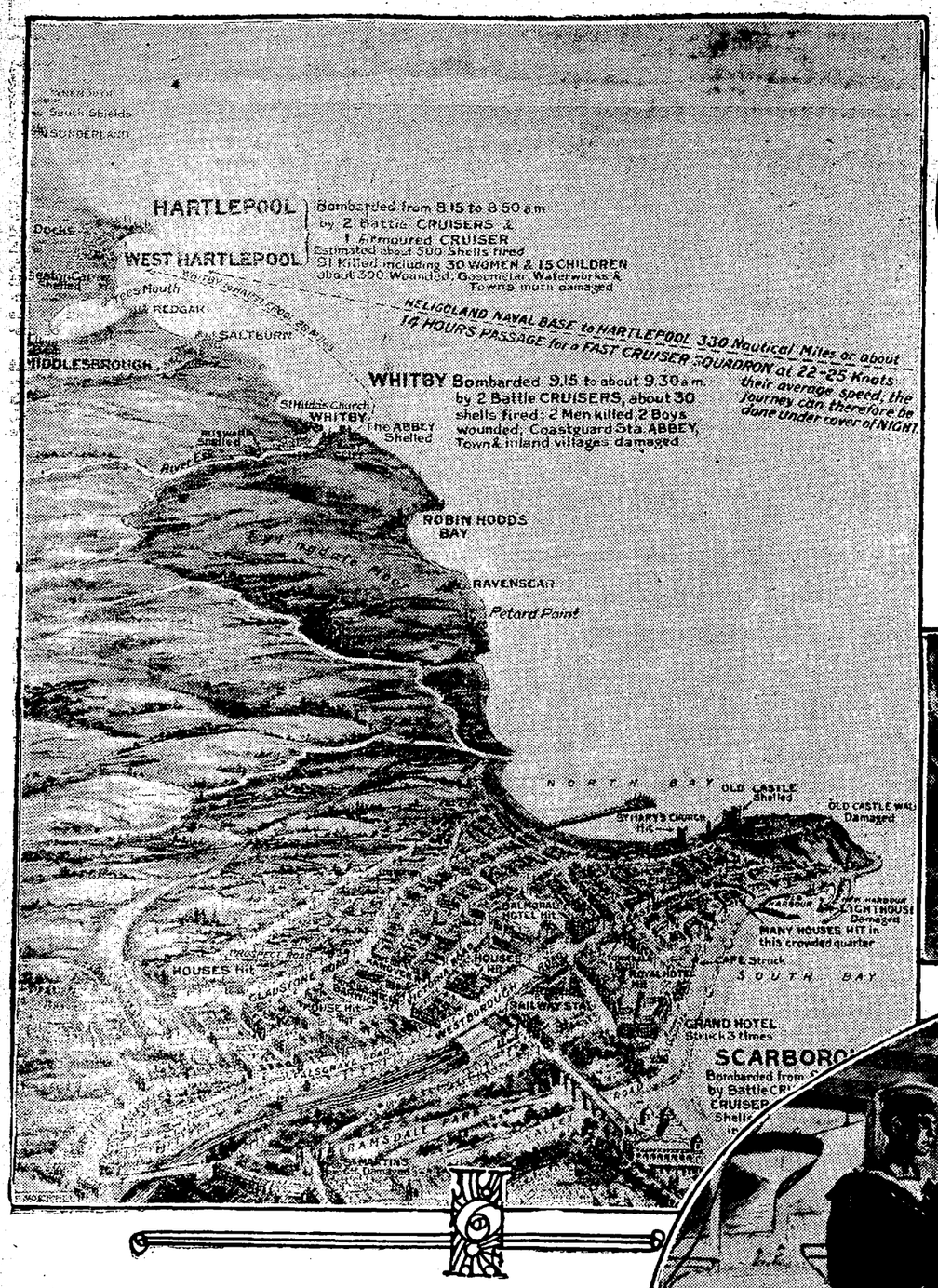
"It is just this, Sahib: I have brought here a fowl. I have considered something over again, and I find that I am able to give this fowl. It is but a small bird, but if you will feed her she will be a big hen, then you can eat it up."

"Fine, fine," I said, as I took the fowl. The boy who keeps my house undertook it in charge to feed and fatten it.

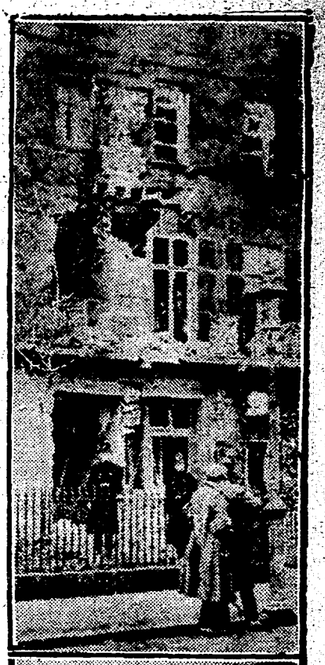
"But are you really able to spare so much?" I asked.

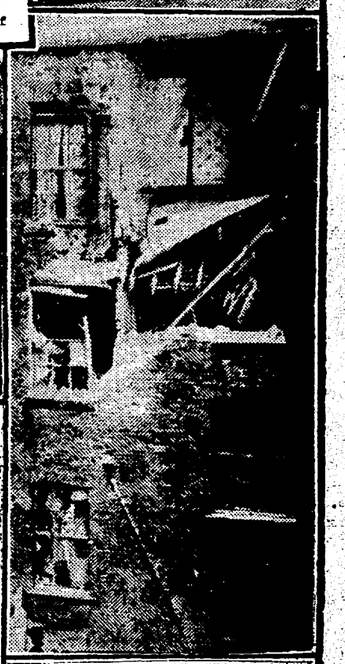
"Yes, Sahib, I am. I am very glad your European medicine drove all the sores away from my daughter's arm. Therefore I give this hen. If you would only have the great kindness to treat that way—my daughter stands there. She will not come near, because she is afraid and shy, but she knows that she is well again. I think it will come she said so to me. That is what I had to bring before you."

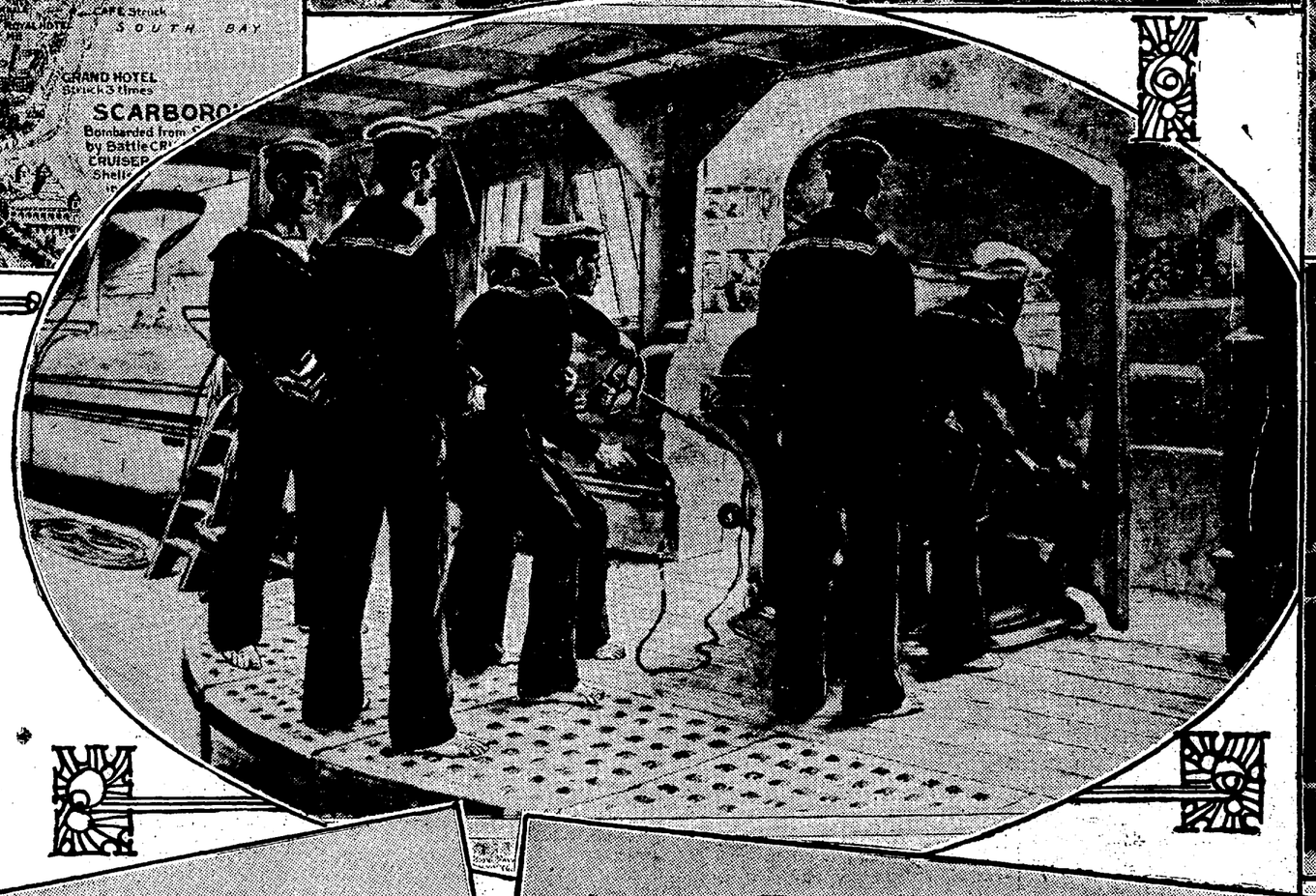
Magazine Feature Section

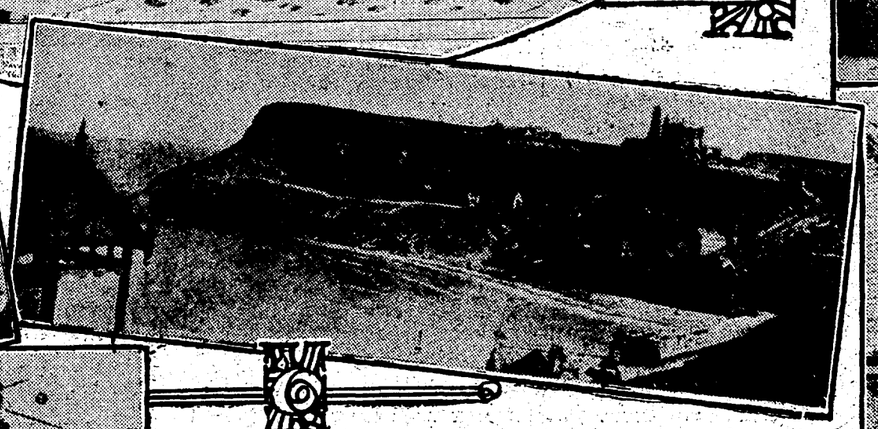

HARTLEPOOL
Bombarded from 8.15 to 8.50 a.m. by 2 Battle CRUISERS 2 1 Armoured CRUISER
Estimated about 500 Shells fired
91 Killed including 30 WOMEN & 15 CHILDREN about 300 Wounded; Gasometer, Waterworks & Towns much damaged
WEST HARTLEPOOL
HELIGOLAND NAVAL BASE to HARTLEPOOL 330 Nautical Miles or about 14 HOURS PASSAGE for a FAST CRUISER SQUADRON at 22-25 Knots their average speed; the journey can therefore be done under cover of NIGHT
WHITBY Bombarded 9.15 to about 9.30 a.m. by 2 Battle CRUISERS, about 30 shells fired; 2 Men killed, 2 Boys wounded; Coastguard Sta. ABBEY, Town & inland villages damaged
ROBIN HOODS BAY
RAVENSCAR
Ravenscar Battery
Penard Point
NORTH BAY
OLD CASTLE Shelled
OLD CASTLE WALL Damaged
MANY HOUSES HIT in this crowded quarter
SOUTH BAY
GRAND HOTEL Struck 3 times
HOUSES HIT
MIDDLESBROUGH
REDCAR
SALTBURN
SCARBOROUGH

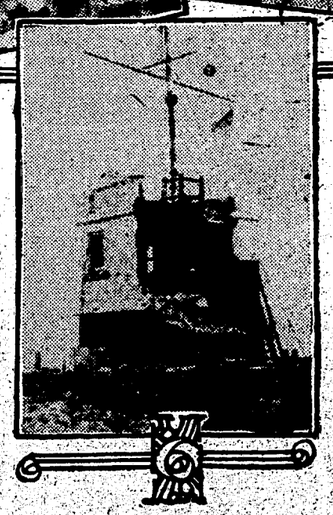
FIGHTING OFF THE FIFTY-FIRST INVASION











The danger of German invasion of England has been one of the bugaboos of the Island Empire ever since the victorious Prussian soldiers beat down the French almost fifty years ago and crowned their King Emperor in the halls of France. Prior to that time Germany had not been reckoned with as a great world power. Austria had been counted. So had Sweden, Holland, Spain, France and Portugal, but never Germany. She was a loose confederation of States and not until the Prussian chieftain bound them together with hoops of iron was she the greatest single military unit the world has seen with the exception of the France of Napoleon.

Invasion from other sources has long been a bugaboo of England, but they never feared the Germans since the original German invasion more than a thousand years ago, when the Angles and Saxons crowded over to Britain and gave the country the name of England. But these invaders intermarried with the Celtic inhabitants and they lived at peace with each other. Time and again they joined hands in fighting back the Danes and again they united under Harold to oppose the ambitions of William of Normandy.

But William conquered the land and his heir, George, now sits on the throne of the Britons, the Angles and Saxons. Counting William's invasion England had suffered from the fifty-first for the cousins of the old Angles and Saxons have again crossed the North Sea and dropped shells from their aeroplanes and warships upon the towns of the Britons.

It has been against just such an invasion that England has maintained her enormous navy at such great sacrifice of treasure. The people have consented to the enormous appropriations only because of the continued fear of the Germans. England is not nearly as populous as the United States. She is not nearly as wealthy. Yet her navy is far greater than ours and has cost her vastly greater sums of money. This money is paid for by the people of the kingdom, as George Washington and his patriots taught the British back in 1776 that taxation without representation is wrong.

It is interesting to know that as early as 1871 the German raid on England was predicted in a story in Blackwood's Magazine. There were no aeroplanes then. Wireless telegraphy was not dreamed of.

Consequently the fighting is a little different from the present day, but the scheme of the German raids as outlined in the story were similar to the ones they have made on the English coast, with modern battleship and aeroplane.

The story as written in 1871 is told by the author in the words of a grandfather living in 1821, fifty years after the battle. This old man had fought in those mythical days when Germany, flushed with its victory on the continent, annexed Holland and Denmark. England [illegible] an uprising in India, a Fenian [illegible] in Ireland, and trouble [illegible] the United States and Canada, which had taken three battalions of the guards across the ocean, the author stated, "on the Northern Pacific shore of America, where, with incredible folly, we continued to retain possessions which we could not possibly defend."

Believing its old luck and pluck would pull it through, England declared war on Germany in August of 1871. The story of the bustle and hurry all over the land and of the pious appeal to the god of battles which was telegraphed back from Berlin before the cables were cut, sounds real enough. This was in the days before the wireless, and it was ten days before the British fleet was got together. But two weeks after the outbreak of hostilities the fleet steamed away for the North Sea, with the information that at least 200,000 German troops were ready to be embarked and that the flotilla was guarded by more ironclads than the British could muster. The fleet took with it a submarine cable, which was laid down as it advanced, so that continuous communication with land was kept up. After days of nothing but official reports, the newsboys began to cry: "New edition—enemy's fleet in sight!"

The English fleet was destroyed.

ENGLAND RELIES ON VOLUNTEERS.

With the fleet destroyed, England had for reliance only its small regular army, the militia of about 5,000 men, and 100,000 recruits. The grandfather, then a clerk in a government office, set off with his regiment for the east coast, only to be turned back when it was found that the threatened landing at Harwich was only a ruse, and that the invasion was to be made from the south. So in great confusion the volunteers were rushed toward the camp at Brighton. Confusion was everywhere, the railroad lines were blocked with traffic, the food trains could not get through, there were no cooking utensils, no plan, seemingly, about anything.

Successful landings had been made at three points.

While the advance was disputed by the troops nearer the coast, the main army was assembled in the neighborhood of Dorking, a small village twenty-three miles southwest of London, in Surrey. As for the next pages, they read much like a story from the front today. For twelve hours they had been waiting for the struggle. A shotted gun was fired down the valley and soon they could see [illegible]

UPPER LEFT—Coast of England, which was bombarded by the Germans. Center — English sailors practicing to handle guns on the Thames, drawn by Frank L. Dadd, of the London Graphic staff. Other views are of Scarborough, Whitby and Hartepool, which were bombarded by the Germans.

"If a battle is like this," said one of the men, "it's mild work to say the least." Then a rattle of musketry was heard in front, and the German attack was on. Twice repulsed, the helmeted hordes finally won the day by a flank attack.

An officer of the Guards, who had ridden up just before the battle, had said: "You are volunteers, I suppose. Well, now, look here, mind, I don't want to hurt your feelings, but I'll tell you what. If all you gentlemen were just to go back and leave us to fight it out alone, it would be a devilish good thing [illegible]

the ransom we had to pay, and the taxes raised to cover it, which keeps us paupers to this day?—the brutal frankness that announced that we must give place to a new naval power, and be made harmless for revenge?—the victorious troops living at free quarters?

"And what was there left for us to live for? Stripped of our colonies; Canada and the West Indies gone to America; Australia forced to separate; India lost forever, after the English there had all been destroyed. [illegible]

fire very well and the bayonet, too, but with their officers shot, they were of no value. In the retreat that followed each mile was bitterly fought, but the Woolwich Arsenal was captured and the advance was on.

Fifty years after a wound put him out of the conflict, the old man looks back and concludes:

"When each minute may be your last, you do not think much about other people, nor when you are facing another man with a rifle have you time to consider whether he or you are the invader, or that you are fighting for your home and hearths. All fighting is pretty much alike, I suspect, when once it begins.

"Need I tell you the rest?—of prey to pauperism and decay—when I see all this, and think what Great Britain was in my youth, I ask myself whether I have really a heart or any sense of patriotism that I should have witnessed such degradation and still care to live! * * *

"But our own people could not be made to see how artificial our prosperity was—that it all rested on foreign trade and financial credit; that the course of trade once turned away from us, even for a time, it might never return. * * * They could not be brought to see that the wealth heaped(up on every side was not created in the country, but in India, China and other parts of the world. * * * We were so rich merely because other nations from all parts of the world were in the habit of sending their goods to us to be sold or manufactured and we thought that this would last forever."

LIST OF INVASIONS FOR 900 YEARS.

Since the days of William the Conqueror foreigners have raided the English Coast fifty-one times. Our Paul Jones landed three times. Here is the list of invasions:

1066 (September 28)—William the Conqueror landed at Hastings.
1069—The Danish Invasion up the Humber in concert with the Revolt of the Earls against William. York sacked.
1101—Robert of Normandy landed at Portsmouth.
1139—Matilda, granddaughter of William the Conqueror, landed at Portsmouth. Took King Stephen prisoner.
1215—Louis, son of Philip II of France (Louis VIII), landed at Sandwich, in Kent. Marched on London. King John compelled to flee to the Welsh marshes.
1315—Edward Bruce, with 6,000 men, landed at Olderfleet, Ireland. Crowned king at Dundalk, defeated and slain by Sir John Birmingham at the Battle of Dundalk.
1326—Isabella, Queen of Edward II, landed at Orwell, Suffolk. Deposed King Edward.
1377—French attacked Dartmouth.
1377—French attacked Rye.
1377—French attacked Portsmouth.
1399—Bolingbroke, afterwards Henry IV, while Richard II was in Ireland, landed at Ravenspur, in Yorkshire, and deposed Richard.
1403—Twelve thousand French landed at Milford Haven and joined the Welsh rebel, Owen Glendower. They took Carmarthen.
1470—Warwick, the "king maker," landed at Dartmouth and Edward IV, out of England, Reinstated Henry VI.
1471—Margaret, Queen of Henry VI, landed at Weymouth. Defeated at Tewkesbury.
1471—Edward IV defeated Lancastrians [illegible]
1485—Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond, landed at Milford Haven, Wales, and defeated Richard III at Bosworth Field.
1487—Lambert Simnel, with 2,000 Germans, landed in Lancashire. Defeated at Stoke.
1495—Warbeck besieged Waterford unsuccessfully for seven days.
1497—Warbeck landed at Whitesand Bay, Cornwall. Besieged Exeter with three thousand men and was defeated and beheaded.
1513—The Earl of Arran, with three thousand men and twenty-three ships, landed at Carrickfergus and burned the town.
1556—Thomas Stafford, nephew of Cardinal Pole, landed at Scarborough and seized the castle, which he held for three days, and was then beheaded.
1559—One thousand Frenchmen landed at Leith and fortified the town.
1570—Philip II of Spain dispatched a force, under James Fitzmaurice, of Spaniards and Italians, and landed at Smerthwick in Ireland.
1580—Philip II and Pope Gregory XIII sent a larger expedition of 8,000 soldiers, who landed at Smerthwick.
1601—Spanish fleet, fifty ships, 3,000 men, under Aguilla, landed and captured Kinsale.
1691—Six other ships of Spanish troops land near Cape Clear.
1650—Montrose landed at Orkney in Scotland. Defeated and slain.
1650—Charles II landed at the mouth of the Spey, Scotland, with the Dutch fleet. Crowned king at Scone. Defeated at the Battle of Worcester; escaped to France.
1667—Dutch fleet under De Witt took Sheerness. Sailed up the Thames and burned Chatham dockyard. Sank several ships of war in the Thames.
1607 (April)—Dutch fleet attack Burnt Island, in Fifeshire, Scotland, and retired.
1685—Argyll lands at Cantyre in support of the Duke of Monmouth.
1685—Monmouth lands at Lynn, Devon; attempts to take Bristol with 6,000 men. Defeated at Sedgemoor and beheaded.
1688—William of Orange, with 600 transports, fifty men of war, arrived at Tor Bay, Devon. Entered Exeter with 18,000 men. Afterwards crowned William III.
1690—James II landed at Kinsale with 1,800 French and Irish followers. Afterwards defeated at the Battle of Boyne.
1690—Lauzun landed in Ireland with 7,300 French troops.
1690—De Tourville, French fleet took and destroyed Teignmouth, Devonshire.
1691—General St. Ruth landed with French forces at Limerick.
1715—The Pretender landed at Peterhead.
1719—Spanish troops (300) landed at Glenshiel in Ross-shire. Defeated by General Wightman.
1745—The Pretender, Charles Edward, landed in the Hebrides.
1745—Small French force land at Montrose. The Pretender was victorious at Prestonpans and Falkirk. Finally defeated at Culloden Moor.
1760—Thurot, otherwise O'Farrell, Commodore in the French Navy, landed with 1,000 men at Carrickfergus.

PAUL JONES SUCCEEDED THREE TIMES.

1778 (April 23)—Paul Jones landed at Whitehaven.
1778—Paul Jones landed at Kirkcudbright and destroyed the residence of Lord Selkirk.
1778 (April 24)—Paul Jones arrived at Carrickfergus, captured and destroyed the English frigate [illegible]
1779—Paul Jones attempts Leith [illegible]
1779—An expedition [illegible] Duncansby Head [illegible] but hearing of Humbert's defeat [illegible] to France.
1798 (October 10)—General [illegible] Wolfe Tone, with a large body [illegible] troops, arrived at Loch Swilly [illegible] defeated after engagement with [illegible] Warren.
1914—German raids by air and sea.

This Is the Last.

A small boy went up to the [illegible] water clerk and said:

"Give me a ptomaine [illegible]

"What's that?"

"I want a ptomaine [illegible]

"That's a new one [illegible] plain what it is."

"Well, I've lost [illegible] home and [illegible] ptomaine [illegible]

NEWS AND VIEWS OF THE FARMER

Workmen Need Encouragement

On one farm where I worked we had forty cows to milk morning and night. Two of us to do the work under a boss who was mean, faultfinding and dictational, and who always thought we were not accomplishing what we should and also always had on tap some work for us to attack before we were properly through with what we were then doing. He watched our every move, routed us out at 4 o'clock in the morning and saw to it that it was 8 or 9 o'clock at night before we were through. We were supplied with candles for retiring, which were usually short enough to burn out within half an hour after going to our sleeping quarters. Indisposition on the part of any workman was no excuse, pay being deducted for time spent on the sick list and never, while I was there, was there any sympathy shown or any attempt made to help a man recover. Such a boss loses more in consequence through lack of interest and from carelessness in the performance of the work on the part of his help than is compensated by the extra work done for the satisfaction to him, of having goaded his men as far as lay in his power. The men became listless and shiftless, feeling that no matter how hard or conscientiously they worked the boss was never satisfied. To obtain the best united effort of all the men there must be harmony or the disgruntled ones will soon turn away the man who is a good worker and who tries conscientiously to do his best.—A Hired Man.

Water Used on the Farm

The following gives approximate quantities of water required per day on the farm:

Each member of the family for all purposes will require 25-40 gals.; each cow will require 12 gals.; each horse will require 10 gals.; each hog will require 2½ gals.; each sheep will require 2 gals. The water consumption will vary from day to day and with the seasons. For a family of 6 persons a 200-gallon supply should be sufficient if the water is used in the house only. On a farm where water is supplied to a family of 6 persons, 10 horses, 12 cows, 25 hogs, and 15 sheep, the daily storage supply should be at least 500 gallons, with whatever additional amount, if any, the farmer deems necessary for fire protection.

Feeding the silage tends to relax the cow's system like grass in the summer time, therefore, she is more susceptible to extremes of heat and cold than the cows that are kept exclusively on dry fodder and they should not be exposed to chilly winds but kept warm and comfortable.

THE SPRAYING AND DUSTING OF APPLE TREES COMPARED

The Work, Results of Which Are Given Herewith, Was Done by the Missouri Bureau of Plant Industry in Co-operation With the Bureau of Entomology of the U. S. Department of Agriculture—The Two Principal Objects Were to Demonstrate the Most Practicable Treatment for General Protection of Orchards, and to Determine by Comparative Tests Something of the Relative Merits of Spraying and Dusting.

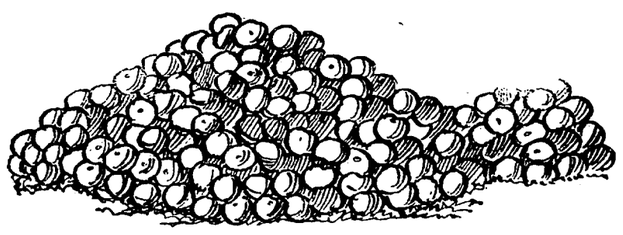
By F. W. FAUROT

Entire Crop of Six Trees Dusted Thirteen Times with Commercial Dust. Sound Apples, 101, in Basket; Bitter Rot, 3374, in Pile.

There is perhaps no phase of orcharding that is being perfected and modernized as rapidly as is the process of spraying. The change which naturally comes from climatic variations, together with the age and growth of the orchard industry, and results in appearance of new troubles and the increased severity of old ones, has made the question of spraying a vital one to apple growers. Consequent to these conditions, together with the increasing demand for fruit of fine appearance, comes the necessity and the imperative demand for safe and effective treatments. Conditions vary in different localities and even in different orchards in the same locality, consequently it is difficult to outline a treatment that is applicable to all sections and all conditions. There are effective remedies and preventatives for the more important insects and diseases that directly attack orchard fruits but their efficiency depends largely upon the intelligence with which they are applied. Success and failures in spraying have been side by side and will continue to be made in the same manner simply because some do not give proper consideration to the more important features of the work. The success with which spraying operations are carried on depends more upon the good judgment exercised by the grower in doing the work than upon the remedies used; that is to say, work that is poorly done or done too late, will not accomplish the intended purpose.

In the eastern states, spraying of the apple has been more or less extensively carried on for years. There the development of the process has been governed almost entirely by requirements necessary to control fungous diseases. This has resulted in the adoption and use of apparatus that will produce fine mist-like sprays which may be evenly distributed over the surface of the fruit and foliage, thus affording the most complete protection by the most economical use of mixtures possible. In certain western states, however, where orcharding as an industry is newer, where through the practice of intensified methods it has been developed to a higher state of perfection than in other sections of the country and where spraying operations have been directed chiefly against codling moth, the tendency in recent years has been to adopt appliances that produce a coarse spray which may be forced under high pressure into the calyx cavities of the young fruits with a view to protect for the entire season that portion of the fruits against the invasion of worms. These differences in methods and of opinion, too, have been the cause of some controversy between investigators of the east and the west. In the middle west, where spraying is done at all, the tendency has been to follow the lead of the east. It seems, however, that in this section of the country, where it is frequently necessary to protect fruit against both fungeous diseases and insects, the logical and most practical mode of procedure to be followed is to adopt a modification or a combination of the methods in vogue in the east and in the west by using the western method for the first spraying for the codling moth, reducing the fungicide, where necessary to use it, to one-half or even to one-fourth the customary strength because of the greater amount of liquid required for a drenching spraying and adhering to the established method for all other sprayings.

Entire Crop of Ten Sprayed Trees. Merchantable Apples, 4357, at Left; Culls and Windfalls, 1221, at Right.



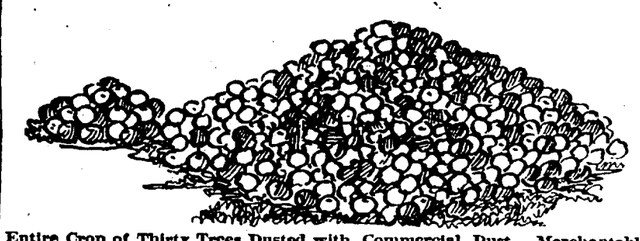
Entire Crop of Seven Trees Sprayed Six Times. Sound Apples, 1032 at Left; Scabby, 93, at Right.

There is one prevailing tendency, which, unless corrected, will always stand in the way of attainment to a high degree of success in spraying, and that is the inclination to get along with insufficient or inefficient equipment. So long as growers attempt to spray two or three hundred acres with one machine their efforts will be only partially rewarded.

Bordeaux mixture has for years been the standard fungicide for all general purposes. Its efficiency has kept it in favor in spite of the injury it sometimes causes. The question of spray injury is perhaps one of the most perplexing ones that has ever come up in connection with the treatment of the diseases of orchard fruits and it is particularly significant in its relation to apple scab. The injury has been attributed to various causes and, among others, the strength of the mixture. Observations of several seasons at the Missouri station seem to indicate that the strength of the mixture, although it has some influence, is not as important a factor as some others and that some injury is likely to result from the use of blue-stone.

Thus far attempts to eliminate the injury feature in the use of bordeaux mixture have not been successful. The most plausible solution seems to be the adoption of some other mixture for the two sprayings following the falling of the bloom. At present, the most promising mixture for this purpose is probably a self-boiled preparation of sulphur and lime. It is not difficult to prepare and is about as expensive as bordeaux.

There is perhaps no state in the Union in which the question of dusting has been so thoroughly agitated or in which spraying has met with more opposition than in Missouri, and for this there are several reasons. In orchards ranging from two hundred to two thousand acres labor is a most important factor. Consequently, in the endeavor to meet the requirements of these conditions, efficiency has been entirely neglected for convenience and expediency. For these reasons, experiments to obtain data on the dust process have been conducted with the following result: Observations showed that there was a difference of over fifty-six per cent of merchantable fruit in favor of the sprayed plant when compared with the dusted plant and of over seventy-three per cent when compared with the untreated plat. The reader must decide for himself whether or not he will dust his trees, but it does not seem advisable to recommend the use of dust in apple orchards for any purpose whatever, in view of the results of the observations made.



Entire Crop of Thirty Trees Dusted with Commercial Dust. Merchantable Apples, 137, at Left; Culls and Windfalls, 7463, at Right.

Mature vs. Immature Breeding Stock

Early maturity for the pork barrel is one thing and early maturity for breeding purposes is quite another, yet the two are closely related and it is desirable that we consider them together. The tendency must come from the small or dwarf varieties.

But we may produce pigs with an inherited tendency to make a rapid growth from birth to the time they are fit for market and at the same time attain the size and vigor of our matured breeding stock.

Another difficulty I have observed in producing pork from the small and undeveloped breeding animals is that the pork is too fat to meet the market demands, which call for a carcass that will furnish pork that is well-marbled with fat and lean meat, and this kind of meat comes from pigs that are from matured parents and that have the inherited tendency to make growth rather than to take on too much fat at the period when they are being finished for market.

The pigs from a well-developed 500-pound sow will make more pork in less time than those from a young, immature sow. If this is not the case, why are all of the phenomonial weights made by the leading show animals in the under-a-year class made by pigs that come from matured sirs and dams?

Feeding Alfalfa to Horses

Alfalfa is a splendid horse feed, but must be fed with judgment and care. Because of its palatability, mature horses are likely to eat too much alfalfa, if permitted to have free access to it. The average farm horse at hard work is allowed to eat much more alfalfa and other roughage than he really needs to maintain his weight.

Horses like alfalfa stems. Refuse from the cattle racks is very acceptable to horses.

Feed mature horses first and second cutting alfalfa which is free from mold and dust.

A sudden change of feed deranges the horse's digestive system.

Horses accustomed to alfalfa as a regular part of their ration are seldom troubled from its use.

Something must be done to prevent the annual slaughter of new-born heifer calves in the milk-producing sections if we do much good work in the improvement of our dairy cows.

Small leaks sink the ship. Plug the leaks on the farm and you will be surprised at the increased profits that will follow your efforts.

CONTROLLING THE CEDAR RUST DISEASE

By H. S. REID

The cedar rust of apples is more or less widespread in the eastern and central portions of the United States. It is reported from New Hampshire to North Carolina on the Atlantic seaboard and westward as far as Iowa and Nebraska. The disease is not found except in regions where both apples and red cedar grow. The red cedar is very abundant in some parts of the eastern states, and in those sections there is a great deal more of the disease than in any other portion. The principal reason for this lies in the fact, that, along with the abundance of cedar trees, the large commercial apple orchards contain many varieties which are particularly susceptible to the disease. Orchards in the vicinity of cedar thickets have usually suffered more severely than those which are situated at some distance. The injury is more marked if the orchard is on the leeward side of the cedar thickets, where the spores of the disease may be continually borne in by prevaling winds, but all orchards of susceptible varieties of apples suffer more or less from the cedar rust. Two years ago, the financial loss to apple growers in the state of Virginia alone was estimated to be upwards of one-half million dollars, and this did not take into account the loss due to weakening of the trees and to impairing the vitality of the fruit buds for the following year, which would surely diminish each succeeding crop.

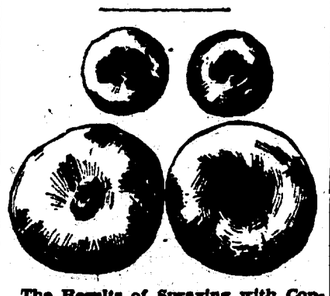
A "Cedar Apple" in the Gelatinous Condition. It is Usual to Find This Condition After a Warm Spring Rain. When These Masses Begin to Dry Out They Set Free Millions of Sporidia Capable of Infecting Apple Foliage.

The cedar trees in the vicinity of apple orchards develop, during the winter, and early spring, a large number of corky galls, which are commonly spoken of as cedar apples. These galls contain the winter spores and slowly mature during the warm days of late winter and early spring. When the weather becomes warm enough and there is abundant moisture present, the cedar apples thrust out many gelatinous tendrils. So long as the gelatinous material is damp the spores do not escape to any extent, but, if bright, sunny days with brisk winds follow, the watery tendrils are dried and the spores are blown away from the cedar apples. The wind, of course, blows these spores where it lists, but only those which are carried to apple trees find conditions which are suited to their germination and future development.

How far these spores may be carried has never been definitely determined. Our observations and studies go to show, however, that if an orchard is one-half mile from the cedar the amount of rust infestion is usually not great enough to be a serious injury to the orchard. Any cedar trees which are cut after March first should be burned, since they retain the ability to cause infection for two months.

The Country Beautiful

"Believing in the gospel of good things, I pledge myself to beautify and keep beauteous the landscape from my upper window. The four sides of my habitation shall be without offense to the sense of my neighbor or the stranger within my sight. The way before my door, my neighbor's door, or the thoroughfare of trade I will not abuse or put to unworthy use. In every way consistent with my station and citizenship, I will encourage tidiness by word and example, I will help to make the country beautiful."



The Results of Spraying with Copper-Lime-Sulphur. The Two Lower Apples Came from a Sprayed tree; the Two Upper Came from an Unsprayed Tree in the Next Row.

SEASONABLE RECEIPES.

Chocolate Pop Corn.

2 teacupfuls of white sugar.
½ cup of corn syrup.
2 ounces of chocolate.
1 cup of water.

Put these ingredients into a kettle and cook them until the sirup hardens when put in cold water. Pour over 4 quarts of crisp, freshly popped corn and stir well to insure the uniform coating of the kernels.

Sugared Pop Corn.

Make a syrup by boiling together 2 teacupfuls of granulated sugar and 1 teacup of water. Boil until the syrup strings from the spoon or hardens when dropped into cold water. Pour over 4 quarts of freshly popped corn and stir well.

Put This in Your Scrap Book.

Painters and other mechanics often are compelled to use a freezing mixture in doing certain kinds of work and usually the following mixture is used: Four parts nitric acid, six parts nitrate of ammonia and nine parts phosphate of soda. Put in a large vessel that will also hold the vessel containing the cream or other liquid to be frozen; pour the freezing mixture around the inside vessel and let set until the liquid is frozen. Small blocks of ice can be frozen if desired; ice cream and other frozen desserts can be made and it can be used for any purpose that ice is used for.

PLANNING AND ADORNING THE FARMSTEAD

By A. T. ERWIN

Neat, conveniently arranged buildings, a well-kept lawn attractively bordered with trees and shrubs add greatly to the appearance and value of the farm and to the happiness of its occupants.

The farmstead, including as it does, the general area occupied by the farm buildings, house and lawn, is the centre of activity for the farm. Its planing and development, both from the standpoint of convenience and securing an attractive landscape effect, deserve special consideration.

A well-thought out plan is the first requisite to get these results, as in the absence of a definite scheme mistakes are likely to be made. This plan should include the location of buildings, drives, walks, trees, shrubbery, and every other feature which contributes either to the convenience or ornamentation of the place. The location of the house and farm buildings is the first consideration, even though it happens that some or all of these are already on the ground, a place for their location is important. New farm houses are erected to supplant old ones and other new farm structures are added, which makes practicable a general consideration of the entire building scheme. Material improvement can often be made in a farmstead by a readjustment as new buildings are put up, though the best results are obtained where things are planned right from the start.

In selecting a site for the house, good drainage is the first requisite. A south or east slope is generally to be preferred while a north slope is undesirable. In its location give the house greatest prominence. The farmstead first of all provides a home and the residence should stand out as the central and most conspicuous feature of the picture. To place the barn and other buildings in front of the house is to reverse the logical order of things. Locate the house back far enough from the highway to afford privacy and give a good stretch of lawn in front, and yet not so far back as to suggest a spirit of exclusion, nor with a lawn so large that it cannot be properly cared for. Most city dooryards are too small while many of those in the country are so large that it is impracticable to give them lawn treatment.

The Barn in Front of the House—an Illogical Arrangement.

The location and grouping of the general farm buildings is a perplexing problem and each place presents its own peculiar conditions and difficulties. The most common mistakes occur in the location of buildings as to convenience. The corn crib should be located near the particular feeding-place that will call for the bulk of its supply and the toolshed where the implements can be taken up or dropped enroute to or from the field. In this connection the importance of providing enough shed room for the tools and general equipment needs emphasis. The promiscuous scattering of machinery about the barn yard always gives a place an air of carelessness and neglect and detracts much from its appearance, while the weathering of the machinery causes a serious economic loss. The watering trough and work shop call for a central location.

The general farm buildings should be in the rear of the farm house and the stable at least 150 to 200 feet away. Locate them to avoid odors being carried to the house by the summer winds. So far as practicable, arrange the buildings to serve as a windbreak. Locate the yards on the side farthest from the house, though it is often an advantage to provide a paddock near the highway for the display of the farm herds.

The business side of the farm must not be lost sight of and special features of the general building equipment may be given prominence, such as the seedhouse or any other important feature of the place. In landscaping the farmstead, it is not the idea to obscure their presence, but rather to secure an orderly arrangement of the buildings and to have the front side to the front and the back side to the rear.

THE EGG TRADE.

If you are selling eggs for hatching a visit to the best breeding farm you can easily reach will pay well. Observe closely the methods followed there and then improve on them all you can.

Always ship eggs in baskets or cartons made for the purpose and never in dirty old boxes packed in sawdust or bran.

The pullets do not need a nest egg as a pattern but one or two dummies placed in the nest will show them where they ought to lay.

Oyster shells ground fine are excellent for supplying lime. A pound of shells contains enough lime to thoroughly coat seven dozen eggs.

When the nests are put in order for the winter, sprinkle ashes into the material and put a couple of moth balls in as well. These tend to discourage mites and lice.

The authorities of Ontario are considering the conservation of Canada forests by the establishment of fur farms as a means of utilizing the waste tracts of timber lands in the north. It is claimed that these farms would produce millions of revenue annually.

Plant castor beans around the outside of my garden, and I have not been bothered with moles in the garden for years.—Byron Stout, Delaware.

BROILER POINTERS.

No person can hope to be successful in the broiler business without both skill and capital.

It must be run in connection with a good egg farm, as that is the only way to procure good eggs for the incubator.

It is, if anything, more important to have a good brooder than a hatcher. A top heat brooder may be all right in summer, but you won't want it in winter.

When closing for the night, if the little ones are stretching out on the brooder floors, with their bills buried in the sand, everything is all right. If they sit with their mouths open, the heat is too great.

Feed just a little short of what the chicks will eat up clean, and keep everything tidy and deodorized.

A cross of Plymouth Rock and Brown Leghorn makes very good broilers; they are quick growing birds with a yellow skin.

Taking everything into consideration, the broiler business is very profitable for the farmer in winter. Of course he must have some sort of convenient buildings and intelligence enough to run an incubator.—W. M. Kelley.

The men who are inclined to leave the fertile lands of the older communities to take up irrigated lands in the west should understand that there is a vast difference between farming with a plow and a long handled shovel.

WOMAN WINS FAME AS BUTTER-MAKER.

Minnesota has a woman who has opened up a new avenue of activity for women—that of professional butter-making. This woman is Mrs. J. W. McLaughlin, of Owantonna, who was for six years sole manager of the Elgin Co-operative Creamery, at Elgin, Minn. Mrs. McLaughlin has won many coveted prizes. She captured first prize in the hand seperator class at the State Butter show, and twice in succession won second prize in the open classes at the Interstate Butter show at Mason City, Iowa. Her name has gone abroad through the country, and as a result she was asked to address butter-makers at the National Dairy show in Chicago recently on "Operating a Successful Creamery."

The high prices paid for skunk fur has caused a great demand for skins and in some parts of the south the animals are being protected by wire fences built around their favorite haunts. The skunk ought to be protected because it is always feeding on the enemies of farm crops. In many states they are protected by law.

Comfort and contentment are the touchstones of success. When a cow is comfortable and contented, she responds with a flow of milk for is excess of that she gives when she is uncomfortable and irritated.

Nourish the cow by supplying all

LOOK TO THE ROOTS IN THE CELLAR.

If you have cannas, dahlias and other roots of similar character stored in the cellar, look them over frequently.

If any have moulded, remove them before decay sets in and others become diseased by contact.

If they appear to be drying up it will be well to put them in a place where there is more moisture. It is generally damper near the cellar bottom than anywhere else.

If the cellar is very damp it may be necessary to spread out the tubers on shelves elevated four or five feet above the cellar floor where the air can circulate freely about them.

Dressing Capons.

Capons are generally dressed by leaving feathers on the neck from the head down two-thirds to the shoulders. They are also left on two first joints of wings and tail, half way up the back and on the legs from the knee-joint two-thirds up the hips. All the rest of the feathers are taken off.

Alfalfa means more money and better horses.

POULTRY-RAISING WISDOM.

What is the sense of a woman going into poultry unless she has a liking for that sort of thing. Chicken-raising as a fad is the most ridiculous business I ever saw, and I have seen some queer things done on a farm. In the first place, it takes a person a couple of seasons to learn the chicken game and there is so much patience and steady work required that people will not stick to it unless they have a real passion for the business.

It's a queer fact that the majority of people, even farmers, lose money on poultry, or at least fail to make anything substantial, whereas a man or woman who likes to handle chickens and sticks to it in a sensible way, can clean up a lot of money. There is a very great deal in doctoring poultry, keeping it free from vermin and feeding it wisely. The faddest can't do those things and so quits in disgust after a year or two of failure or poor success.—An Old Farmer.

If you are going to dip your hogs and then put them back in the same old infested pens better save time and money by letting them alone because it will not be two weeks until the animals are as much in need

PLANT FRUIT TREES ALONG ROADSIDES.

Fresh fruit plucked from roadside trees is a pleasure travelers will be able to enjoy several years hence, when they stop for lunch in some shady nook.

In many communities civic associations, farmers' organizations and horticultural societies have promised their aid to provide free roadside fruit for the traveler.

This very pleasant idea was originated by a southern Missouri nurseryman, which has placed 50,000 apple, peach, pear, plum and cherry trees along the side of the Missouri section of the National Old Trails Highway. The fruit will be free to transcontinental motorists.

If farmers kept books there would be a great many better ones than there are today.

I have found that the man who takes no farm paper is the man who needs it most.

A Kansas farmer who says that road-working for tillage [illegible]

Shades Of The Golden Hynde!

WAS DRAKE EVER KING?

Queen Elizabeth's Admiral Believed to His Dying Day He Had Been Crowned Ruler of California, But Records Dug Up Recently Show the Indians Only Played a Joke on Him.

Now comes a new historical critic who declares Sir Francis Drake never was king of California, and that California never had any white man as king except as the region was tributary to the King of Spain and was governed as a part of Mexico. For more than three centuries the archives of the court of England have shown that Sir Francis Drake was at one time crowned King of California, and was recognized as King by the Indians.

The crowning of Sir Francis was only a huge joke perpetrated by the Indians to gain gifts from the daring English admiral, who risked his life and the lives of his men to circumnavigate the globe and prey on the Spanish settlements of the Pacific Ocean, the critics now say. It was the first time a joke ever was perpetrated on an Englishman by Americans, and it was the most successful of all.

The diary of Francis Fletcher, a sailor parson, who acted as chaplain for Drake, tells the story of the first great practical joke on the English admiral, but the story as told by the Rev. Mr. Fletcher is told in all seriousness, as that personage believed his commander had been crowned King, as related in his diary.

When Drake was crowned by the Californians the only Englishman in the land were his own sailors, 166 men. The year of the crowning was 1579, and the place was on the coast of California, north of San Francisco Bay, where Drake had been in hidding from the Spanish for several months.

He also had been outfitting, preparatory to a dash across the Pacific Ocean, and was repairing the vessel, which had sprung a leak.

Judging from records recently unearthed near Cape Mendocino, Drake was crowned with feathers. For a necklace a string of wampum beads was put around his neck and a pipe of peace was placed in his hands. The pipe was of unusual length and Drake and his men mistook it for a scepter. The California records are Indians engravings on stone, found in a cave. They are very crude, but they show that the crown was nothing but of feathers and they show the other details. There is nothing in the Indian legends of California to show a king had ever been crowned there.

For the rest of the records we must look to Fletcher's diary. Fletcher explains that after a year of looting Drake wandered along the coast and was looking for the Northwest passage. His ship, the Golden Hynde, had sprung a leak in an engagement with some Spaniards, so Drake put into a bay north of San Francisco for repairs. Drake was afraid of the Indians, because he did not know whether they were friends or enemies of the Spanish. An Indian paddled out to meet the Golden Hynde in a canoe and scattered feathers on the water and went through a lot of pantomime, but Drake did not know the meaning of the signs so he remained aloof. Then, according to Fletcher:

"The Indian came again the second time in like manner and so the third time, when he brought with him (as a present from the rest) a bunch of feathers, much like the feathers of a blacke crowe, very neatly and artificially gathered upon a string, and drawne together in a round bundle, being verie cleanse and finely cut. With this also he brought a little basket made of rushes, and filled with an herbe which they called Tobah. Both being tyde to a short rodde he caste into our boate."

Drake tried to give presents in return, but the Indian paddled away quickly. He took only an old cocked hat which some sailor had thrown overboard. The hat made quite an impression on the tribe apparently, for they all gathered around the possessor on the beach.

In three days' time Drake concluded the Indians were friendly, so landed his men and began to unload the ship. A fort was constructed as a matter of precaution.

While the crew prepared the Golden Hynde for sea, Drake visited with the Indians. A tale says he took an Indian chieftain's daughter to wife. At any rate, he got on famously with the savages, aided no doubt by generous gifts.

As the time neared for his departure and gifts grew fewer, the Indians announced that they intended to give a festival to Drake and his party. Drake came, in full armor, and the Indians danced and played games for his benefit.

At the close of the ceremonies the Indians signaled that Drake was to be honored in some way. First an Indian approached bearing what Fletcher calls "a scepter." Drake accepted this kingly accouterment. Then a chain was placed around his neck and amid great shoutings a "crown of feathers" was placed on his head.

Drake saw no other meaning to the ceremony than that he had been chosen king. What they really did was give him a pipe, a belt of wampum and a war bonnet. Drake drew his men up in line and, with a great flourish of trumpets anddrums, accepted the kingdom of California. As a postscript he added that he made no claims to being an independent monarch. He was still a vassal to Queen Elizabeth.

Fletcher's diary says:

"Our General caused to be set up a monument of our being there, as also of Her Majesty's and successors right and title to that kingdom; namely a plate of brasse, fast nailed to a greate and firme poste; whereon is engraven her grace's name, the day and year of our arrival there, and of the free giving up of the province and kingdom, both by the King and people, unto Her Majesties' hands; together with Her Highnesse picture and arms, in a piece of sixpence current English mone, shewing itselfe by a hole made of purpose through the plate; underneath was likewise engraven the name of our Generall."

Drake believed he was King of California all the rest of his life. Because of the hazards of the journey and the remoteness from England he never visited his kingdom again. He did not consider it worth while. London, with its gaieties and the coast of Europe with a chance to fight the Spaniards proved more enticing amusement.

Drake was one of the dashing heroes of English history. He probably did not know as much about the science of maneuvering a fleet of ships as Admiral Nelson, of a later date, but he certainly knew all about the game of fighting at close quarters and without fear.

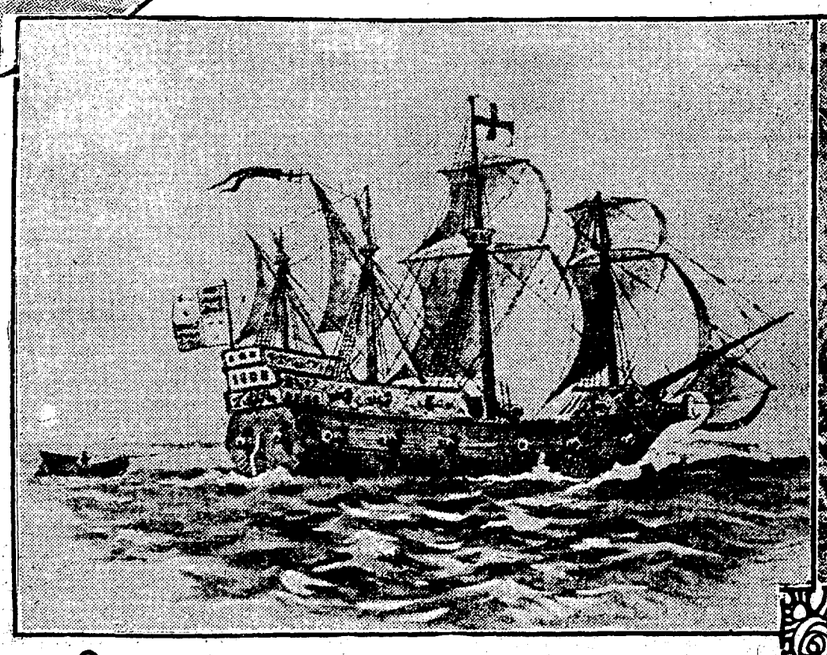
His journey around the world was probably his most daring achievement and deserves to rank with the voyage of Columbus and Magellan as a heroic trip. Magellan was the first to go around the world, but his voyage was made under comparatively favorable auspices. There were no hostile fleets in the Pacific when Magellan made his voyage. He crossed the Pacific more than a half century before Drake. He was killed in the Philippine Islands and one of his captains completed the daring voyage.

When Drake made his trip he not only had to travel as far as Magellan, but he had to fight Spaniards all the way.

The Spanish had conquered Peru and they were on the western coast of Mexico, Panama and California. He turned his obstacles into assets and plundered the Spaniards for provisions and gold.

Because of his achievement Drake was one of the most favored men in England. Queen Elizabeth boarded Drake's own ship to knight him. When a few years later the Spanish threatened English commerce, Drake drove his vessel into the port at Cadiz and burned the ships. His next move was to annihilate the Invincible Armada Spain sent to wipe out England. With only a few inferior ships Drake worked such havoc on his Spanish foes they were utterly destroyed.

After his death it was ordered that the Golden Hynde be preserved forever. It rotted after a century and some of the good boards were turned into a chair for the King. The rest of the ship was sunk to prevent it being a menace to commerce.



AT TOP—Queen Elizabeth knighting Sir Francis Drake after his return from California, reproduced from Harper's Magazine. Center — The Indians crowning Drake, from a sketch in Francis Fletcher's diary. At left—Drake. At right — Queen Elizabeth. Lower left—The Golden Hynde, from Harper's Magazine. Lower right—The defeat of the Invincible Armada.

ENGLISH ACTRESS LIKES AMERICA, BUT SHE CANNOT UNDERSTAND HOW NEW YORK STANDS HER STUFFY SUBWAYS

New Yorkers, even though, as it is said, there may be few of the genuine article, are a loyal lot so possessed of a quantity of municipal vanity that practically the first thing they demand of the visitor from afar is an expression of admiration for their city. "What do you think of New York?" rolls as naturally from their tongues as the conventional "Good morning." In fact, it attaches itself automatically to the greeting of the stranger and is repeated at regular intervals during the visit.

Accordingly, ever since England's most beautiful young actress of Shakespearean roles landed here, many days ago, she has met that question on all sides. And her invariable reply, "Splendid," is [illegible] Miss Phyllis Nielson-Terry [illegible] Fletcher, who sits looking [illegible] awaiting her [illegible] Shakespearean characters are eager to greet her favorite niece, while those younger folk who have only heard of the older woman's fame are equally eager to see this young woman, called by many the "new Bernhardt," and the "most talented actress of the younger school."

To begin with, Phyllis Nielson-Terry comes quite naturally by her dramatic ability, for she is descended from a long line of ancestors distinguished upon the stage. In fact, the Terrys have been called the "standard bearers of the Shakespearean and romantic drama on the English speaking stage," while her mother, whom she resembles in feeeling and temperament, was an actress of great personal charm, who made her debut with Mary Anderson in London.

Miss Phyllis Nielson-Terry is a tall young woman of 30, [illegible] quite unconscious of being a beauty.

She really doesn't like to be interviewed—her business is to act, if you please! But even so she answers questions most politely and is certainly quite satisfactory in her appreciation of New York.

"Oh, it's splendid!" she says, with real enthusiasm, "There are so many different kinds of people and things here. They say that Paris is a cosmopolitan city, but I think New York is much more so. Parts of it remind me very forcibly of Paris; for instance, sections of Fifth avenue seem very similar to the Rue de la Paix, while Broadway—the Great White Way, you call it, don't you?—with all its brilliant electric lights and signs, is very much like Montmartre. I think You have such fascinating shops, and such interesting people in your streets."

"Then you don't like our skyscrapers?"—another almost automatic question.

"I like things in moderation, you see," was the somewhat guarded reply. "I don't exactly care about living up on the sixteenth or twentieth story. I like to stay a little closer to earth.

"And, although I like this big city of yours very much, as I've said, I really don't quite see how you can endure your crowded subways. You could never persuade an Englishman to be herded in as your—what is it you call them? A strap hanger? He would not stand for that. He would insist on having the seat that he paid for and would wait all day, if need be, until he got it.

"Yes, this is my first visit to America and I am delighted to be [illegible] theater here several times already and have enjoyed it very much.

"Why did I go on the stage? It was in me, I suppose. No, there really isn't anything to tell about it. I just went on and did as I was told; that's all. Oh, yes, of course, I know why I do things, the reason for every motion; that is quite necessary. Yes, I like tragedy. I like to play emotional parts"—just here one remembers being told how strongly Miss Terry resembles her aunt, Ellen Terry, not only in height, but in the range and vitality of her voice and in the marvelous emotional shading of her smile—"and I like comedy, too," she continued; "it is very pleasant to feel that one is making people have a good time and to be a little happy."

"Do you think you will [illegible] the young English actress was genuinely shocked.

"Why, certainly!" she exclaimed. "Shakespeare is a classic always, and just as fine today as ever. Of course some changes must be made; Shakespeare didn't write for the sort of people who go to see his plays today. Some of the speeches are too coarse for this time and must be omitted or changed. Then, too, you must remember that in his day there was no scenery and now there's much of it. Most of Shakespeare's plays had five acts with numerous scenes in each. Now we prefer three acts as a rule and as few scenes as possible so as not to break the continuity of the play.

"I suppose I have played some of the popular Shakespearean [illegible]

views of Americans.

"You are so funny about pictures," she laughed. "I can't see why you should want photographs of me in all sorts of unbecoming poses that I never assume, and really can't understand why you should be interested in my new gown—now, why?"

Bigger Quebec School

It has been found necessary to increase the accommodations for white school children at the Quebec canal zone, by using a portion of the upper floor of the old Culebra building. The [illegible] the opening day [illegible]

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INERGIA FATUM PARIT

BY NEWTON NEWKIRK

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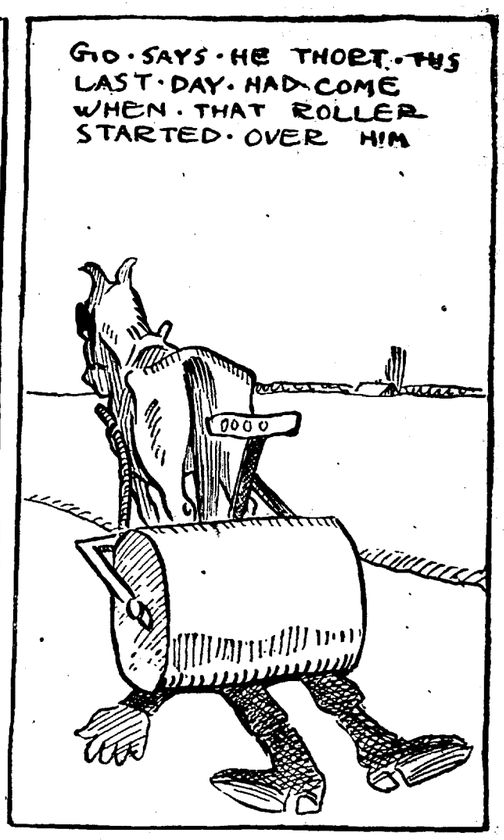

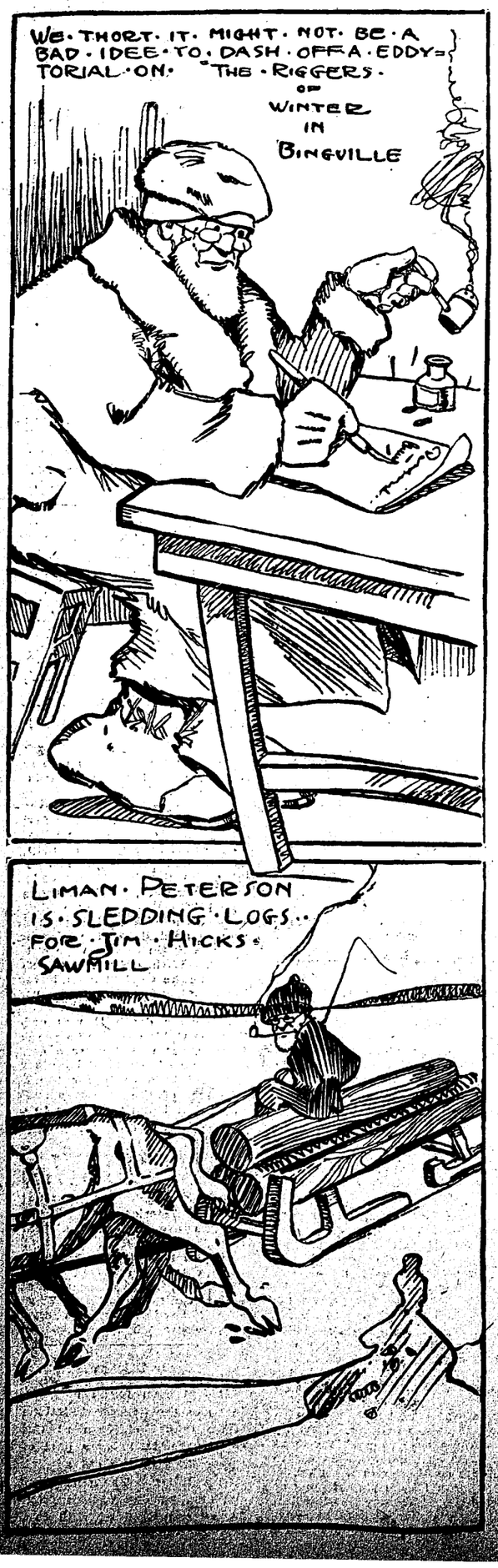

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THE RIGGERS OF WINTER EDDYTORIUL

Being as drear winter has now closed down over our erstwhile bustling town and Bingville folks spends most of their time settin by the fire when they aint luggin wood to keep the fire goin and thus excape a ignominous deth by freezin, we thort it might not be a bad idee to dash off a eddytoriul on "The Riggers of Winter in Bingville" perviding we find ourself able to dash off sich a eddytoriul with our mitts on.

There is at present about 4 ft of snow on the ground in Bingville & vicinnity in most places and where the wind has blowd it into drifts blamed if it aint clean over a persons head. As a result there aint much traveling hereabouts outside of the beaten paths from whitch the snow has been shuveld.

The snow of itself wouldnt be so bad if it want so allfired cold. For the past wk or more the wether has been so freezin that it has been all we could do to remain in the Bugle offis and transackt our multifarious duties without gittin chilled to the bone although we had on 2 suits of wool underwear, 2 prs of pants 2 shirts a heavy bearskin overcoat and wore ear lugs over our ears and artick overshoes over our boots and even then we had to stop writing at our eddytoriul desk every onct in a while and beat ourself with our hands until we was black and blue to keep warm.

Dad Henderson our oldest inhabitant who has saw a good menny hot summers & as menny hard winters says that he calkilates that last Tuesday night was the coldest night he has ever put through. Dad says that afore he went to bed he stuck his head outen the front door a minnit to look at the thermometer and it was 28 below zero in the shade. Dad tuk a hot soapstone to bed with him to keep his bed warm and the stone was so hot it blistered his feet, but Dad says he would a good eal ruther have his feet blistered than froze. When he got up in the morning and looked at the thermometer agin he found that the mercury had kept goin down and goin down until it was all in the bulb and then it busted the bulb so Dad figgers that it must of been about 40 below zero when it stopped down.

Weathersby's store has become a favorite place for our most respeckted cittizens to colleckt during the day & also in the evg being as Hen allus keep a good fire a goin in his store stove and the boys set around it and toast their shins and indulge in soshial discourse and smoke or play checkers.

Hen says however that in spite of the increased number of people who comes to his store sinst the cold wether set in his trade has fell off somethink awful and that he's purty sick & tired luggin wood to keep folks warm who don't never buy nothink offen him.

Lem Quigly who has spent most of his time at Hen's store ever sinst it first got cold huggin the stove and sleepin two thirds of the time says Hen ort not to talk that way unless he desires to drive away trade. Hen says that it would be a good thing if he did drive Lem away being as Lem buys all his tobacko at the co seat and then smokes it in Hen's store all winter long.

We persoom we are voising the genl sentiment of this community when we say that we hope this present cold snap won't last mutch longer. If it does it is our eddytoriul opinyun that we'll all be froze stiffen isickles.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE BUGLE AND READ THE LATEST COLD WETHER NEWS!

Got the Best of Eb

Eb Green made a trip to the co seat last wk and while he was there a slick tungd clerk in a store talked Eb into buyin a new fangeld razzer whitch is called a "safety razzer" for whitch Eb paid a doller of hard ernd money.

When Eb got back to Bingville he tuk the razzer up to Hen Weathersby's store and showed it all around. Harve Hines our tonsorial barber who was present made all manner of fun of it and said it looked to him like a lawn mower and that he'd let his whiskers grow clean down to his toes afore he would shave his fase with a contrapshion like that whitch had the blade concealed inside of it and might git loose and a ear or a nose off afore you knowd it.

Eb sais that was jest the pint about this razzer—that it was perfeckly safe even for a baby to shave with being as you couldn't cut yourself with it if you tried.

Well, Sunday morning Eb tried to shave with his new razzer. He said he diddent try to cut hisself with it, but by the time he got his whiskers scraped offen his fase he was bleeding in seven places and looked as if he had tried to cut his head offen his shoulders.

Eb says he calkilates he don't jest understand the hang of using a safety razzer and if there's ennybuddy in Bingville who does he will sell it for 90 cts and no questshions asked.

Speshial Notis!

We had a turrible time warming up our printing ink to print this ishue of the Bugle with being as it was thickern cold molasses and the best we could do we couldnt seem to git it het up very mutch & as a result quite a number of copies was all splotched up. If the copy you got happens to be in that condishion and you want to read this notice because its all there is in this issue, please return

Bear Shot

That's What Wes Woodruff Thort It Was but It Wassent---Wes Now Regrets That He Made Sich a Fool Mistake---Full Particklers Below

Wes Woodruff our expert hunter & trapper had a curious experients last Tuesday whitch will linger with him & flourish in his memry like a green bay tree for lo these menny yrs to come we persoom.

Last Tuesday afternoon the sun come out for a hour or two and Wes thort he would take his shotgun and go over in the holler back of town to see if he couldnt shoot a few quails for a quail potpie. Wes is a great hand for quail potpie and being as he haddent had some for quite a spell he thort one wouldnt go bad.

Well Wes strapped on his snowshoes and tuk his shotgun also his powder horn and a bottle of bird shot in his hip pocket and started. Wes he floundered through the snow until he got back into the woods whitch skirts the holler and was cranin his neck and sneakin along lookin for quail when all to onct he seen a big black objeck comeing up the holler and soon as he seen it Wes he says to hisself, "By gracious, there's a bear!"

If Wes had of stopped to of thort he ort to of knowd that at this time of the year enny bear that's got enny sense a tall is denned up for the winter and will continue to sleep the time away until warm wether comes in the spring. And also if he had stopt to think he would of knowd it would be no use to shoot at a bear with nothink but birdshot in his shotgun to kill quail with.

Wes however was excited and he diddent stop to think about nothink, but clapped the gun to his shoulder tuk a quick aim and fired.

Soon as the bear give a yelp of pain Wes realised for the 1st time that he had went and put a few birdshot into old "Nero" Lem Brown's big black dog who was probably out chasin after rabbits on his own hook.

Wes stept out soon as he had fired and "Nero" set down in the snow and tried to bite hisself where the shot had stung him. Then soon as he got his eyes on Wes "Nero" peared to sort of figger out in his mind that it was Wes who was responsible for shooting them birdshot into him and with a awful growl "Nero" started for Wes.

Soon as Wes seen the dog comin he started for Bingville as fast as he could run on snowshoes. If it haddent been that "Nero" broke through the snow he would of ketched Wes in short order, but as it was the race was a purty even one clean acrost the medder and until Wes was only a few yards from his back fence.

Wes said afterward he never knowd he could run so fast on snowshoes as he done then. He throwd away his shotgun when he first started & lost his hat in the excitement. Jest as Wes was trying to git over the fence however "Nero" overtuk him and grabbed Wes by the seat of the pants and hung on. Wes was danglin on the inside of the fence and "Nero" on tother. Wes says he never hoped his pants would give way on him as mutch as he did on that occashion. "Nero" hung on like grim deth and all the time Wes was hollering for help as loud as he could holler.

Finally Wes's wife heard his cries and run outen the house with a broom in her hand and seen as soon as "Nero"

shotgun until the next morning. Lem Brown is talking of bringing a suit for damages agin Wes for trying to shoot "Nero" with intent to kill.

Personals & Lokals Intermingled

Lash Smiley says it's almost cold enuff to freeze the horns offen a muley cow. A muley cow aint got no horns on her to freeze off, you dogblamed fool.

Be that as it may we'll all be turrible glad when this cold snap is over. With the thermometer 15 to 20 degrees below zero it don't seem possible that it was as hot in Bingville last summer as it was does it? Anser—no it dont.

Doc Livermore, our expert veternary & human speshialist was off feed for a couple of days this wk. Doc says he thinks his stummick went back on him being as he overet when he was invited out to dinner to Lem Quigley's last Sunday. Doc diddent take none of his own medisin when he was sick although if he would it would give his other pashients more confidence in him.

Miss Milly Underwood went & lost a silver bracelet whitch Sam Winters who she is engaged to give her for Xmas & aint been able to find it ennywheres. Sam says he had to pay a dollar & a haff for that bracelet and he might as well of kept the money in his pocket for all the good it done Milly.

Liman Peterson is sledding logs for Jim Hicks sawmill down on Snake Bend. Lime says it's turrible cold settin up on a sledload of logs this bitter wether and sometimes he almost wishes he was one of the oxes pullin the load for then he could manage to keep warm.

Hez Underwood recently received a letter from his brotherinlaw Sim Peck who migrated out to Illynois several yrs ago. Sim writes that he is in good helth and prosperin. LATER—Hez was jest in the Bugle offis to say that the letter from Sim is dated July 18, 1913. It seems that Eph Higgins our accommodating P. M. mislaid the letter when it arrived and only found it tother day when he was cleaning up. Hez says his brotherinlaw may be dead or in bankrupsy at the present writing for all he knows.

Jason Tucker the brave chief of the Bingville Fire Dept., has been putting new hoops on some of the water pails in the dept lately being as he says that some of them leaks and othewise would be no good to carry water in to a conflagrashion.

Jim Hendricks says he has never saw as hard a winter as he has saw so far this winter and Jim has saw a good menny. Sometimes Jim says he is 96 yrs old and sometimes over a hunderd. The fackts in the case is that Jim probly dont know jest exackly how old he really is. Its been so long sinst he was borned that he has likely forgot the exackt date.

Whild driving a snow roller along the road west of Bingville to break out the road last Wensday Gid Smalley got cold and numb and fell offen the roller whitch passed clean over him and like to of smasht the daylights outen him. Gid says he thort his last day had come when that roller started over him and that he prayd in a loud voice as long as he had enny breth at all left to pray with. When the roller past over Gid and left him alive he got up and cussed like everything.

Abe Witherow desires us to a nounce in his behalf that he has decided to become a candidate for Town Constubble of Bingville at the spring election. We make the a nouncement with great cheer, but we wish to state that at the present we ain't made up our mind to support Abe for constubble. Seth Dewberry has allus made a turrible good constubble in our opinyun and Seth also favors his subscription to the Bugle with a right to the seratch. If Abe will be sure to

to a caff last wk. Mother and caff doing well.

Miss Emily Dewberry is knitting herself a pair of stockings all herself. They are red and them as have seen them says theyre awful beautiful. Emily is one of the most artistick knitters in Bingville.

Hod Skinner Stuck

Tother afternoon Hod Skinner one of our most respeckted cittizens dropped into Clem Hines cobbler shop to git warm and incidentally to smoke and discuss with Clem whilst he worked the current topicks of the day.

Well, Hod set down on a bench near the stove and after he had talked and smoked a while he drapt off to sleep and his pipe slipped outen his mouth and fell in the woodbox. Clem he kept right on cobbling when he seen that Hod had went to sleep and diddent disturb him until it was time to shet up shop and go home to supper. Then he shuk Hod by the shoulder and told him it was 5 o'clock.

Hod started to git up but the bench he had been setting on stuck to him and riz up offen the floor when Hod riz. Clem he found on investigashion that Hod had axidentally set down on a gob of shoemaker's wax whitch was on the bench whitch had warmed up and stuck Hod fast to the bench. Clem says Hod turned around and around with that bench clingin to him jest like a old hen with her head cut off. Finally Clem had to take his cobbler's knife and cut off that porshion of Hod's trousers which was stuck to the bench before Hod could go home.

Hod was a good eal disgusted being as he thort Clem had done it for a joke on him and he says that hereafter when he has enny cobbling to do he will go elsewhere than to Clem Hines to have it did. Clem says it will be a turrible cold day when Hod has enny cobbling to do being as he goes barefoot in summer and wears gum boots in winter.

Why *Don't* You ADVERTISE *in the* Boogle?

This is a questshion we have asked ourself a good menny times of late and we cant answer it neither. If you have anything to advertise or if you want enythink from a wife to a second hand set of store teeth don't forget that the Bugle has the biggest & best circulashion hereabouts, being as we is the only newspaper in this end of the county and we aint got no competishion and are glad of it. We are also ready & willing at enny time to do fancy & artistick job printing while you wait, perviding you aint in no particklar hurry and will wait long enuff. Bring you jib printing & advertising to us if you want to git results in your business, and if you don't want to get results in your business bring your work here anyway as we will print it.

Man Whitewashes His Sins, But God Washes His Sins White——M. H. LYON.

MUCH COLDER

WEATHER FORECAST FOR FORT WAYNE AND VICINITY.

FAIR TONIGHT AND SUNDAY; COLDER TONIGHT; LOWEST ABOUT ZERO.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel

The Sentinel is the Only Evening Newspaper in Fort Wayne Receiving the Associated Press News Dispatches

ESTABLISHED 1833. SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 23, 1915. DAILY, 1 CENT. SATURDAY, 5 CENTS.

AIRMEN LAUNCH ATTACKS

BRITISH RAID BRUGES; GERMANS HIT DUNKIRK

Both Armies Massing New Troops for Gigantic Resumption of the Struggle in West.

Today's War News Given in Summary.

Complete change in the eastern campaign such as would mark a new period of the war, is expected by officers of the Russian general staff. They say that the German and Austrian military chiefs have abandoned aggressive movements against Warsaw and concentrating troops in Hungary to repel the Russian invaders in Bukowina, eastern Galicia and northern Hungary. It is in this section, rather than on the Warsaw front that the heavy fighting of the next few weeks is looked for in Petrograd.

Fishermen reaching a Dutch port today assert that they saw in the North sea a wrecked airship, their description of which corresponded to one of Germany's fleet of Zeppelins. Reports last night, which later were discredited, were to the effect that Zeppelins had again visited the English coast.

In France and Belgium military activity is at low ebb except along the eastern end of the front. In Alsace and in the Argonne, desperate fighting continues, without advantages for either side. Minor victories are reported today in both the French and German official statements.

London, Jan. 23.—(12:16 p. m.)—Although the reports of a Zeppelin raid on England last night are this morning seen to have been false, there has been a striking renewal of aerial activity on the continent. The Germans have raided Dunkirk in force and British airmen launched an attack upon Bruges.

The German raid on Dunkirk resulted in considerable loss of life and damage to property. One account says ten aeroplanes took part in it. British aeroplanes assumed the defensive and succeeded in bringing down one of the visitors. This method of defense is regarded by English experts as more likely to prove effective than the anti-air craft guns with which the defenses of Dunkirk bristle.

It is believed here that the British raid on Bruges will be followed up by other attacks, as the Bruges docks are the head of the Zeebrugge ship canal system which the Germans are using for the transportation of men, ammunition and even heavy artillery.

Germans Massing Troops.

Air raids are not the only indication of renewed activity in the western arena of the war. The Germans are massing troops in the neighborhood of La Bassee, evidently in preparation for a new struggle at Ypres and Courtais, and the allies are further strengthening their forces along the lines in northern France and in Flanders. For the past twenty-four hours it has been give and take, each side admitting minor reverses offset by minor successes.

Tenseness is Relieved.

The tenseness of the situation between Greece and Turkey has been further relieved by the release on the part of the Porte of a Greek officer who for some time has been imprisoned at Constantinople. Russian sources send a report of the suppression of a serious mutiny in the Turkish army accompanied by the execution of 17 prominent Turkish officers. The only new development on the Russian front is advance from Lake Skepme toward Lipno, which is an important junction on the roads from the Vistula region northward into East Prussia.

Conferences between Austrian and German leaders as to the future conduct of the war against Russia and Servia are probably beginning today in

(Continued on Page 5, Column 6.)

German Soldiers Forage for Their Beds in Polish Village

INTEREST IS INTENSE DESPITE SMALL CROWD

Inclement Weather Reduces Attendance But Fails to Check Enthusiasm at Tabernacle.

TABERNACLE PROGRAM.

7:30 p. m.—Song service led by Mr. Jones. Dr. Lyon speaks on "The Story of a Father's Love."

Friday's Figures.

Previous decisions	1,235
Yesterday's decisions	36
Total	1,271
Collection	$22.65

Sunday.

10:45 a. m.—Union service. Dr. Lyon will speak on "Ability and Responsibility."

3:00 p. m.—Men's meeting. Dr. Lyon will give his great sermon on "Booze."

3:00 p. m.—Women's meeting at First Presbyterian church. Mrs. Barr will speak.

7:00 p. m.—Mass meeting. Dr. Lyon will speak on "The Great Election."

Although the attendance was the smallest since the beginning of the campaign as a result of the snow storm, the meeting Friday night at the tabernacle was perhaps the most enthusiastic that has been held.

Thirty-six went forward after a heart to heart talk by Dr. Milford H. Lyon. There also was a testimony meeting conducted by Loren G. Jones, affording those in the audience an opportunity of telling what Christ had done for them.

"I came to Fort Wayne seven years ago a hopeless, helpless drunkard," one man in the choir testified. "I was saved at the mission on Columbia street. I have been inspired and encouraged to go on for Christ."

"That man who has just testified is my husband," a little woman seated on the west side of the big platform exclaimed. "Women, you should pray for your husbands."

Little Boy Testifies.

A little boy seated with Mr. Jones' sunbeams and moonbeams gave the following testimony: "I want to thank God for what He has done for me and my family."

"I want to thank God for winning children," declared Rev. T. M. Hill. "That boy who has just testified has been the means of leading his father to Christ."

Remarkable testimonials were given. One man said he had come forty-five miles to attend the meeting, notwithstanding the snow storm that was raging. One woman said she had come twenty-two miles to get an inspiration from the meeting.

A large per cent. of those in the tabernacle were in tears as Dr. Lyon played on the heartstrings of his audience. He told of many touching incidents that had occurred during his ministry. The evangelist did not preach Friday night. He talked—a heart to heart talk.

A Beautiful Picture.

A beautiful picture was presented when the evangelist in illustrating the grace of God suddenly reached in his pocket and pulled out a quarter. Then he picked out the smallest of the moonbeams. Wealthy Carrel, the four-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carrel, 2801 Jane street, pretty, plump, curly-haired baby, toddled to the platform and Dr. Lyon put his arms around her, gave her the coin and then planted a kiss upon her chubby cheek. The performance was greeted with an outburst of applause and embarrassed and just a little frightened the little girl marched down from the platform. When the reporters asked her for her father's first name she replied, "Papa." Finally a minister seated in the rear of the press table came to the rescue of the reporters and supplied the necessary information.

"Don't turn away carelessly from this message tonight," the evangelist pleaded in giving the invitation. "Sooner than you think you are going to face eternity."

Two Young Men the First.

Two well dressed young men were the first to go forward and grip the hand of the evangelist. Then from about the middle of the tabernacle a man and his wife walked forward arm in arm with tears in both of their eyes. Ten had gone forward before the evangelist called for personal workers.

"Just think what it would mean if everybody in this house would consecrate their hearts to Christ tonight," Dr. Lyon pleaded. "God sent you out this bad night to get a blessing. It may be your last opportunity."

The Sufficiency of Grace.

Dr. Lyon spoke Friday evening on "The Sufficiency of Grace."

"Our faith in God must combine two elements," he declared. "A belief in His willingness to save and His power to save. Neither one of these would be of benefit without the other."

The evangelist told two touching stories in illustrating the great need of the grace of God. He told of a woman, a social leader, who was a member of a church, but who never yielded her life to Christ. One day her little boy was run over by a train and both of his limbs were crushed off. That night God, in His mercy, called the little sufferer home, but he died without the comforting word and the consoling touch which only mother could bring.

"In that hour when she needed the sustaining grace of God, having so often thrust it aside, she was unable either to

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5.)

SOME FLASHES FROM DR. LYON'S SERMONS

You don't need to understand how God saves you, but that He will save you.

* * *

You are not condemned for doing wrong, but the condemnation is for rejecting God's grace.

* * *

God sometimes answers our prayers by refusing.

* * *

You need God's grace in adversity.

* * *

Friend, you are born, but not buried.

* * *

Our faith in God must combine two elements:. A belief in His willingness to save and His power to save. Neither one of these would be of benefit without the other.

* * *

The nearest approach we have on earth to the divine grace is the relation of the mother to the child.

* * *

It was not the wealth of Pharaoh's daughter that prompted the faithful care of the nurse for the infant Moses, found by the river's bank. It was the motive power of mother love.

* * *

The business man, amid the sharp, unscrupulous competition of the modern commercial world, needs every day the help that Christ alone can give.

PRIMARY BILL WAS ALSO UP

House Democratic Caucus Did Not Discuss Anti-Lobby Bill Alone.

WILL GET BEHIND LATTER MEASURE

State-Wide Prohibition is Ready for Introduction in Legislature.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 23.—That the house democrats considered questions other than the Perry Davis anti-lobby bill at their caucuses was the admission of several of the members who remained here for the week end.

The primary bill, introduced by Representative J. R. Jones, of Plymouth, it is understood was discussed at the caucus yesterday but no decision was reached on it. Several of the members have stated they oppose the enactment of such a law.

Caucus Chairman Jones has not called any meetings of the majority members for next week, he said today. It is understood the democrats intend to push consideration of the Davis bill, now ready for passage in the house, before taking up any other important measure.

No Republican Caucus.

The republican members of the house have not caucused since the opening of the session when its slate was prepared, and Representative Eschbach, floor leader of the minority, declared it was his intention not to call a meeting if he could avoid it.

The introduction of bills for statewide prohibition, for creation of a board of conciliation and mediation, and probably of the two and a half cent passenger fare measure, are anticipated next week by leaders. A rural credits bill also may be among the more important to be introduced.

Prohibition Bill Ready.

Officers of the Indiana Anti-Saloon league have announced a prohibition bill will be ready for introduction. It will be modeled after laws that several states have. Two other liquor measures regarded as drastic have been introduced so far, the Edwin Davis measure to abolish "free lunches" and the Wm. Habermel bill to make "Dry" territory "dry" and also to prevent druggists from selling intoxicants, without great risk except for medicinal, scientific and industrial purposes.

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4.)

TOLEDO NEWS-BEE GIVEN HEAVY FINE

Toledo, Ohio, Jan. 23.—The Toledo News-Bee was fined $7,500 and N. D. Cochran, editor, was fined $200 by Judge Killits today in the United States district court on charges or contempt growing out of comments on Judge Killits conduct of the case involving the three-cent all day street car fare ordinance.

"The News-Bee misrepresented the facts in the case that was before the court," Judge Killits said.

The court held that the paper was guilty on three counts. The judge said that Mr. Cochran was only the instrument, although willing, of a big corporation.

FIGHT ON PATRONAGE SEEMS NEAR AN END

Washington, Jan. 23.—Evidence that a so-called patronage fight between President Wilson and the senate is either being settled or abandoned was seen in official circles today in the indefinite postponement of the inquiry by a sub-committee into the president's constitutional powers in making recess appointments.

Chairman Culberson said no time had been fixed for the sub-committee to meet again and a session called for today was abandoned.

As a result of charges of a deficiency in the accounts of the public works department of the Dominican republic, Secretary Bryan has ordered an investigation which is now in progress under the direction of Assistant Secretary Osborne. Details are being withheld at present, but it is understood the alleged discrepancy is about $8,000 and that it relates to expenditures made by Dominical officials or Americans appointed by and responsible to the Dominican government, over whom the United States government had no direct control.

LAST MINUTE NEWS

ANARCHY, PANIC AND DISORDER NOW REIGN.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Anarchy, panic and disorder are said to reign in Mexico City by dispatches from Vera Cruz today to the Carranza agency here. Rafael Zubaran, Carranza's minister of the interior, charges many women in the capital are near death from their treatment at the hands of Villa troops.

BLAST OF DYNAMITE WRECKS COURT HOUSE.

Irvine, Ky., Jan. 23.—A charge of dynamite exploded last night under the Estill county court house here, practically destroying the structure. The explosion shook the town and broke a number of windows. Nobody was injured. A previous attempt to destroy the building, a two-story brick, was made in December, 1913, when dynamite was exploded in the corridor, causing slight damage. The authorities have no clew.

THAW ON WAY TO NEW YORK

Legal Status of White's Slayer Undergoes Some Rapid Changes.

SURRENDER TO GOTHAM OFFICIALS

He Evades Caress of Elderly Woman Who Tries to Kiss Him.

Concord, N. H., Jan. 23.—Harry K. Thaw was returned to the custody of New York state officials here today. The formalities which made effective more than sixteen months of legal effort by the New York authorities occupied less than five minutes. Thaw, who has been living in Manchester for several months, was brought to this city in custody of Policeman Drew, who has acted as his custodian since Thaw's arrest at Colebrook, Sept. 10, 1913.

After receiving the mandate of the United States supreme court, Judge Aldrich, of the federal court, placed the prisoner in charge of Mr. Drew in his capacity as sheriff of Coos county. Sheriff Drew then gave Thaw into the custody of Sheriff Hornbeck, of Duchess county, New York, under the extradition warrant granted by Governor Felker in December, 1913.

William T. Jerome, special prosecutor from New York, and his party, arrived at 10 o'clock and expected to reach New York on the return trip at 10:10 tonight.

Some Rapid Changes.

Within five minutes Thaw's legal status underwent three changes. He was arraigned before Judge Edgar Aldrich, of the United States district court, as a federal prisoner, by order of the court was surrendered to the state of New Hampshire and finally, upon the presentation of the New York warrant for his arrest as a fugitive from justice, which was accompanied by Governor Felker's order for his extradition, he was given into the custody of Sheriff Hornbeck, of Dutchess county, New York. Thaw arrived here this afternoon and was taken in an automobile to the court house. A small crowd that had met him at the station followed. William

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4).

WORSE IN POLAND THAN IN BELGIUM

Berlin, Jan. 23.—(Via London, 5:45 p. m.)—Dr. Wyckliffe Rose and Ernest P. Bicknell, who, after making an investigation of conditions among the war sufferers in Belgium on behalf of the Rockefeller foundation went to Russian Poland for the American Red Cross, returned to Berlin today. Their trip took them through the parts of Russian Poland now under German control and was undertaken with the view of organizing in that territory relief work similar to that in Belgium.

Dr. Rose and Mr. Bicknell said on their return today that conditions in Poland were most distressing; if anything, worse than in Belgium. They were inclined to recommend the institution of relief work, provided provision could be made for forwarding supplies.

CONRAD SAYS HE SHOT SELF

Man Who Told Thrilling Tale of Holdup Confesses Deed.

SAYS HE TRIED TO COMMIT SUICIDE

IS Moved to Tell Truth by Fact That Innocent Were Suspected.

Moved, as he says, by the fact that innocent men under suspicion were brought before him to be identified as having been the man who shot him in an attempt at highway robbery, Thomas Conrad confessed Saturday afternoon to Detective Sergeant Joseph Brennan and Police Surgeon J. Frank Dinnen that his story of the hold-up was a pure fabrication and that he had shot himself in an attempt to commit suicide.

Conrad's story fully verified the theory the police had entertained from the first that Conrad had shot himself and had not been shot in a struggle with a highwayman at 9:30 o'clock Thursday night at the corner of Montgomery and Clinton streets.

Had Long Contemplated Deed.

Conrad made his first confession to Police Surgeon Dinnen and then asked for Detective Brennan, to whom he related the circumstances.

He says he purchased his revolver in Marion, Ind., five weeks ago and that he had contemplated ending his life because of trouble with his wife, who had left him and is now in Columbus, Ohio.

Conrad says that after shooting himself he threw away the revolver, just where he doesn't know. A search by the police in the neighborhood where the shooting occurred has failed to discover the weapon.

In his confession Conrad says he was coming north on Clinton street and when ear Lewis he fired the bullet into his breast.

To his mother he had lately made repeated threats to end his life. The receipt of a letter from his wife a day or two before the shooting in which she

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1).

FEDERALS OUTLINE RELIEF THEY WANT

Demand That Organized Baseball Be Estopped from Harassing Them.

Chicago, Jan. 23.—Endeavoring to clear up as Judge Landis requested, just what the court should write into a restraining order "should one be issued" E. E. Gates, of Indianapolis today in the federal league's anti-trust suit against organized baseball stated the measure of relief desired at once by the plaintiff. The order, he said, should restrain the clubs of organized baseball from harrassing the plaintiff, from tampering with or inducing players to leave its ranks and from prosecuting or initiating a multiplicity of lawsuits.

"We are not seeking to stop the defendants from operating their usual business," said Gates. "We do not ask that they be prevented from carrying out their training plans, nor or in the end. But we do ask that they be temporarily stopped from going into various state courts and getting injunctions against our players. What harm can it do the defendant if this court says 'wait until the general questions involved are settled.'"

Judge Landis again declared the question of jurisdiction to be unsettled and Quincy A. Myers, former chief justice of the Indiana supreme court, cited authorities in answer to the defendant's doubts concerning the inter-state commerce laws as applied to labor. Judge Myers charged that the exception of labor noted in the Clayton act was "only a sop to organized labor" and doubted its force.

SEVENTEEN BELOW ZERO.

Western Missouri and Kansas Getting Some Real Winter.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 23.—The cold wave that struck Kansas and western Missouri yesterday brought the mercury down today to from 0 to 17 degrees below zero. San Angelo, Texas, reported the heaviest snow fall in years, more than five inches covering the ground. At Junction City, Kan., it was 17 below.

RESERVE DEPOSITS INCREASE.

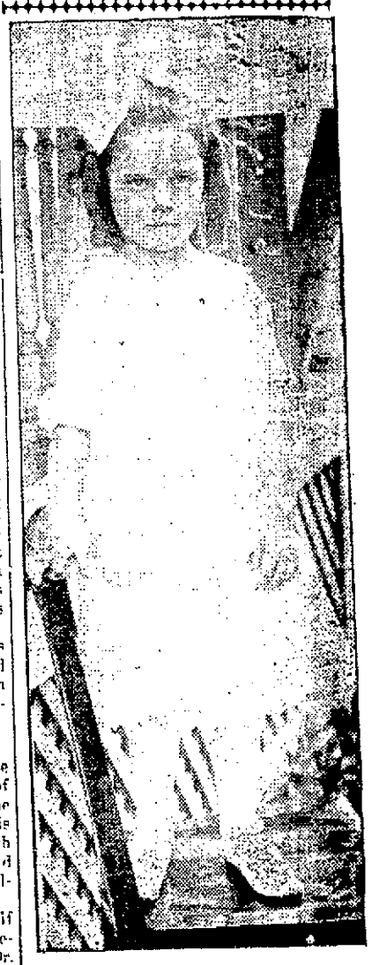
Washington, Jan. 23.—Reserve deposits of the 12 federal reserve banks increased about seven million up to the close of business, January 22, according to the weekly condition statement, out today.

SEEKS $25,000 IN ALIENATION SUIT

Terre Haute, Ind., Jan. 23.—Fred C. Goldsmith, a commission merchant, and Louis Walker, a lumber dealer, were made defendants today in a $25,000 damage suit filed by Isaac McLanahan, manager of a clothing store, in which he alleges they alienated his wife's affections.

McLanahan declares Walker and Goldsmith caused his wife to abandon him. McLanahan filed a divorce suit against Mrs. McLanahan some time ago and it is now pending. Neither Goldsmith nor Walker would discuss the suit filed today.

Evangelist Kisses Pretty Little Tot



WEALTHY CARREL.

Wealthy Carrel, the pretty little four-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carrel, 2801 Jane street, was asked to come to the platform Friday night by Dr. Lyon, during the course of his sermon.

Timidly the little girl toddled up the steps to where the evangelist stood. Throwing his arms about her he kissed her on the cheek and then gave her a quarter. The evangelist was illustrating a point in his sermon and the performance brought forth tremendous applause.

FACES A MASS OF TESTIMONY

Wilson Must Act on Literacy Test Before Next Thursday.

COULD HARDLY BE PASSED OVER VETO

House Sends $101,000,000 Army Bill to Senate for Action.

Washington, Jan. 23.—President Wilson had before him today a mass of testimony in the form of arguments for and against the literacy test provision of the immigration bill which he is considering in connection with his action on the measure. The arguments were submitted at a hearing he gave yesterday to labor leaders, publicists and social workers, some of whom urged him to sign the bill and others to veto it.

President Wilson has until midnight next Thursday to act on the bill. If he fails to sign or veto the measure by that time it then automatically becomes law. What the president will do with the bill still was problematical today, although he is known to oppose the literacy test provision and has on more than one occasion strongly intimated that he would veto the measure because of that feature.

In congressional circles today discussion continued over the possibilities of passing the bill over the president's veto and while its supporters believed it could be done, opponents were certain it would be impossible. Passage of a similar bill over President Taft's veto because of the literacy test failed in congress almost two years ago on account of the lack of the necessary two-thirds vote in the house. The senate, however, repassed the bill.

NOW GOES TO THE SENATE.

House Passes $101,000,000 Army Bill Without Roll Call.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The army appropriation bill carrying $101,000,000, to provide for the running of the military establishment the next fiscal year, went to the senate today from the house, where it was passed without a roll call last night. The senate will refer the bill to its military committee for report. Despite efforts on the part of advocates to secure larger appropriations for strengthening the military arm, they were unsuccessful and the bill went through the house with but few changes from the form in which it came from the military affairs committee. When the bill is taken up for consideration in the senate it is expected the fight for an increased military establishment will be continued. Organized labor won its fight for the adoption of an amendment which would prohibit the use of stop watches and other "speeding up" devices in connection with the so-called scientific management system in army arsenals and shops. Another amendment would require that all munitions of war provided for in the bill be manufactured in government plants.

Our Half-Price O'coat Sale

Brings the men whether we have sunshine, rain or snow storms. Our bargains are high-class bargains; bargains in the kind of overcoats and suits you are proud to wear. Forget all other clothing sales for the time being, and bear in mind that until February 1st, the day we invoice, you can buy Hart Schaffner & Marx fine $20 silk-trimmed balmacaans at **$10;** their fine suits as low as $9.60. One of their beautiful English curl overcoats at **$20.** A Carr. Melton at **$28.** A suit of $3.00 Roxford underwear at **$1.50,** etc., etc., etc. Store Open Until Ten o'Clock Tonight.

Patterson-Fletcher Company

GERMAN SOLDIERS CAPTURE A SPY IN POLAND.

MEDILL M'CORMICK MAKES EXPLANATION

Progressive Says He Gave No Pledge as to Future Party Affiliation.

Chicago, Jan. 23.—Medill McCormick, former Illinois national committeeman of the progressive party and progressive member of the Illinois legislature, today issued a statement explaining his acceptance of the invitation to attend the caucus of republican legislators at Springfield and his efforts to aid in organizing the lower house of the Illinois general assembly. He said:

"The great number of letters which I have received from republicans, as well as from progressives, all over the country show that undue importance has been given to my participation in the republican caucus of the Illinois house of representatives because of the unintentional misquotation of my statement to the caucus on the part of correspondents, who, of course, were not present. A purely personal reference to the pleasure of association with old friends belonging to the party of my fathers has been made to imply that we gave obligations regarding our future party affiliations. We gave none and none was asked of us."

Mr. McCormick then said he and Mr. Hicks, an associate progressive, were confronted with the duty of breaking a deadlock over the speakership in the assembly. Referring to the future of the progressive party he said:

"It may be that in 1916 neither of the older parties will adopt a program or put forward candidates who can be approved by the progressive national convention, but if either of the older parties do so, it is probable that it will secure the support of the majority of the progressives. Some few, of course, especially in states like California, Colorado and Pennsylvania, will go to the democratic party; some few, in states like New York, Indiana and Ohio, will go to the republican party without reference to collective action by the majority."

The American Insurance union has chartered a special car to go to Wabash on February 3 to attend a banquet to be given by the Wabash union on that night.

No Charge for Examination.

ROGERS EYESIGHT SPECIALIST

Anthony Hotel Bldg.

WILHELMINA ALLOWED TO PASS UNMOLESTED

England in New Fear of a Concerted Onslaught from Clouds By German Aircraft.

New York, Jan. 23.—Two steamers flying the American flag soon will be at sea, each bound for Germany and each sailing with the avowed purpose of testing the right of the British government to interfere under conditions with American shipping.

The Dacia, cotton laden, from Galveston, waiting moderation in the weather to up-anchor, will determine the question of giving American registry to a German vessel, and the voyage of the Wilhelmina from New York last night for Hamburg with American foodstuffs will decide, it is said, whether Great Britain can stop American vessels from carrying to Germany American goods destined for consumption by the civilian and not the military population of that country.

The Dacia, a German steamer, took American registry since the beginning of the war. The British government says it will stop her and test the case before a prize court.

Great Britain has said nothing as to her course in the case of the Wilhelmina. This steamer passed a British cruiser just outside New York harbor last night and was not molested. She may, of course, be held up when she reaches the other side and tries to enter a German port.

WAITS FOR FAIR WEATHER.

Dacia Ready to Sail as Soon as Stiff Norther Abates.

Galveston, Texas, Jan. 23.—The American steamship Dacia, which cleared for Rotterdam yesterday with a cargo of 11,000 bales of cotton for trans-shipment for Bremen, was still at her dock here early today and indications were she will not sail today as had been intended. A strong norther blew nearly all night, making the gulf at the harbor entrance very rough and it was likely that the Dacia would not sail until the weather moderated.

REPORTS SEEM UNFOUNDED.

Rumor of Zeppelins Over East Coast of England Not Borne Out.

London, Jan. 23.—The recent activities of German aerial raiders continue to hold public attention in England to the ever present fear of a concerted onslaught from the clouds.

Last night there were reports from the east coast of England that German Zeppelins again were flying over Norfolk headed in a southerly direction and a note of alarm ran through the country. Hurried investigation, however, brought no confirmation and this morning the reports seemed to have been unfounded.

Eighty Bombs at Dunkirk.

But yesterday did see a fatal German air raid on Dunkirk, France. A group of airmen threw 80 bombs on this French port. Six persons were killed and sixteen wounded. A Zeppelin was reported over the British channel and Ostend is credited with seeing one this morning.

Following the German air raid on Norfolk the early part of this week, this renewal of activity in the air is causing sharp anxiety in England.

A report from Constantinople on military developments has come to hand by way of Amsterdam. It avoids any reference to the recent Russian claims of decisive victories at Kara-Urgan and Sari-Kamysh, but on the contrary recites a Russian defeat in the Caucasus, and says that in Arabia the Turks have defeated certain British contingents.

PRIZES ARE AWARDED AT POULTRY SHOW

Large crowds visited the poultry show Saturday, which was regarded as the record day of the exhibition. A. E. Hamlin and D. E. Hale completed the judging late Friday evening, the prize for the champion bird being awarded to E. M. Sherbondy, of Peru. The first prize for the champion female bird was awarded to Theodore Ebert, a Fort Wayne resident. The prize for the champion pen was awarded to C. C. Sieb, also of Fort Wayne.

The birds were as fine as has ever been shown at a poultry show in this city, many of them having taken prizes at shows much bigger than the one here.

The birds that have won the prizes have been tagged so that the visitors may be able to tell the prize birds. She show will close Sunday evening.

RAIL MILL WILL OPEN.

New Steel Industry at Gary to Resume Operations.

Gary, Ind., Jan. 23.—The Gary rail mill closed for three months is to be opened on February 8 and other departments of the Illinois Steel company's plant will take on more men within a few weeks, according to an announcement made here today by the company. The present working force of 3,000 will be increased by 1,500 men.

OPEN HOUSE WILL BE HELD AT HIGH SCHOOL

Public Invited to Inspect Departments on Tuesday Evening.

The second annual open evening of the manual training department of the local high school will be held Tuesday evening, January 26, from 7:30 o'clock until 9. The exhibit for the public inspection will be broadened considerably over last year for in addition to the shops and mechanical drawing rooms, there will also be in operation the following: Domestic art department, domestic science department, both rooms of the freehand drawing department. The new lunch room will also be open and the ladies who are regularly in charge will be on hand to greet the people and ready to serve, at the regular prices, hot drinks and any of the delicacies usually served to the students.

In all the departments students selected from all the classes will be at work to show the variety of work which is offered the student during their four year course. In the drawing rooms several finished pieces will be exhibited on the walls. In the machine room several senior boys will be at work at the machines and the junior boys will be at work in the pattern shop. All visitors will be given the opportunity of seeing the work of a moulder in detail.

The exhibition is intended to give the public, and especially the parents of the students, a chance to see the various departments in operation as they would find them at work any time during the day. Needless to say the exhibit of finished products will be entirely the work of students. Preparations are being made to take care of a large crowd. The attendance this year will no doubt excel the one of last year, which was estimated between 1,200 and 1,500 people.

MERCURY WILL DROP TO THE ZERO MARK

Zero weather is promised for tonight by Prognosticator W. S. Palmer. True to the prediction made Friday by the weather bureau, the cold wave followed close on the heels of the terrific snowstorm that visited this section Friday. The mercury Saturday morning got down as low as 11 above, where it remained stationary for some time. Zero weather is scheduled to arrive before midnight. About twelve inches of snow fell Friday.

MEMBERSHIP GROWING.

At a meeting of the Allen County Automobile Owners' association Friday evening President A. L. Randall announced that the membership has grown to 400. e expressed the opinion that 1,000 members could easily be secured.

Martin H. Luecke, W. D. Henderson and S. M. Hench, members of the legislative committee, reported that there would be much opposition to the proposed measure providing that the major portion of the money paid for auto licenses be spent in highway improvement in the counties where the machines are owned.

INTEREST IS INTENSE DESPITE SMALL CROWD

(Continued from Page 1.)

receive it or offer to others loving ministry," Dr. Lyon said.

As a contrast the evangelist told of a beautiful little girl seven years old being stricken down with diphtheria. After much suffering she died and on account of the nature of the disease it was impossible to have any services in the home.

Dr. Lyon said that after the little casket had been lowered in the grave and the scripture read the Christian mother and father knelt by it and poured out their hearts to God. They thanked the heavenly Father for the seven beautiful years that they had had the presence and companionship of the dear child and though their hearts were bleeding with sorrow, the bereaved father exclaimed: "Oh, Father, we trust her in Thy care. We know that with Thee she will be better off than she could have been with us. Help us to live such earnest Christian lives that we may be worthy to meet Thee and her in heaven."

Audience in Tears.

As the evangelist was telling these two pathetic and touching incidents there were very few dry eyes in the audience. "That father and mother had the grace of God," said Dr. Lyon.

For three nights three young women have tried to get inside of the tabernacle, but because of the tremendous crowds and their late arrival, they were turned away and were not permitted to enter. On Thursday night they went early and although they were unable to get a seat they were permitted to stand on the east side of the big platform under the chorus. When Dr. Lyon gave the invitation on that night they were the first to go forward and give their hearts to Christ.

Pulls New "Stunt."

Mr. Jones pulled off a new "stunt" Friday evening during the song service. He called on the members of each denomination to sing alone. There seemed to be more Methodists present Friday evening than from any other denomination. Prayer was offered by Rev. W. N. Sherrill, pastor of the United Brethren church, of Churubusco. Rev. Sherrill's brother, Rev. J. L. Sherrill, pastor of the Baptist church, of Churubusco, also was in attendance at the meeting Friday evening. It is not often that two brothers are pastors of different churches in the same town.

Mrs. Jones reports that a most remarkable meeting was held Friday at the Wayne Overall company's plant at the noon hour. Mrs. Jones was in charge. The meeting lasted for forty minutes and an invitation was extended for the party to return at an early date.

Mrs. Daisy Barr is spending Saturday with her husband and son at Fairmount, but will return in time for the women's meeting to be held at the First Presbyterian church Sunday afternoon. Mrs. Barr's son, E. Raymond Barr, has been attending private school and has gone home to spend the day. Mr. Barr is at the present time a state accountant, although for years he was engaged in the newspaper business.

Entertained at Anthony.

About one hundred young women attended a tea at 4 o'clock Friday evening at the Anthony hotel in honor of Mrs. Barr and Mrs. Jones. The hostesses were Misses Lucile Vail, Mildred Bowser, Virginia Carey, Ruth Riker and Julia Kelsey. A musical program was given by Miss Vail, soprano, and Mrs. Emil Verweire Williams, pianist.

For Boys and Girls.

A special meeting for boys and girls was held at the tabernacle Saturday afternoon. Prizes were given to the public school having the largest delegation. Another prize was given to the school sending the greatest per cent.

A delegation from Ossian will attend the services Saturday evening in a body. Members of the Lyon party held a meeting at 12:30 o'clock Saturday at the Fort Wayne box factory.

START

The NEW YEAR RIGHT

Get all your bills in one. We will loan you the necessary money on your household goods, pianos, teams etc., quickly and privately without removal.

$35.00 Total Cost $4.80

(For Three Months)

Any amount from $5.00 to $150.00 at proportionate legal rates and longer time if desired.

Call, write or telephone

FT. WAYNE LOAN CO.

Est. 1896, Room 2, 706 Calhoun St.

Home Phone 833.

REFUSES TO PERMIT KILLING OF CATTLE

Veterinarians Are Meeting With Opposition at the Byall Farm.

Refusal on the part of Howard S. Byall to sign the necessary papers giving the government veterinarians permission to kill the cattle on his farm, eight miles west of Fort Wayne, that are infected with the hoof and mouth disease has caused some delay and there is much doubt whether he will permit his cattle to be disposed of in this manner.

Dr. W. F. Myers, county and state veterinarian, stated Saturday morning that he believed Byall would yield. Immediately after the signing of the papers giving consent, the cattle will be killed and buried in the trench which has already been dug.

It is the first time since the outbreak of the hoof and mouth disease that there has been serious opposition to the killing of the infected cattle, although farmers have held several meetings at which time the policy of the government in handling the disease has been severely criticised.

The six head of cattle and twelve hogs on the Byall farm that are infected have been appraised at $529. Byall, according to Dr. Myers, insists that the money be paid to him before the cattle is killed. This is contrary to the policy of the government and the request was refused, which is given as the real reason for Byall hesitating. Byall has been told that the money has been appropriated for this purpose and that he need have no fear but that it will be forthcoming. Government veterinarians made another appeal to Byall Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Albert J. Black, wife of County Commissioner Black, who underwent an operation at St. Joseph's hospital, Thursday, is getting along nicely.

ADVENTURES OF JOHNNY MOUSE.

MEIGS

EYESIGHT SPECIALIST

1012 CALHOUN STREET

LYRIC THEATER BLDG.

"WHERE FORT WAYNE GETS HER GLASSES"

15,000 INJURED BY QUAKE NOW IN ROME

Woman Sees Her Seven Children Die Around Her, One by One.

Rome, Jan. 23.—(9:10 a. m.)—The number of injured who have been brought here from the earthquake zone to be cared for has now reached 15,000. Sixty of the wounded have been placed in the building given by Dr. Bertrand Tipple, of Syracuse, N. Y., pastor of the American Methodist church here. Dr. Tipple's wife has returned from the earthquake district and has assumed direction of this impromptu hospital.

A pitiful case which has been brought to the notice of the authorities is that of Maria Irti, who was extricated after seven days burial in the ruins of the town of Ortucchio, southeast of Avezzano. During that time she saw her seven children die around her one by one and her grief over their loss and the fact that she was powerless to help them has driven her mad. Mrs. Irti has to be constantly watched because she springs at others of the wounded in the belief that they are persecuting her. Her husband is working in America and a few days before the earthquake she received from him 3,000 francs ($600) which thus far has not been recovered.

DEPUTIES ARE GIVEN TASTE OF JAIL LIFE

Thirty-two Facing Arraignment on the Charges of Murder.

New Brunswick, N. J., Jan. 23.—Thirty-two deputy sheriffs of Middlesex county, employed by a private detective agency to guard the fertilizer plant of the American Agricultural Chemical company at Roosevelt, N. J., spent the night in the county jail here and faced arraignment today on charges of murder. The deputies, it is alleged, all participated in the shooting at Roosevelt last Tuesday in which nineteen strikers were wounded, two of them dying of their wounds.

Altogether fifty-four warrants have been issued in connection with the shooting. Of these twenty-two charged the deputies with manslaughter. On this charge the men were arraigned several days ago and released in $2,000 bond each. They then returned to their posts at Roosevelt. The entire twenty-two, it was said, were among the number arrested on murder charges last night. So far as is known, there have never been before in the history of the state so many arrests on murder charges of men involved in a single case.

More than 1,600 motorcycles have just been ordered by the Russian army from England.

NOTICE!

If your are moving phone 173, The Sentinel, so you will not miss an issue. 4-9-tf

Borrow Now

$5 to $100

PAY LATER

If short of funds through any cause, we'll make it convenient for you to get a loan here. We do it in our usual private and confidential manner.

You can repay in a way that is both economical and convenient. We believe our methods superior to all others in many respects, and will leave it to your judgment.

Interest 2 Per Cent

Small charge for papers, etc. No deductions. You get the full amount asked for.

If you own furniture, a piano or like chattels or have steady employment, we make you the advance on your own note.

Loans made in towns on all steam or interurban roads.

Indiana Loan Co.

211-212 SHOAFF BLDG.

Second Floor.

Established 1905. Phone 955.

NEWS OF FORT WAYNE'S NEIGHBORS

EVANGELISTS AT SOUTH WHITLEY.

Much Interest in Series of Services at Booneville Church.

South Whitley, Ind., Jan. 23.—C. E. Strawbridge, postman evangelist of Lima, O., assisted by Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Conner, of the same city, are conducting a series of meetings at the Booneville Christian church, with an attendance each evening far surpassing the attendance of any similar series of meetings held here for several years.

On Sunday the church will be the scene of a social gathering as well, for dinner will be served in the basement at the noon hour, and in the afternoon Mr. Strawbridge will deliver his famous "booze" sermon, "Is the Saloon a Respectable Place of Business?" The meetings will continue at the Booneville church until Sunday evening, Jan. 31.

COLUMBIA CITY WOMAN WEDS.

Columbia City, Ind., Jan. 23.—Edith Brown Kirkwood, the second daughter of Eli W. Brown, deceased, former editor and publisher of The Post, was united in marriage at the residence of the Brown girls in Riverside, Illinois, to Mr. William F. Kirkwood, of the University of Minnesota, the Rev. Alfred Waldo, of the Riverside Presbyterian church officiating. Immediately following the ceremony they departed for St. Paul, where Mr. Kirkwood had provided a lovely new home at 1376 Grantham street, not far from the college campus. The groom is perhaps the best known newspaper man in his section of the state. Mrs. Kirkwood's first husband was the Rev. Samuel K. Kirkwood, who died in 1907 at Seattle. He was a cousin of William P. and they were very great friends. Mrs. Kirkwood was employed as society editor of the Chicago Times-Herald when first married and after the death of her husband returned to Chicago and accepted a position with the Tribune which she filled continuously until the present.

IN NOBLE COUNTY 70 YEARS.

Albion, Ind., Jan. 23.—Funeral services were held here today for Mrs. Emily M. Wheeler Spencer, widow of the late Ed B. Spencer, of Kendallville, and one of the pioneer women of Noble county. She was 89 years old and was a native of Pennsylvania and came in 1841 with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Truman Wheeler, to Steuben county. The family resided there until 1844, when they came to Allen township, this county. In her early life Mrs. Spencer was a school teacher and to her belongs the distinction of having taught the first school upon the present site of Kendallville. She was united in marriage in 1850 to Mr. Spencer and to them seven children were born. They lived in Albion, Jefferson and Allen townships at various periods until 1890, when they moved to Kendallville, where Mr. Spencer built the Spencer opera house. He died ten years ago, since which time Mrs. Spencer had made her home in this city. The remains were buried in Mt. Pleasant cemetery.

BIG SUIT IS TRANSFERRED.

Warsaw, Ind., Jan. 23.—A suit for $10,000 of Marie Burlach, by her next friend, Charles Burlach, against the Chicago, South Bend & Northern Indiana Railway company, was filed in the Kosciusko circuit court on Friday afternoon on a change of venue from Elkhart county, attorneys for both plaintiff and defendant asking for the change of venue. Marie Burlach, aged 19, of Nappance, is suing the railway company for $10,000 damages, for injuries sustained when a heavy iron fare registering box in one of the South Bend summer street cars became loosened and fell with much force upon the young lady.

AGED WOMAN IS DEAD.

Kendallville, Ind., Jan. 23.—Mrs. Nancy Howenstein, age 69 years, is dead at the home of her sister, Mrs. Mary Schroeder, corner Railroad and Dowling streets, from a serious attack of paralysis which she suffered during the evening. Mrs. Howenstein arose from her bed at the usual hour and was apparently in the best of health. She left the house for a moment, when she was suddenly attacked and fell to the ground helpless. The remains were taken to Huntington today for burial.

RAISE PORTLAND QUARANTINE.

Portland, Ind., Jan. 23.—Barring conditions at present unforseen, city health authorities have announced that they expect to remove all restriction against churches, picture shows and other places of public gathering Sunday and would permit the schools to be reopened next Monday. No public gatherings have been permitted here during the past week because of a smallpox scare. However, the disease has so far been confined to one patient.

ENGAGEMENT IS ANNOUNCED.

Bluffton, Ind., Jan. 23.—Miss Marie Anderson entertained a small party of her friends at a luncheon at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Anderson, in Villa North, and announced to them her betrothal to Mr. Everett Brown, a son of Mrs. Christine Brown, who resides at 518 West Market street. The wedding will take place on February 18, at the bride's home.

HURT PLAYING IN STREET.

Huntington, Ind., Jan. 23.—Claude Trovinger, aged 12, was seriously hurt when he was struck by an automobile while trying to tie his sled to a rapidly moving sleigh in the street here. Walter Brasleton, jr., driving his father's car ran into the lad. The lad's back and face were severely bruised and it is believed he has internal injuries.

STILL BEATING HIS TAXES.

Huntington, Ind., Jan. 23.—A discrepancy of $13.55 between the accounts of the auditor and the treasurer of Huntington county is explained by the fact that a man who two years ago received a warrant for that amount for jury service has not had it cashed because he is delinquent in his taxes and the warrant will be applied on that indebtedness whenever presented. He still carries the warrant.

MADE HIS HOME WITH NEGROES.

Van Wert, O., Jan. 23.—John Voorhis, an 11-yearold lad who had been making his home with a family of negroes of Kcartown, a suburb, has been arraigned in the probate court and ordered held for his father, who is expected here today from Sidney, O., from which place the lad ran off several months ago. He had been selling newspapers here and had failed to account for the money.

FLAG TO GENEVA LODGE.

Geneva, Ind., Jan. 23.—The local K. of P. lodge has received notice that it has been awarded a flag, having taken in the largest number of new members in the last six weeks of any lodge in the state, its size.

MONROEVILLE NEWS.

Monroeville, Ind., Jan. 23.—Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Niemeyer entertained at 6 o'clock dinner Sunday evening the following guests: Fred Niemeyer and family, John Heinfeldt and family, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Piehl and son Omar, Miss Reuille, Miss Mae Dush and Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Mehls.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Murchland were called to Mishawaka this week on account of the illness of their daughter, Mrs. Ida Ward.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Monroeville Base Ball association will be held in the band hall next Tuesday evening.

W. A. Sunday, Wm. McCurdy and Mr. Fogle, of Churubusco, stopped off here en route home from Lima Friday. They were driving home in a large funeral car purchased by Mr. Sunday at Lima.

Miss Lucy Jones has resigned her position at Kirk & Sons store and has gone to Milford, Ill., where she will stay with a sister for some time.

A number of young people enjoyed a sleigh ride and were entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson O'Brien Tuesday evening. In the crowd were Alma Bauserman, Gladys Jones, Velma McIntosh, Cara Savio, Bernice Jones, Nola Sheehan, Faith Ellison, Ruth Miller, Elva Myers, Verona Heinfeldt, Jack Beauchot, Leland Brown, Arthur Johnson, Albert Mumper, Vane Freidline, Andy Mumper, Paul Ellison, John Mumper and Chas. Savio.

Mrs. John Morgan, of Delphos, was the guest of Mrs. Ed Zinn Wednesday of this week.

Mrs. L. E. Wright, who has been visiting relatives in Fort Wayne, returned home Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Seigel, of Marion, are visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Seigel, south of town.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. August Fuelling, a son.

Mr. and Mrs. David Taylor, of Fort Wayne, spent part of the week here with friends and relatives.

Frank Harp, of Rockford, Ohio, spent part of the week with Henry Herman and family.

Mrs. Henry Ehle, of Fort Wayne, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Benj. Crabill.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Miller, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Frank Johnson, at Sturgis, Mich., returned home Wednesday.

Wilbur Simons, of Raymond, Minn., and Miss Ida Gailey were united in marriage Wednesday evening at the M. E. parsonage and will make their home in Minnesota, where the groom's parents now reside.

Mr. and Mrs. Eli Richards visited with relatives at Defiance over Sunday.

Miss Myrtle Clure, of Delphos, spent part of the week with Wm. Wayerman and family.

Ross Marquardt and Miss Alma Bauserman are at Three Rivers, Mich., the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Bauserman.

Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Pitzen left Thursday for a visit with relatives at Lima and Celina, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Spake were visitors in Fort Wayne Wednesday and attended The Shepherd of the Hills at the Majestic.

Mrs. C. A. Nill entertained the Lutheran Ladies' Aid Thursday afternoon. The occasion was a very enjoyable one and several visitors were present.

Mrs. Maud Griffith and Mrs. G. E. Spake will be the guests of Mrs. Chas. Krick at the musicale Monday afternoon, to be given at the Elks' hall in Fort Wayne.

Frank Cullen has been appointed regular agent here for the Pennsylvania, and John R. Erwin will be his assistant, vice Bernard Savio, who has resigned.

One quarter of the area of the kingdom of Saxony is covered by forests.

Railroads of the United States annually consume more than 2,700,000 gallons of water for each mile of line.

THREE DOCTORS CALLED TO SEE MRS. M. E. LAHRMAN

Fort Wayne Lady Was in Bad Condition When She Went to Inter-State Medical Institution.

Mrs. M. E. Lahrman of Fort Wayne, Ind., had a dreadful skin disease and her face and hands broke out so bad she could not appear in public. Three doctors failed to help her and she finally went to consult the Inter-State doctors, those expert medical gentlemen, who have their Fort Wayne institute located at 205 West Berry street.

In a short time the skin cleared up and she is so elated over the treatment that she wrote the following letter for publication:

Fort Wayne, Ind., Jan. 6, 1915.

Dear Doctors:—

About nine months ago I had an eruption which appeared on my face and hands, it became not only very embarrassing but gave me so much discomfort as itched and burned most of the time.

I went to consult and treat with three different doctors but was unable to obtain any relief. Finally seeing by the daily papers that you were making a specialty of treating chronic diseases I decided to give you a trial.

About four weeks ago I called at your office and consulted you. I was impressed with the way you examined my case and decided to treat with you for which I am thankful.

I can truthfully say that I received much benefit at your hands and that you were the first and only doctors who in any way benefited my case.

I feel justified in recommending your services to all my friends and hope this letter will be the means of helping others who are suffering as I did,

Thankfully yours,
MRS. M. E. LAHRMAN,
311 Center Street.

The doctors never make any charge for examination and consultation and the offices are open every week day from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m., and Sunday forenoons.—Adv.

DR. WELLS

Dr. Wells treats all chronic and private diseases of men and women, including Male and Female Weakness, Cancer, Goiter, Rupture, Rectal Diseases, Blood Poison, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Sterility, Discharges, Skin Diseases, Open Sores, Tubercular Glands, Catarrh and Deafness, Eye Diseases, Rheumatism, Lung and Throat Diseases, Tuberculosis Liquor and Opium Habits.

Consultation free and confidential. Hours—9 to 12, 2 to 5 and 7 to 8.
Office, 229 E. Berry St.

PICKARD'S RED TAG SALE

FORMER PRICE 10 00
RED TAG PRICE 7 50

The above is a reproduction (half size) of the clear, honest price tag put on each piece of furniture during our Red Tag Sale.

PICKARD HOUSE FURNISHING CO.
112-114-116 EAST COLUMBIA ST.
Store only ONE SQUARE north and a FEW FEET east from the TRACTION CORNER

THE LINCOLN LIFE

Just 9⅓ Years Old

21¾ Million Dollars

Of Insurance In Force

The Company presents herewith a statement of its present financial condition and a comparative record of its splendid growth from year to year. These figures---more eloquent than mere words---give tangible evidence of splendid progress.

Financial Condition December 31, 1914

ASSETS

First Mortgage Loans (On 391 properties appraised at $4,145,000.)		$1,312,886.59
Real Estate		157,535.46
Municipal and Other Bonds		204,044.78
Cash in Bank, Trust Companies and Office		68,805.01
Loans to Policyholders (Loans not exceeding cash value of the policy.)		144,505.15
Interest Due and Accrued to Dec. 31		29,923.55
Net Deferred and Outstanding Premiums		52,041.16
Premium Notes within Policy Reserves)		20,031.49
Furniture and Fixtures (Cost Over $20,000)		15,245.39
Fire Insurance Premiums Paid in Advance		434.49
		$2,005,453.07

LIABILITIES

Policy, Disability and Double Indemnity Reserve (on Deposit with State of Indiana)	$1,582,787.00
Present Value of Annuities Certain	1,868.11
Premiums and Interest Paid in Advance	6,319.64
Salaries, Bills and Medical Fees Unpaid	3,076.71
Reserve for Taxes	10,607.64
Death Claims (No Proof Received)	4,000.00
Other Liabilities	12,213.70
Surplus to Protect Policy Holders	384,580.27
	$2,005,453.07

Remarkable Pyramids of Growth

Year Ending December 31.	Premium Income $	Assets $	Policies in Force No.	Insurance in Force $	Surplus to Policyholders $
1906.	63,698.	172,815	894.	1,810,000	152,800.
1908	116,453	295,742	1,931	3,520,000	186,200
1910	183,429	492,991	3,217	5,400,000	220,340
1912	293,596	855,944	5,685	8,600,000	323,293
1914	662,289	2,005,453	14,795	21,746,000	384,580

Opinions of Disinterested Experts

ONE OF THE LIVE WIRES."

"The Lincoln National Life is one of the live wires of the western companies. It is built on a solid foundation and its future is in the hands of men who know how. The growth of the company in premium income in a five-year period has been marvelous."—Insurance Press, New York.

"The Lincoln National is one of the companies that has elicited the admiration of the insurance fraternity, owing to the high character of its management. . . . Their views on the responsibilities of life company officers have impressed policyholders with the fact that their interests are in safe hands.

"The Lincoln Life has been consistently progressive and is one of the choice western companies that is built on bed rock and every piece of material in it is sound."—Western Underwriter, Chicago—May, 1914.

"The Lincoln Life is truly a conspicuous success, and this is more to its credit as it came into being at a time when the life insurance business was literally 'all shot to pieces.' Its management is competent and efficient and deserving of absolute confidence. The company is on the threshold of still greater things and steadily increasing strength and importance."—Rough Notes, Indianapolis—May, 1914.

"Arthur F. Hall, vice-president and general manager, has surrounded himself with good men. They have been leaders in all reform movements in life insurance and they are men whose first concern is the interests of policyholders. Under their management the Lincoln Life is destined to be one of the giants of the west."—Insurance Indicator of Detroit—May, 1914.

"The Lincoln National Life is a clean, progressive company, officered by men thoroughly trained in the school of experience and well qualified to conserve the interests of the policyholders in every respect. Under conservative management it has forged its way along, weighing every move to determine that it was in the right direction, then aggresively and consistently plying all the energy of a well developed agency force to accomplish the results desired, until to-day it stands one of the leading western companies."—Eastern Underwriter of New York—May, 1914.

No life insurance company organized in the last decade has made a more remarkable financial and Insurance record.

Lincoln Life Policies contain more privileges and benefits and fewer restrictions than the policies of other companies. They are even more liberal than the laws require.

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FRANKLIN B. MEAD, Secretary and Actuary.
B. PAUL MOSSMAN, 2nd Vice-President.
E. H. REDDING, Asst. Sec'y and Auditor.
WALTER T. SHEPARD, 3rd Vice-Pres. and Mgr. Agencies.
DR. C. H. ENGLISH, Medical Director.
HOWELL C. ROCKHILL, Treasurer.
DANIEL B. NINDE, Counsel.

SAMUEL M. FOSTER, President

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1-12-t-t-s-tf

THE SENTINEL'S DAILY SCRIPTURE READING.

Luke 1:46-64

46 And Mary said, My soul doth magnify the Lord.

47 And my spirit hath rejoiced in God my Saviour.

48 For he hath regarded the low estate of his handmaiden; for, behold, from henceforth all generations shall call me blessed.

49 For he that is mighty hath done to me great things; and holy is his name.

50 And his mercy is on them that fear him from generation to generation.

51 He hath shewed strength with his arm; he hath scattered the proud in the imagination of their hearts.

52 He hath put down the mighty from their seats, and exalted them of low degree.

53 He hath filled the hungry with good things; and the rich he hath sent empty away.

54 He hath holpen his servant Israel, in remembrance of his mercy;

55 As he spake to our fathers, to Abraham, and to his seed for ever.

56 And Mary abode with her about three months, and returned to her own house.

57 Now Elizabeth's full time came that she should be delivered; and she brought forth a son.

58 And her neighbors and her cousins heard how the Lord had shewed great mercy upon her; and they rejoiced with her.

59 And it came to pass, that on the eighth day they came to circumcise the child; and they called him Zacharias, after the name of his father.

60 And his mother answered and said, Not so; but he shall be called John.

61 And they said unto her, There is none of thy kindred that is called by this name.

62 And they made signs to his father, how he would have him called.

63 And he asked for a writing table, and wrote, saying, His name is John. And they marvelled all.

64 And his mouth was opened immediately, and his tongue loosed, and he spake, and praised God.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1915.

Mr. Carnegie and Indiana Libraries.

One does not hear so much nowadays of Mr. Carnegie's gifts to libraries, since the novelty of the iron master's unique benevolence has worn off somewhat, but that his dollars are still flowing in a plentiful stream into the libraries is shown by the report of the Indiana library commission, which has just been issued. This shows that in the past two years Indiana libraries have received neary $400,000 from the Carnegie library fund. Almost every library that has been established in the state during that time has received a Carnegie gift of from $7,500 to $27,500.

These gifts have gone to the following Indiana libraries: Akron, $12,500; Booneville, $12,000; Brook, $8,000; Carmel, $11,000; Corydon, $7,000; Covington, $10,000; Earl Park, $7,500; Evansville (colored branch), $10,000; Gas City, $12,000; Garrett, $10,000; Gary (Hobart Branch), $16,000; Kendallville, $10,000; Kewana, $8,000; Kingman, $8,000; Kirklin, $7,500; Monon, $10,000; Osgood, $9,000; Plymouth, $15,000; Roachdale, $10,000; Thorntown, $10,000; Valparaiso, $25,000; Waterloo, $9,000; Waveland, $10,000; Westville, $9,000. Carnegie gifts have also been made to these Indiana cities in which buildings have not yet been started: Angola, $10,000; Bloomington, $27,500; Butler, $10,000; Coatesville, $8,000; Lawrenceburg, $11,000; Mitchell, $15,000; Mooresville, $10,000; Oxford, $8,000; Roann, $10,000; Rockville, $12,500; Royal Center, $10,000; Shoals, $10,000; South Whitley, $1,000.

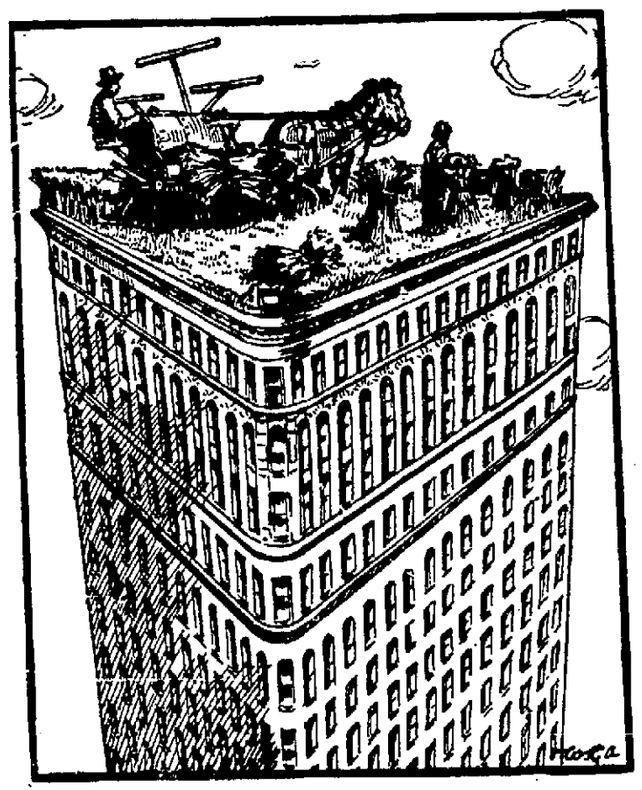
Governor Ralston's insistent stand for a drastic anti-lobbying law will be cordially endorsed over the state, and opposition within the ranks of democratic legislators would do well to take the hint and scamper to cover before the cyclone arrives. The people are pretty generally entertaining the conviction that a paid lobbyist has no business whatever in the legitimate activities of legislation. He is generally a menace to public interest, whether he is supporting or opposing a proposed measure. The sooner he is driven from the state capital the better. There can be no possible objection to the citizen properly presenting either arguments for or against any measure, but whatever lobbying is done ought to be in the open and above board. That is scarcely possible under any system which permits paid lobbyists to operate.

One after another of the eminent republicans in congres are vociferously assuring us that by reason of that Indianapolis speech President Wilson has spoiled the chaces of his party for winning favor at the elections next year. What is utterly incomprehensible to these old-line party sages is that any president should have the temerity to discuss fairly and plainly and frankly with the people the issues as he sees them without regard to the political effects of such honesty of statement upon his own or his party's future. That is revolutionary and sacreligious disregard of all of the tenets of the political game as they have been taught to play it. The people, on the other hand, are rather likely to endorse the new style of play.

A Chicago clergyman has written Congressman Mann scorning the flower seeds which came to him under the frank of the republican house leader, and advising Mr. Mann that what he really wants is Mann's influence and vote in driving the liquor traffic out of the nation. So astute a statesman as the gifted Illinoisan should have discovered long since that seeds distributed by congressmen at Uncle Sam's expense are not so potent in keeping "the boys" back in the home district properly lined up as they were in the days of long ago.

In his annual report to the governor, State Oil Inspector Fry shows that net revenue of more than $68,000 was turned over to the state by his department during 1914, while in 1913 the sum was but $61,000. "Jim" Fry, who is soon to surrender his inspectorship for another place in the state service, is leaving the old position with a splendid record to his credit.

$2.00 WHEAT?



WHY NOT?

Looks as if they are hanging on for $2 wheat—not the little farmers, for 75 per cent. of such have already marketed their wheat, but the fellows who have bought the little farmer's wheat and the big, rich farmers who can afford to hold their wheat.

Great Britain's food supply is said to be down to a sixty-day basis, and when that government enters the market wheat will be worn as necklaces and watch charms, figuratively speaking.

Already, in Chicago, a 70-cent sack of flour costs 90 cents, and bakers will offer a smaller loaf for a bigger price.

And $2 wheat is among the possibilities! South America has a crop somewhat short, and she has her transportation difficulties.

Russia, producing much more wheat than any other country, has her war and transportation difficulties peculiar to herself.

Australia has a crop considerably below the normal. Canada has a fine crop but also her transportation difficulties.

What will the American farmer do if wheat goes to $2?

He'll do what he does when potatoes, for instance, go to $1 per bushel—he'll go mad about wheat, and you'll see wheat growing in fence corners that have always grown elder brush and stone piles.

And wheat will not then bring $2, just as when every farm is packed with potatoes that might bring $1, the price is found to be 20 cents.

But, this time, wheat is a reliable.

It may not stay at $2, but the Swiss, Greek, Italian, Dutch and French governments, now buying American wheat, have got to continue buying it for a long time after the close of the war, whenever that comes.

All the indications are that the American farmer is going to get a very good profit on his wheat for two or three years to come, at least.

What does $2 wheat mean to the American consumer?

It means more bread, cake and pie made at home.

Then there's corn. Corn is the one grain on which we beat even mighty Russia. We eat too much meat and too little corn.

We feed corn nourishment into pigs and then eat it in the form of pork at a tremendously increased price. The pig is a converter.

We pay a big price for the conversion. We simply pay a big price for corn's nutritive elements dignified by the titles, ham, bacon and spare ribs.

The same is true as to the honest bean, at which we laugh.

We love luxuries and are ignorant.

War and hard times at least pound some sense and knowledge into us. Those of us who are merely consumers have got to think and figure.

When food staples take on the character of luxuries, we've got to turn to substitutes that are as good for our physical needs, if we have them.

We've got to squelch our horror of bread that is not pure white, for instance.

THE GREATEST OF OUR TRAVELERS.

(Toledo Blade.)

The extra dollars that increased freight rates bring to the railroads travel a far journey.

Some of them go to new hands, to old hands re-employed. Some go to builders of locomotives, to builders of freight and passenger cars to makers of rails and manufacturers of bridge steel, to dealers in oil and wire and equipment of ten kinds of classes. Some go to the banks to be disbursed in time as dividends. But there is no stopping at these stations. The dollars keep on moving. The butcher and the baker are paid the accounts they have been carrying for the railroad man weeks or months out of work. The locomotive shops put on workmen, the mills and factories. The supply dealers buy a little more actively. They spend a little more liberally upon their families. The shareholders, their dividends assured, open their purses somewhat wider. There is more furniture in the house, perhaps a new machine in the garage, a larger check for the boy or girl at college.

Who can trace these dollars, until, at last, they come back to the shipper? Not the shipper for one, and he would be more than human if he believed that the money he puts into the railroad hopper ever returns to him a particle fatter for its traveling.

THE POSITIVE CHARACTER.

(Indiana Times.)

The positive character is the one which dominates men; the one which commands respect whether its activities lead to high successes or equally conspicuous failures.

Men who have opinions of their own and the backbone to stand by them, to go out and fight for a conviction even if the odds preclude a victory, are the men, who, in the end, win the plaudit and respect of others.

A negative character may never disturb the harmony of the circle in which it moves, but it never gains recognition, or if recognized, it becomes the object of contempt.

It is the positive character to which people turn in emergencies; it is the fighting man who inspires.

Every person should cultivate a positive character. Positiveness is engendered when a person knows his position; when he has investigated; when he has considered all arguments, held himself open to the "other side of the case"; when he has weighed the facts and found the justifications for his conclusions.

The passive citizen is generally the man who can't find time to go to the polls, who doesn't attend the political rally, who doesn't get out and fight for the best in the field—but always criticises after the election.

There is no one we dread more than the fellow who always agrees with us.

FORT WAYNE BEAUTIFUL VS. SMOKE AND SOOT.

Editor The Sentinel:—I have been reading the articles as written in this column and some of them surely appeal to me.

It is a fact that some of the concerns in this city have been burning a smokeless coal at a considerable expense above that which is burned by other concerns, who in the past have made no effort to reduce the smoke nuisance, rather, the opposite fact is their custom.

I want to ask if this condition is fair. Why not pass an ordinance that will prevent all concerns within the city limits making an unreasonable amount of smoke, thereby putting all concerns on an equal footing which will be fair to the fellow burning a small amount of coal.

It surely is not fair to insist upon the concern down-town burning Pocahontas, or some other smokeless coal, and permit concerns less than a half mile from the court house to burn coal that makes smoke.

This is the thought that the councilmen certainly must consider.

One of the articles printed in this column the other day mentioned that some competent men be sent to other cities to investigate the smoke conditions therein, and ascertain the proper methods to pursue. This seems like a good suggestion and I shall second the motion.

Yours very truly,
C. C. L.

BARN AND CONTENTS BURN.

Fourteen Head of Stock Perish in Fire at the A. A. Hadsell Farm.

The barn and its contents, including five horses and several head of cows and calves were entirely destroyed by fire on the farm of Austin A. Hadsell, of Pleasant township, on Friday. Insurance to the amount of $700 was carried but this will not begin to cover the loss of the five horses.

According to Mr. Hadsell, the origin of the fire is a mystery to his entire family unless it was caused by spontaneous combustion. The structure was beyond saving when the flames were discovered and all efforts to release the stock from the burning building were futile.

FIVE CENTS PROVES IT.

A Generous Offer. Cut out this ad, enclose with 5 cents to Foley & Co., Chicago, Ill., writing your name and address plainly, and receive a free trial package containing Foley's Honey and Tar Compound, for coughs, colds and croup; Foley Kidney Pills, for kidney and bladder complaints, backache, pains in joints, rheumatism; and Foley Cathartic Tablets, a wholesome and thoroughly cleansing cathartic—try all three for 5 cents, the cost of mailing. Sold by Dreier Drug Co.—Adv.

DR. PORTER'S GARAGE BURNS.

An overheated stove in the garage belonging to Dr. M. F. Porter at 207 West Wayne street set fire to the structure at 6:15 o'clock Friday evening and caused a damage of several hundred dollars to his new Oakland car and nearly as much to the building itself. One of the attendants discovered the fire and notified the chauffeur, who succeeded in getting the car out of the building.

Give your children a practical business education and start them on the road to success. New term starts in February. International Business College.

15-18-20-22

Park Board Makes Answer to Inquiries

To the Property Holders of the Weisser Park District:

A series of questions have been propounded to our board by residents of the Weisser park district. It is claimed that many conflicting statements are being made and a prompt reply is therefore solicited. We feel that both sides to this controversy are entitled to all the information we can give them.

Questions and Answers.

Question—How many acres are there now in Weisser park?

Answer—Weisser park now has fifteen acres, Pugh's outlots 4, 5 and 6, each of five acres.

Question—How many acres are to be bought?

Answer—Ten acres; Pugh's outlot No. 3 on the south and No. 7 on the north, each having five acres.

Question—How many acres will the park contain when thus enlarged?

Answer—Twenty-five acres.

Question—How many houses are to be bought on Eckert and Hanna streets, whose outbuildings now back up on Weisser park?

Answer—Seven.

Question—What is to be paid for the ten acres of ground and the seven houses?

Answer—$33,750.

Question—What is to be done with the seven houses that will be purchased?

Answer—They will be sold to the highest bidder at auction and the proceeds will be used to complete the improvements to Weisser park. The sum of $400 has already been offered the board for one of these houses. If the houses and any balance over $14,750 received in the sale of the nineteen lots is not sufficient to finish the park the additional money needed will be taken from our regular park fund.

Question—What is the number, width and depth of the tier of lots at the extreme east of the park you propose to lay out in order to open Gay street and thus get rid of the alley now running along the east end of the park and thus have residences fronting the park at that point instead of the alley as now?

Answer—Nineteen lots, forty feet wide and 143 feet deep. There would be twenty lots, but for the fact that we shall use one lot to extend Drexel avenue into the park, so as to afford direct access to the people living to the east of the park in Drexel's addition.

Question—How much land will these nineteen lots take from the twenty-five acres the park will have in after the ten acres have been bought?

Answer—Two and one-half acres, leaving twenty-two and one-half acres.

Question—How much more land must be taken for Gay street, extending Drexel avenue, and the opening of a proposed street on the south side of the park when enlarged.

Answer—Gay street will be fifty feet wide; the half block of Drexel avenue forty feet, and for the street upon the south side the park board will give fifteen feet and the property holder twenty-five feet, making forty feet, ten feet for a sidewalk, next to private property, and thirty feet for the roadway. No sidewalk would be needed or permitted on the park side.

Question—After deducting the land taken for the nineteen lots and for these streets, how much of the twenty-five acres in the park would remain?

Answer—Lots and streets by actual survey of a civil engineer will take off exactly 3 91-100 acres, leaving in the park 21 9-100 acres instead of the fifteen now in the park, a gain of 6 9-100 acres.

Question—Can the park board under the law sell the proposed eighteen lots and use the proceeds to bring down the sum of $39,750 needed to make the entire purchase?

Answer—The park board can sell any park lands under its control with the consent of the city council. The city council will readily give its consent if the people so desire and so decide.

Question—How much can be obtained for these nineteen lots and how much will then be left of the $39,750, which it will be necessary to raise by special assessment, as now proposed?

Answer—To realize $14,750 the amount needed to reduce the assessment to the $25,000 that is being raised by an average assessment of $3.50 per lot on the nearly 8,000 lots in the district, we would have to get $777 per lot. We hope to get more than that. Over on Hanna street facing the park $1,500 was recently refused for a lot.

Question—In finishing the park what improvements will we get?

Answer—You now have a fine public comfort station. In addition you will be given a shelter pavilion, band stand, a battery of tennis courts, baseball diamonds, wading pool, flower beds, shrubbery, walks and additional play apparatus.

Question—Is this the only assessment your board will ever ask us to pay for the enlargement and entire completion of Weisser park?

Answer—It is.

DAVID N. FOSTER,
LOUIS FOX.
LOUIS DORN.
ABE ACKERMAN,
Board of Park Commissioners.

ANTWERP NEWS.

Antwerp, Ohio, Jan. 23.—Last evening at the First Presbyterian church, on West River street, the installation services were held by the Maumee Presbytery, which services were for the purpose of installing Rev. E. C. Van Camp as pastor of the First Presbyterian church of this place. As is customary to the rules of the church, three ministers of the Presbytery had charge of the program, which opened by an organ obligato by Mrs. John H. Finley, followed by prayer and scripture reading by the Rev. Walter Eagelson, of Toledo, Ohio, and who also gave the sermon, and who acted as moderator in the giving of the charge to Rev. Van Camp. Rev Allen Drake, of Napoleon, gave the talk to the pastor and the Rev. A. E. Stockham, of Hicksville, gave the charge to the congregation. The male quartet gave as selection, after which William Fleck gave the benediction, which was followed by a reception in the church basement by the ladies of the church. A musical program was rendered during the reception and refreshments were served by the young people of the congregation.

Miss Lizzie Minick, who has been spending several days here with Mrs. E. V. Gordon, went to Fort Wayne Thursday for a few days' visit with friends.

Mrs. Hugh A. White came home from Toledo, Ohio, last evening for a short visit with her parents, C. A. Bissell and wife, before leaving with her husband the first of February for New Hampshire, where they will spend several months with Mr. White's mother.

Mr. John Foust, one of our aged townsmen, has quite a collection of valuable coins in his possession, among which are eight fifty cent pieces of the dates of 1843, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49 and 1824 and 1837; one Columbian half dollar; three gold pieces of the date of 1853 and a collection of small coins; one Spanish coin of the date of 1797. This collection is a work of years and is valued by Mr. Foust.

Mrs. Margaret Harris entertained the Thimble club at her home on Cleveland street, Wednesday evening, with nearly all members present and several invited guests.

Mrs. Harry Rumbaugh and son Max Eldon, of Fort Wayne, are spending the week here with her mother, Mrs. Warren P. Fields, on West Daggett street.

William Smith, was a Fort Wayne caller Thursday on business.

J. F. Buerkle, the stock buyer for Brady Brothers, of Payne, Ohio, who is located at this place, shipped two consignments of live stock Wednesday and Thursday to the eastern markets, at 6 1-5 cents per pound.

E. L. Overmyer, of Alma, Mich., went to Fort Wayne Thursday to visit his brother, U. S. Overmyer, who is a patient at the Lutheran hospital.

Mrs. S. W. Beardley and sons, Morris and Alva, of near Hicksville, took the train Thursday evening to Tuscola, Ill., called there by the serious illness of her mother, Mrs. A. H. Jones.

Miss Nina Walker, who has been nursing the case of Mrs. Nathan Doctor, was called to Fort Wayne Thursday on another case. The hospital is sending another nurse here to take her place in the care of Mrs. Doctor, who is slightly better.

Judge J. S. Snook, of Paulding, was a visitor here a few hours Thursday evening while en route home from Toledo, where he was called on business.

Mr. John Osthimor, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Edward Snell, of this place, the past week, returned to his home at Dayton, Ohio, Thursday.

Miss Anna Reising, among our farmer folks, south of town, was a passenger to Fort Wayne Thursday, where she will be the guest of her sisters, Rose and Gertrude, for a few days.

Mrs. H. A. Daggett, one of our pioneer residents, visited Fort Wayne Thursday, where she spent the day with friends.

Mrs. Edward V. Gordon was among those that visited Fort Wayne Thursday, where she spent the day as the guest of Mrs. Claude Jacobs and family.

Mr. Ora Biderwell and family, of Panhandle, Texas, who has been spending several weeks in this vicinity, the guest of his father-in-law, Leroy Armstrong, and other relatives, returned to their home Friday.

"77"

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Enslen, Dr. Wm.
Henderson, Dr. S. T.
McCurdy, Dr. J. S. After Feb. 1st.
McCurdy, J. L. After Feb. 1st.
Rawles, Dr. Lyman T.
Schemerhorn, Dr. L. J.
Sculley-McCurdy Dental Co. After Feb. 1st.
Sculley, W. M., Jr. After Feb. 1st.
Senseny, Dr. Herbert M.
Tri-State Pathological Lab.
Tucker, Dr. Leslie S.
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Peerless Basket Weave, 3.50
Cactus Raised Tread.....
Tushmo, Six-Ply 2.50
Thorn-Proof, each.....
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not guaranteed, each.....
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Church Sunday

IS GERMAN MILITARY SYSTEM SO DANGEOUS?

Is Question Argued by Prof. Kuehnemann at Paul's School Hall.

Many times during the course of his address Friday evening when he spoke on the subject of, "Militarism" before a large audience which had gathered despite the inclement weather to hear him, Prof. Eugene Kuehnemann would ask the question, "Is German militarism so dangerous?" or "Is the German military system as great a menace to world's peace as the navalism of the British empire?" These interrogative statements were made following the presentation of strong arguments in defense of Germany's system of universal military education of its citizens.

The speaker of the evening was introduced by Prof. Walter Moll, of Concordia college and Prof. Kuehnemann entered immediately into the discussion of his subject. He began by declaring that German militarism had been a most marvelous power of civilization and was one of the best schools in the Fatherland where discipline could be learned. With statistics he tried to coinvince his listeners of the statement, that he made, that the miliary sysem of Germany was not as great a danger to peace as the navalism of England or even the militarism of France. He gave figures which he had compiled which showed that England had spent more money for the maintenance of her naval system, ad conquered more territory since its existance and proved herself to be more troublesome than Germany with her system of militarism.

He then entered into a long discussion about the Belgium situation in which he brought out the argument that had it not been for England, there would still be a Belgium, still be Belgium citizens and more yet, an untouched Belgium. He stated that the Germans now have sufficient proof that England had planned years ago to fight Germany in Belgium for in the knapsack of a dying English general were found maps of Belgium which had been made by English engineers at most likely an enormous cost.

Dr. Kuehnemann then gave a picture to his audience to convince them that his argument that German militarism was a necessity on account of the situation of Germany itself was correct.

He said, "Picture America harrassed on the north by Canada with a population of three and a half million people, on the south by Latin America which had been united into one great nation, and in the Pacific by Japan, as a great sea power. Then imagine Mexico trying to get some of the southern states as a territory for itself just as Servia did against Austria. If such a condition of affairs should suddenly present itself I sincerely believe that there is not an American citizen who would not be willing to shoulder a gun and go and give his life for the protection of the country. Germany's conditions were the same as described in the picture and no one can justly blame her for the cause of the present war."

Following this statement the speaker was heartily applauded. The proceeds of this lecture will be given to the German Red Cross fund as will also the proceeds of the preceeding evening. Prof. Kuehnemann left the city Saturday morning for Evansville where he will present the German viewpoint of the war to the citizens of that city.

* * *

LUTHERAN CITY LEAGUE.

Annual Banquet Will Be Given at Knitting Mills on February 12.

The committee in charge for the arrangements for the annual banquet of the Lutheran City League to be given at the dining hall of the knitting mills on February 12 are working diligently to make it a great success. Reminders in the form of a letter has been sent to each member of the league asking that he be present at this yearly affair.

The Junior society of St. Paul's church will have its postponed meeting next Tuesday evening at the school hall.

The Emmaus Young Ladies' society will give a dime party for its members next Wednesday evening.

At the annual meeting of the Unique society of the Trinity Lutheran church Mrs. A. Stalhut was elected president; Mrs. William Lentz, vice-president; secretary, Mrs. C. L. Oelschlaeger, and Mrs. Theodore Cook, treasurer. The Young Ladies' society of the same church will meet Wednesday evening with the Misses Louise and Hulda Beerman on St. Mary's avenue. The Young Men's society meets Monday.

The Zion's Young Ladies' society has organized four bowling teams who will roll the first games Thursday evening. Following are the teams and members:

Bilikens—Miss Minnie Ernsting, captain; Miss Hilda Trabach, Miss Mamie Ropa, Miss Nettie Ropa, Miss Marie Bicknese.

Kewpies—Miss Edith Ernsting, captain; Miss Clara Tellman, Miss Alma Hegerfeld, Miss Edna Soest, Miss Millie Buuck.

Ich Soll Worrying—Miss Martha Wermuth, captain; Miss Esther Trabach, Miss Margaret Steckman, Miss Emma Meyer, Miss Helen Limecooley.

Heart Breakers—Miss Lillian Hoppe, captain Miss Minnie Speckman, Miss Ella Pawlish, Miss Hester Wolf, Miss Selma Wermuth.

* * *

First Church of Christ, Scientist.

Regular church services upon Sunday are held at 10:30 a. m. Subject: Truth. The golden text, Zachariah, 8:8: I will be their God, in truth and in righteousness.

Sunday school at 11:40 a. m. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock p. m.

Reading room, 824 Ewing street. The reading room is open for the sale or free reading of bibles and Christian Science literature from 12 o'clock noon to 5 p. m., every day except Sunday, and also on Saturday evening from 7 to 9 p. m., and also Wednesday evening after services for the sale of literature.

* * *

Bible Society Meets Tomorrow.

The annual meeting of the Lutheran Bible society will be held in St. Paul's church tomorrow afternoon. The service held prior to the meeting will begin at 2:30. Rev. J. Baur, of the Lutheran church on the Piqua road, will preach the sermon. In the meeting following the service Rev. Fr. Wambsganss will read a report of his mission work in the county poorhouse. A report of the mission work carried on by the society in the asylum for the insane at Richmond will also be read.

* * *

Christ Lutheran Church.

Christ Lutheran church, Jefferson and Webster, Rev. H. C. Hadley, pastor, will have their regular morning worship and sermon at 10:45. The subject of the sermon is "The Conflict of the Christian in Christ." This is a continuation of the thought of last Sunday. All who heard the sermon last Sunday morning will want to hear this one. Those who did not hear the sermon last Sunday will want to hear this one. Evening worship and sermon at 7:30; subject, "What Is Life Eternal?"

* * *

Salem Reformed Church.

At 9:00 a. m., English Sunday school; 10:30 a. m., German service; sermon subject, Christliche Tugenden—II, "Freigebigkeit;" 7:30 p. m., evening worship; subject of sermon, "The Christian's Strength;" Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock, meeting of the Young People's society; Thursday evening, at 7:30, advanced study class; 8:15, the lesson study for next Sunday.

* * *

St. John Reformed Church.

Sunday school convenes at 9 a. m., followed by services in the German language at 10:15 o'clock. The C. E. society meets in the evening at 6:30 o'clock. Discussion and explanation of the Sunday school lesson on Wednesday evening. Catechetical instructions Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday afternoon from 4:30 to 5:30 o'clock and Saturday morning from 9 to 11:30 o'clock.

* * *

Emmaus Lutheran Church.

Third Sunday after Trinity. Sermon by Rev. Ph. Wambsganss on the epistle lesson of the day, Rom. 12:17-21. Subject of doctrinal discussion after the sermon, "What Is Confession?"

The board of directors of the Emmaus Young Men's society will meet Monday evening. The Young Ladies' society will have a social meeting next Wednesday evening.

* * *

Goes to Detroit Saturday.

Director Martin Luecke, of the Concordia college, left Saturday morning for Detroit, where on Sunday he will preach at the celebration of the silver anniversary of the Zion's Young People's society of that city. The following Sunday he will officiate at the installation of Rev. R. Zimmerman as pastor of the St. Paul's church at Indianapolis.

* * *

Calvary United Brethren Church.

The Junior society will meet at 8:45 and the Sunday school at 9:15 a. m. May every scholar make a special effort to be present. All the other services at the tabernacle.

The Otterbein Guild of Calvary U. B. church will meet with Mrs. Perry Ruffing, 1158 Harmer street, Monday evening.

* * *

West Creighton Avenue Church.

Bible school meets at 9:10 o'clock Sunday morning and communion service at 9:50 which will close in time for the services at the tabernacle. The annual business meeting of the congregation will be held Monday evening at the church. Baptismal services from 7:30 to 8 o'clock Monday evening.

* * *

To Lecture on Lutheran Charities.

Next week Rev. Ph. Wambsganss will lecture before various Walther League societies in the state of Michigan on Lutheran charities. His lecture will be illustrated with stereopticon slides. The cities in which he will lecture are Adrian, Jackson, Saginaw, Detroit and Monroe.

* * *

Bethany Presbyterian Church.

The Sunday school opens at 9 o'clock sharp. No delay so that the school may reach the tabernacle in due time without hurrying up unduely the closing service.

The Junior C. E. meets at 2 p. m. All other services at the tabernacle.

* * *

East Creighton Avenue Church of Christ.

Sunday school at 9:15 in charge of C. M. Smith and immediately following without any adjournment, the communion services will be held, adjourning promptly at 10:15 o'clock, thus giving all opportunity to attend the morning service at the tabernacle.

* * *

Asking Bids for Church.

Secretary I. W. Watson, for the building committee for the New United Brethren church at Tocsin, Indiana, is asking bids of contractors for the new church to be erected in that town this spring. This will interest Fort Wayne contractors.

* * *

Rolling Mill Mission.

Sunday school at the Rolling Mill Mission for Foreign Speaking People begins at 1:15 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Wednesday at 2 p. m. Kindergarten meeting, at 3 o'clock Mother's meeting and children's meeting at 4 o'clock.

* * *

Trinity M. E. Church.

Sunday school convenes at 9:15, closing at 10:15. A Men's class, open to all men, taught by the pastor will close at 10 o'clock for ushers to go to the tabernacle. Intermediate league at 2 p. m., Junior league 2:30.

* * *

Young Women's Christian Association.

During the Lyon special meetings there will be no regular vesper service. The parlors and rest room of the association will be open for those who desire to stay down town for the evening service. Tea will also be served.

* * *

Westfield Presbyterian Church.

Sunday school meets at 2:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon and preaching services at 3:30 with a sermon by Rev. T. P. Potts.

* * *

Trinity Episcopal Church.

Holy Eucharist at 7:30; Sunday school at 9:30; morning service and sermon at 10:45; evening song at 4:30 and bible class Friday evening at 8 p. m.

* * *

Gospel Mission.

Sunday school meets at 9:30 Sunday morning in charge of Mrs. T. P. Potts. Evening evangelistic meeting at 7:45 in charge of the superintendent.

* * *

Grace Reformed Church.

Sunday school meets at 9 o'clock and congregational meeting Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock. The Young Ladies' Auxiliary will hold a meeting following the annual meeting of the church.

* * *

Bible Students' Association.

A free lecture will be given at the G. A. R. hall, Lincoln Life building, East Berry street, Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock by J. F. Harding.

* * *

Simpson M. E. Church.

Sunday school 9:15 a. m., closing promptly at 10:15 a. m. A baptismal service for baptism of infants at 10:19 a. m. Junior Epworth league at 2:30 p. m.

* * *

Church of God.

Sunday school 9 a. m. Church service Monday 7:30 p. m.

* * *

Redeemer Lutheran Church.

Sunday school at 9:15 and chief service at 10:30.

* * *

First M. E. Church.

Sunday school at 9:30 and it is urged that every member be present.

* * *

Church Notes.

Memorial services for the late Mrs. C. A. Hirschmann will be held during the Sunday school hour of the Crescent Avenue Evangelical church Sunday morning.

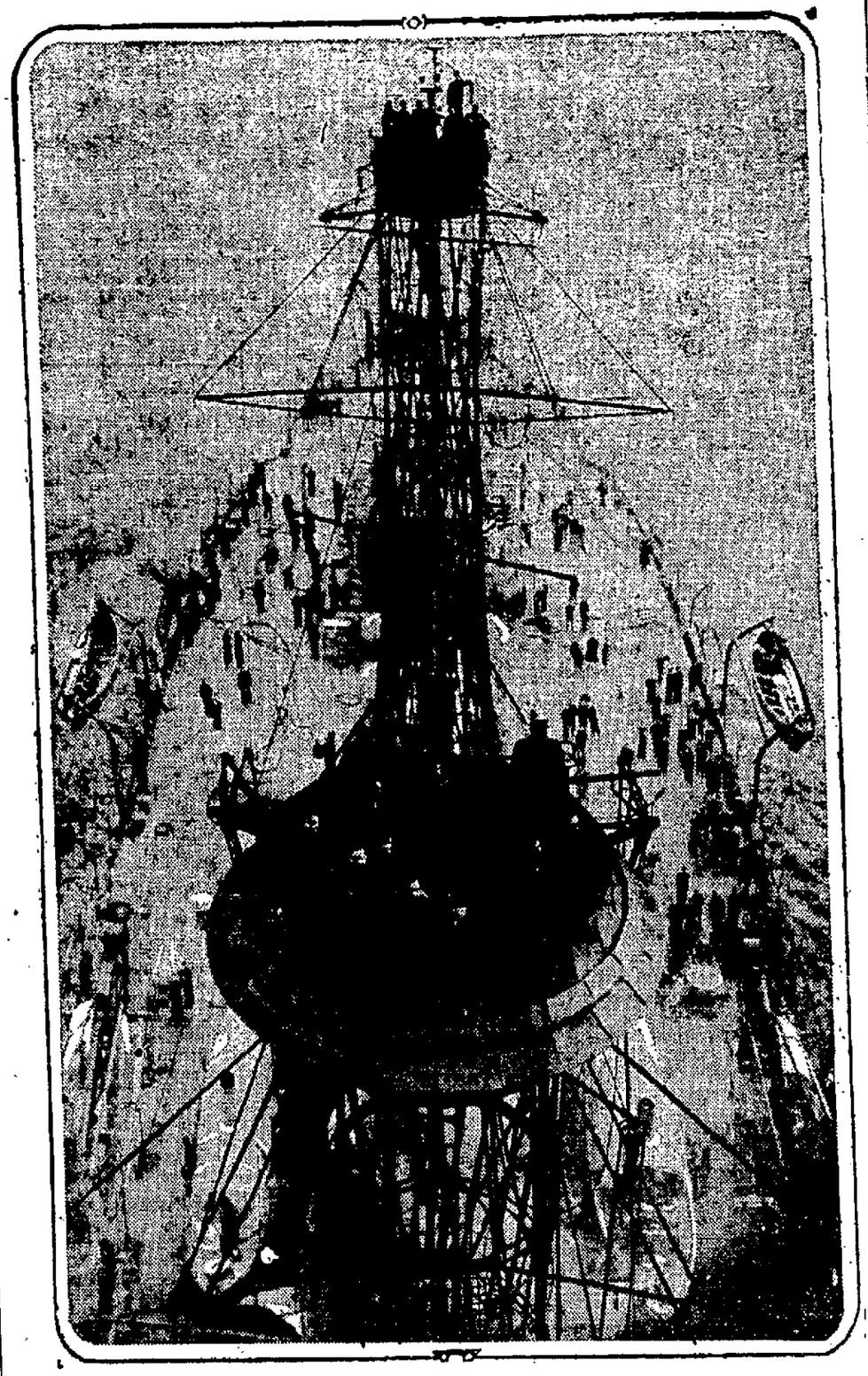
The Ladies' society of the Westminster Presbyterian church will hold a called meeting at the church Monday evening in order to complete arrangements for their part of the work in the luncheon to be served at the First church Wednesday evening.

The executive committee of the Associated Christian Workers will meet at 6:30 o'clock Sunday evening at the East Creighton Avenue Church of Christ.

$25.00 REWARD.

Lost—Black, white and tan setter female; name Flo. Return to Wiegman and Girardot Sporting Goods Store.

FIGHTING TOPS OF OUR SUPER-DREADNAUGHT.



View of above of U. S. S. New York, biggest of American battleships afloat. Notice her fighting towers of basketwork steel. President Wilson is expected to go on the New York on her trip to the canal and from the canal to the California exposition.

THAW ON WAY TO NEW YORK

(Continued from Page 1.)

Travers Jerome and his party had arrived an hour earlier.

Smiling and Unconcerned.

Thaw appeared unconcerned during the brief proceedings. He chatted genially with his custodian, bowed and smiled greetings to Sheriff Hornbeck and Bernard Jacobs, the resident legal representative of New York state, and when an opportunity offered shook hands with sympathizers. One elderly woman tried to kiss him, but Thaw evaded the caress.

The court room was crowded. Mr. Jerome began the proceedings by presenting to the court the mandate of the supreme court and the surrender of the prisoner followed without objection. Thaw was represented by counsel.

Leaving the court house with his new custodian, Thaw was again greeted with friendly salutations from a constantly increasing crowd. He bowed right and left as he was hurried to a nearby hotel. Five minutes later he was seated before a cheerful open fire, his face wreathed in smiles and talking in an animated and companionable manner with Sheriff Hornbeck.

Following luncheon preparations were made to take the train this afternoon for Boston.

MUST GO TO THE TOMBS.

New York, Jan. 23.—Harry K. Thaw is expected to arrive in New York from Manchester, N. H., tonight. He is to be taken immediately to the Tombs.

Armed with a bench warrant charging Thaw with conspiring to escape from Matteawan and a mandate of the United States supreme court ordering New Hampshire authorities to turn over Thaw to the New York representatives on extradition proceedings Wm. Travers Jerome and Sheriff Fred G. Hornbeck, of Dutchess county, left here last night for Concord, N. H.

Before Mr. Jerome started for New Hampshire, Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw, the prisoner's mother arrived here. She will remain in New York until the end of the conspiracy trial. There will be no opportunity to arraign Thaw before Monday morning, when Justice Davis opens the criminal term of the supreme court. At that time it is understood his lawyers will ask that he be released on bail. They are prepared to furnish any amount up to $100,000.

Mr. Jerome will oppose bail at any amount and probably Thaw will remain in the Tombs until after the proceedings.

It is probable Thaw's case will come up for trial next Friday. His counsel and the state's are said to be anxious to have the case tried as soon as possible.

PRIMARY BILL WAS ALSO UP

(Continued from Page 1.)

The feature of the Habermel bill that makes it favored by some is the provision for requiring a record to be kept of all sales of intoxicants and the purpose for which sold, which record would be made public. Such liquors also would be labeled "Poison" by the provision of the bill. Imposition of heavy fines on those convicted to which long jail sentences might be added by the court, also is provided for.

The Two-Cent Fare Law.

Several members are expecting the bill providing for the repeal of the two-cent passenger fare law and for the substitution of a two and a half cent rate to be presented soon. They have been receiving letters and circulars on the subject for several days, they said.

The measure for the creation of a board of conciliation and mediation, to arbitrate in disputes between capital and labor, will be presented next week, said Representative Feick, who is preparing it.

A bill which promises to attract attention will be offered by Senator Alva O. Reser next week asking that Memorial day be changed from May 30 to the first Sunday in June. May 30, it is provided further in the bill, shall not be observed as a legal holiday for any purpose. Lobbyists are already at work, it is asserted, attempting to defeat the measure.

It is understood that the Indianapolis Speedway association will vigorously oppose the measure. The annual 500-mile race is held on Memorial day by this association which attracts thousands of visitors from all parts of the state. If Memorial day were changed, it is said that it would greatly affect the receipts of the big race, as there would be thousands of persons unable to attend on anything but a legal holiday.

The bill, which was prepared by Spanish war veterans, has the strong support of D. A. Crampton, of Delphi, commander of the Indiana department of the G. A. R.

Another bill which it is said, if reported favorably by committee, will find strong opposition is Representative Waltz's bill to provide for licensing stationary engineers. Senator Hemphill said today that he had received dozens of letters asking him to vote against this measure and that in some instances petitions had been received by members of the senate indorsed by every manufacturing concern in his district. It is feared, he said, that some of the most capable engineers would be unable to pass such an examination as they are men with little education but who have learned the practical side of the trade.

OVERTURNS BOARD RULING.

Dental Examiner Law Is Being Given Test in Terre Haute Case.

Terre Haute, Ind., Jan. 23.—The decision of the state board of dental examiners in refusing to grant a license to Grant B. Lemon was overruled by Judge E. H. Redman in the circuit court here yesterday. After examining Lemon as to his qualifications Judge Redman ordered the county clerk to issue Lemon a license. The case is the first test of the law giving the state board of dentistry power to refuse to issue licenses to applicants who fail to satisfy it as to their qualifications. The state examiners said Lemon failed to pass examinations before the board. Lemon brought suit two years ago to obtain a license, but Charles M. Fortune, then judge of the circuit court, decided against him. Attorney General Richard M. Milburn said last night that the case will be appealed.

AUTOISTS VOICING EMPHATIC PROTEST

Declare Failure to Remove Snow from Street Curb Works Hardship.

Scores of Fort Wayne auto owners are today voicing a protest against the failure of the city to take active steps for the removal of the snow from the region of the curbing in the down-town streets, and they assert that it is working a tremendous hardship on them.

It is pointed out that with the snow piled high against the curbing at either side of the street it is impossible to drive a car near the curb and that since they are not permitted to allow their cars to remain standing in the middle of the street, they are helpless against the situation.

Drivers of the cars have been experiencing all sorts of difficulty in attempting to use the autos since the heavy snowfall, and they declare they believe it to be the duty of the city authorities to keep the streets passable, even against the unusually heavy snowfall of the past day or two.

Adams Township Acts.

Adams township roads are badly drifted, and the condition is said to have been aggravated by the presence of weeds that were not cut last year. John Adam, road supervisor, has ordered his two chief deputies, F. W. Meyer and E. C. H. Pruesse, with a force of fifteen men, out to shovel snow in order to have the mail routes opened immediately.

LEGISLATORS AND FARMERS CONFER

For the purpose of getting expressions regarding proposed legislation in Indiana a conference was held Saturday afternoon in the assembly room of the court house between the representatives in the state legislature and farmers. Invitations were sent out broadcast some days ago by Allen county's representatives asking the farmers of the county interested in matters of legislation to meet them Saturday afternoon.

All three of the representatives, Joseph Tonkel, John B. Wyss and Michael Kinder, were present, together with a goodly number of farmers. Several short addresses were delivered.

KELLER FAILS TO PRODUCE THE BOOKS

At the hearing Saturday before Judge Sol A. Wood, referee in bankruptcy, of the affairs of the defunct Fort Wayne Trunk and Leather store, A. J. Keller, jr., although ordered to do so, failed to produce the books of the concern. He gave no excuse, and what further action will be taken is entirely in the hands of the referee.

Keller was named receiver of the company some months ago by the superior court. After he had been cited to appear for contempt the Citizens' Trust company was appointed received. Now, however, the case has been transferred to the federal court.

BRITISH RAID BRUGES; GERMANS HIT DUNKIRK

(Continued from Page 1.)

Germany. Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, before leaving Vienna for Germany was closeted for a long time with Emperor Francis Joseph and Count Tisza, the Hungarian premier, both of whom are described as seriously concerned over the scaling up of Hungary by Russian forces from the north, the south and the east.

The case of the British merchant steamer Durward, sunk by a German submarine, continues to occupy British public attention and the feeling that this is the beginning of submarine activity against British commerce is reflected in the order sent to British steamers not to sail from the Hook of Holland until further orders.

ONLY MINOR SUCCESSES.

Berlin Report Indicates No Complete Developments.

Berlin, Jan. 23.—(By Wireless to London 4 p. m.)—The report on the progress of the war given out by the German war office this afternoon record German successes in France, none of which, however, indicates any complete developments.

In the Argonne the Germans captured 248 Frenchmen and four machine guns and since Jan. 21 they have taken in addition seven cannon and four machine guns.

Near Cernay, the Germans took a hill and 130 prisoners and fighting at Pont-a-Mousson continues. French infantry attacks elsewhere were repulsed.

Referring to the eastern arena, the report recites some Russian retreats and says German attacks are progressing.

GERMANS CHANGE PLANS.

Ease Up on Warsaw to Attempt to Oust General Ivanoff.

Petrograd, Jan. 23.—It has become apparent to the Russian general staff that the Germans have altered materially their plan of campaign on the Russian front with a view to attempting to oust the armies of Gen. Ivanoff from Bukowina, northern Hungary and eastern Galicia. In consequence it is believed the most severe fighting of the next few weeks is likely to occur in the south rather than in central Poland, along the Warsaw front.

The New German plan is thought to have been elaborated at a recent meeting of Austrian and German staff officers at Breslau. Russian military officials say that the Austrians have failed in their allotted task of stemming the Russian invasion and that the Germans have awakened to the seriousness of the situation and consequently have adopted the new plan. The change is regarded as largely responsible for the prolonged lull about Warsaw, where military operations are much less aggressive.

SELECT STREETS TO BE PAVED IN SPRING

Board Picks Fifteen Out of Twenty-Two for Earlier Operations.

With but $20,000 in the new street intersection fund the board of works has been forced to "cut its coat to its cloth" and out of twenty-two streets for the paving of which steps were taken early in the month fifteen have been selected for first operations in the spring. There will undoubtedly be another batch later in the year, but the board will clean up those for which the city's cost for intersections will be lowest. Messrs. Kelly, Singrey and Hilgeman, of the board of works, and City Engineer Randall went over the list of twenty-two streets on the list selected some time ago and from it eliminated seven. Among these are State street and Murray street. State street was cut out because the state of Indiana will have to pay for an extensive frontage of the state school for feeble-minded youth on the north side of that thoroughfare and the legislature has made no appropriation for the purpose. Until such provision is made there is no certainty that the street will be paved this year. Murray street was set aside for the present because the prospect that tracks east of Calhoun street this year makes it necessary to consider the Murray street juncture with Lafayette street, the grade of whose approach to the Wabash tracks will have to be relocated at this point if the tracks go up.

The board expects that later in the year it will be able to launch a second paving program which will include the streets eliminated from the earlier scope of operations.

WORKING ON DRIFTING SNOW.

City Has Fifty Men and Twenty-Eight Teams at Work.

Street Superintendent Strodel had fifty men and twenty-eight teams at work Saturday removing the snow from the streets. A number of garbage wagons were pressed into service to help relieve conditions brought on by the big storm. The expected attack on the drifts Friday night was abandoned because the traction company was obliged to use its flat cars and motor cars for its own work in clearing tracks and could not co-operate as was intended with the city forces. Superintendent Strodel, however, got the promise of the traction officials Saturday that it could furnish four flat cars for Saturday night. The street superintendent can use more men than he has and unemployed men with families can obtain work for Saturday night by applying at the street department barns on Clinton street.

HAS LITTLE TO DO.

The park board had only some unimportant routine business to transact at Saturday afternoon's meeting. Withdrawals from the remonstrance against the Weisser park improvement are reaching the board in small numbers, though it is said those who are at work among the property owners are obtaining many withdrawals. The opponents say they are obtaining additional names to the remonstrance.

PATROLMAN IS NAMED.

The board of safety on Friday night appointed Louis Kammer a policeman to succeed Anthony L. Novitsky, who resigned after a service of four days. The new appointee is a molder at the Meinefee foundry. Clyde Collins was appointed special officer for duty at the new Palace theater. The board ordered a fire alarm box at Superior and Spy Run avenue and the Gas company will pay for it. Six new boxes were ordered.

THE BIRTH RECORD.

To Mr. and Mrs. Arch Hill, 1832 Fairfield avenue—a boy.

To Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Becker, 2936 Smith street—a boy.

To Mr. and Mrs. George G. Groves, Aboite township—a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Franklin Wagoner, 1127 Wabash avenue—a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Hosier, 723 Cottage avenue—a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. John N. Kern, 714 Barr street—a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. George H. Reiley, 2214 Anthony boulevard—a girl.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASE.

Catherine Weidner, aged 10 years, 2523 Cay street—diphtheria.

ALABAMA WILL BECOME "DRY."

Prohibition Measure to Go Into Effect July 1.

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 23.—Alabama will become a prohibition state July 1, under two related measures which became law last night without executive approvals. Within a few hours after Governor Henderson had vetoed the bills and asked that the prohibition question be submitted to voters at a special election, both houses voted down his proposal and repassed the bills by overwhelming majorities.

The vote in the house on re-passage was 73 to 29. In the senate it was 24 to 10. The prohibition measures reenact the prohibition law repealed in 1911 after it had been in force two years. Under the 1911 local option law all but eight of the sixty-seven counties have voted dry.

SPANISH WAR VETERANS TO MEET

The annual installation of officers of Henry W. Lawton camp, Spanish War Veterans, will be held Monday evening followed by a campfire and smoker. Army rations will be served. The meeting will be held in the G. A. R. hall in the Lincoln Life building.

Sam W. Greenland, general manager of the Fort Wayne & Northern Indiana Traction company, has received an official order from the public service commission of Indiana for the installation of a crossing bell at the Sandpoint crossing on the Bluffton division of the line.

Try Sentinel Want Ads. Sentinel Want Ads. Pay.

SOCIETY

The reception to be given by the Morning Musical society on Monday afternoon in Minuet hall at 3 o'clock and the opening of the Palace in the evening are social events that start off the coming week with unusual attention. The Morning Musical will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary, though it seems impossible to members who look back over their ten, fifteen or twenty years as it may be, of devoted and hard work, that the society has lived that length of time. But the hosts of friends of the society are interested and members, who each have two tickets of invitation, could use twice the number if they invited all their friends who view the event with the importance that is its due. As for the Palace—the rush for seats spoke louder than words on Thursday, and again there are more people who would go were the new theater larger.

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Rabbi and Mrs. Meyer Lovitch, of 920 Washington boulevard west, will be at home informally on Sunday evening in honor of their sister, Mrs. Adolph Rosenberg, of Cincinnati, who is their guest.

* * *

Miss Georgia Leedy, of Lakeside, gave a small luncheon party at 1 o'clock today at her home in honor of Joseph Broderick, Louis Steward and Leo Hanley, all of Muncie.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Young celebrated the fifth anniversary of their marriage on Tuesday.

Miss Lillian Wilding, of Old Fort place, will entertain the M. O. S. club at dinner at 6 o'clock tomorrow evening.

Miss Madge Stewart returned to Avilla today after a visit with Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Hersch, of East Suttenfield street.

Mrs. Charles Gusching and Mrs. Edward Wefel have returned from South Bend, where they visited their cousin, Sister Mary Emily, of St. Mary's academy.

Mrs. F. C. Meyer and daughter, Miss Tillie Meyer, of 2313 Weisser Park avenue, and Mrs. Paul A. Meyer, of 2606 Hanna street, are in Chicago to spend a few days with friends.

Mrs. Harry Burnett, of Grand Junction, Col., who has been visiting Miss Harriet Deam and mother, at 1239 State street, for ten days, left today for Philadelphia, New York and other eastern points before she returns to her home.

A recent birthday party was given on Miss Chanolett Tholen, at her home in East Lewis street. Games and dancing were enjoyed and an excellent supper was served. Miss Tholen received many pretty gifts. Prizes were won by Roy Olds and Miss Dorothy Doebler.

Mrs. Harry Komisaron and Mrs. Frank Schetman entertained the G. T. pedro club at 748 East Wayne street on Thursday evening. Prizes were won by Mrs. Abe Frank and Mrs. M. Grashin. A splendid lunch was served after the games. Mrs. Grashin will be the next hostess.

Master Robert Klebe, of Garden street, and a few of his small friends celebrated his birthday anniversary. Games and a fine supper were particular things about this good time enjoyed by George Crane Bond, Billy Rhamy, Arthur Klebe, Paul Peters, John Karnap.

The associated kindergarten teachers in this city are arranging to have Miss Marie Ruef Hofer, a leading kindergartner of the country, come to Fort Wayne, to give a talk before kindergarten teachers and members of parent-teacher clubs and the mothers' club at an early date.

The Fortnightly club will meet next Tuesday evening with Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Dunkelberg, of Fairfield avenue. This is a postponed meeting on an unusual day of the week. Mrs. Dunkelberg will read a paper on "What I Saw" and will include interesting facts of her summer trip to Europe.

Little Dorothy Troendel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Troendel, celebrated the fourth anniversary of her birth yesterday by having a beautiful party. The children invited never had a finer time and Miss Dorothy wouldn't mind a bit if birthdays and parties came oftener, than once a year.

Miss Alice Musselman, who for the last eighteen months has been a music teacher at the state institution, left this morning for Faribault, Minn., where she will be a musical instructor in the Minnesota state school for F. M. Y., under the direction of Mrs. M. L. Dascomb, who is matron of the school.

A surprise party that was the occasion of much pleasure to all concerned was given yesterday on Mrs. Charles Hilker, of Francis street. A company of neighbors and friends composed the visitors and their reason was the fact of it being Mrs. Hilker's birth anniversary. An elegant lunch was served at 5 o'clock. Those participating were Mesdames Muhlenbruck, G. Krudop, L. Hollenbacher, W. Gallmeier, C. Kinley, H. Wehrenberg and Mrs. Schutte. Mrs. Hilker, the birthday celebrant, was seventy-five years of age, but is spry and lively for advanced years and rose to the occasion as soon as she got her breath over the surprise.

A merry company of bob-sled riders rode about the city on Thursday evening and then stopped at the home of Miss Mildred Kochlinger to partake of a hot lunch. Those who enjoyed the delightful time were Misses Mildred Kochlinger, Irene Bennigan, Ruth King, Garnette Gladieux, Ruth Gallmeyer, Edith Baur, Eleanor Dickmeyer, Esther Lantz, Marie Ott, Grace Styne, Selma Metsch, Velma Stouder, Marie Schnabel and Messrs. Harry Smalzreid, Louis Jacobs, Charles Harkenrider, Herbert Crummitt, Oscar Mensch, Ed Kanning, Harold Schwartz, Harold Brudi, Vincent Stouder, Foster Waggoner, Paul Dannecker, Carl Reitdorf and Alfred Dickmeyer.

Miss Gertrude Schick, one of the most cultured of German young women in the city, is to broaden in her work since the passing away of her father, the much lamented Prof. Schick, of Concordia college. In a rather conservative manner Miss Schick has done some teaching in the German language but now she is going to open a studio down town, in the European School of Music, where she will form classes in elementary or advanced speaking and studying of German, and in German history and literature. Miss Schick is particularly fitted to teach or to conduct readings in literature or history because of her own advantages in annual summer intercourse with relatives who are doing university and college work and are in close touch with the advanced thought and culture in German progress.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur F. Hall in West Wayne street was invaded by a happy company this afternoon of boys and girls who responded to Mrs. Hall's invitation to help celebrate the birthday anniversaries of Fletcher and William Hall. Today is really William's anniversary and Fletcher, who is older, had his several days ago, but that made not the slightest difference in anybody's good time. This was a hard times party and every boy and girl wore old clothes and funny things just as it happened to be convenient to get them. One of the games was to impersonate and guess Mother Goose rhymes. Naturally if a boy stood on his head, spun like a top and ran like a deer he would be Jack-Be-Nimble. And if a girl with a toy spider sat on a "tuffet" it was easy to guess her rhyming name. And so on the fun went, everyone laughing hard enough to split his sides and all making noise enough to keep a baby awake had there been one present. About half-past 4 o'clock Mrs. Hall invited the company to the diningroom for refreshments. There were two birthday cakes, one topped off with green candles, the other in yellow. There were toy brooms for favors for it was a hard times party and everyone needed something to sweep off the snow from imaginary sidewalks. There were flowers and favors and other things to eat besides cake and in everything the color combination of yellow and green. For partners to go to the diningroom the girls and boys chose ribbons. There were but two ribbons alike and when they were matched the boy and girl walked to the diningroom together. The guests were Amy Thomas, Inez Hartzler, Margaret Keegan, Charlotte Auger, Rudisill and Isabel Freeman, Elinor Wilson, Louise Metzger, Margaret Heine, Virginia Thieme, Julia Bash, Aileen Hall and Richard Blitz, Robert Pollock, Morgan Thieme, Stuart and Frederick Peters, Ralph Popp, Robert Hanna, Billy Merrill, Junior Mead, Stanley and Malcolm Crighton and Eric Mulholland.

The War Did Not Disturb Studies

MISS EDITH FOSTER.

Miss Foster is a Fort Wayne young woman who did not allow the European war to disturb her in Berlin, but completed her piano studies in that city before returning to her home a few days ago. Miss Foster resides on Fairfield avenue, and was formerly a teacher in the city schools.

ANOTHER FORT WAYNE SOCIETY YOUNG WOMAN.

MISS MARRY MENEFEE.

Miss Mary Menefee, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Menefee, of Thomas street, is one of a well known group of much admired young women of the east side of the city. Miss Menefee is essentially a home loving girl though she like a society affair now and then just as well as any young woman. She is a member of the Sophie B. Wright circle of King's Daughters and when that energetic group of girls start on a charity campaign Miss Menefee is ready to do her share and more. In general, however, this young woman likes her piano and music better than the studying of books or business and her home interests more than those outside.

FARMERS' MEETINGS.

Series of Them Are Being Held In Different Parts of the County.

The annual meeting of the Maumee township farmers' institute was held Saturday at Woodburn. C. Henry, county agent, and D. O. McComb, county superintendent, were the principal speakers.

A meeting of the farmers' institute of Madison township was held at Hoagland Friday. A farmers' institute meeting will be held in Perry township on Feb. 24 and 25, at which time H. M. Widney, progressive candidate for congress at the last election, will be one of the principal speakers.

K. VORNDRAN'S SALES THIS WEEK.

The Wm. Scherer property on East Pontiac street, was sold this week through the K. Vorndran agency to Max Redmerski for $2,450.

The same agency also sold the Peter Junk property on Riedmiller avenue to Chas. M. Menefee for $2,000. Mr. Junk moved to Denver, Col., five years ago.

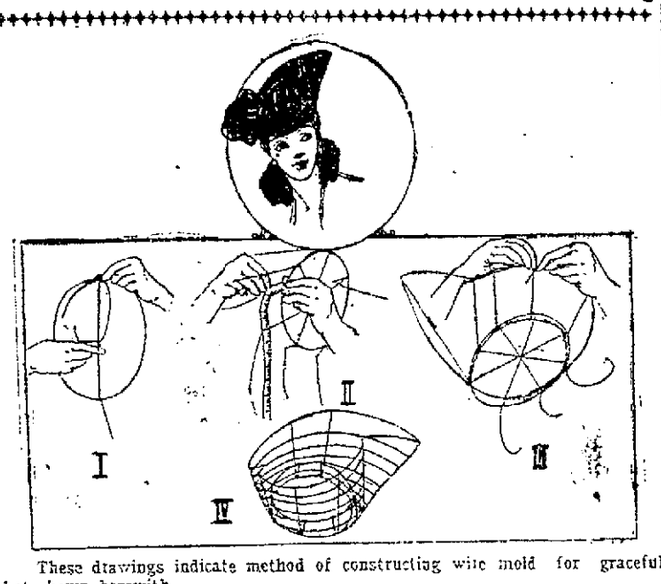
For the purpose of making arrangements for ladies' night a meeting of Mizpah temple patrol and the Bedouin chanters will be held Tuesday evening.

UP-TO-DATE LITTLE MISS DRESSES JUST LIKE HER GROWN-UP SISTER.

Little Miss Up-to-Date has caught right up to Big Sister in the spring fashion parade, and for the remainder of this season at least the littlest girl in the family will be as smartly dressed as any young lady of fashion.

But even if little girls do dress like big girls, the little ones are just as sweet and cute as when they wore French dresses and Kate Greenaways, because straight-lined coats and "ripple" shirts and even the military collars, are so easily modified to suit juvenile figures.

A LESSON IN HOME MILLIERY—HOW TO MAKE THE WIRE FRAME.



These drawings indicate method of constructing wire mold for graceful hat shown herewith.

(By Clarissa Chesley.)

You're ready for another hat, of course. Every woman wants something natty to tide over the time till Easter styles arrive.

But if you can't afford to buy a new hat, don't sit idly at home and wish for it to come drifting down on a snowflake. Why not try your hand at millinery? Start with the right materials, add brains and a little care—product: a smart late-winter chapeau!

A hat, like a house, depends largely on its foundation. You must make, first of all, a mold of wire. It is the poise of the hat on the head which is primarily important in present styles, and to obtain the correct poise, your wire frame should be carefully fitted.

Buy a bolt of frame wire and a pair of nippers. With a tape measure get the head size for your hat. Cut and fasten the wire with the nippers and then bend it so that it is a little longer than wide. For the average size head and worn in the prevailing style the hat will measure eight inches front to back and seven inches across.

Fasten a wire lengthwise front to back, another from side to side and two more diagonally across to the foundation wire. The ends of all these wires are left quite long. As you work with these wires run your finger smoothly over each one to straighten it. This is very important as a means of keeping the shape accurate.

Bend back one inch on each wire. This bend starts the crown band. (See Fig. 2.) A second wire is then tied around at this point.

The wire going around the edge of the brim of the hat pictured measures 26 1-2 inches. The loose wires are brought up to meet it and tied as in Fig. 3.

Directly in front the height measures 4 inches, at the back 5 1-2 inches, at the left side it is 6 1-2 inches, at the right side 2 3-4 inches. Of course, if this brim proves too high for becomingness it can be made a little narrower.

Where the dents in the brim are made and this can be done by placing the frame on the head and following the picture (Fig. 4), stay wires are run up and tied.

The frame proper, made of rice net or willow cloth, is formed on this wire mold. Directions for making it will be given in the next lesson.

MISS TARBELL ON THE WITNESS STAND

Nixola Greeley Smith Analyzes Her Views on Labor and Capital.

(By Nixola Greeley-Smith.)

New York, Jan. 22.—A woman was the third of all the famous witnesses who are to be called by the United States commission on industrial relations whose session has just opened in New York—a session which proposes to find out whether or not rich men have a right to all their money or not!

That a woman should be called upon

Ida M. Tarbell, testifying before United States industrial relations commission.

to give her views on labor and capital before this most radical session of this radical commission is a thing radical in itself. So I went to the city hall to see and hear Ida M. Tarbell herself give what she modestly calls "my notions."

She was all for "scientific management." She sang its praises and cited its cures with the patness of a patent medicine man telling the powers of his own panacea.

To hear Miss Tarbell one would suppose that scientific management will cure fits as easily as allay fever, grow new wisdom teeth as readily as to cause a raging and inflamed appendix to die down and be good. Yet with all that Miss Tarbell doesn't seem to realize that the social body is really very sick, that its heart—for the toiling millions are its heart—refuses any longer to give its lifeblood to keep the withered carcass of capital alive.

She seems to view the greatest crisis in the history of this industrial democracy—the labor crisis—as "just a little misunderstanding" to be given a happy ending by having capital and labor kiss and make up under the benevolent urging of scientific management.

Miss Tarbell discussed candidly organized labor's opposition to "scientific management," and she said she did not consider labor unions indispensable to its working out.

Mr. Garretson, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, one of the representatives of organized labor on the commission, asked if Miss Tarbell did not think scientific management meant individual despotism since wherever it is tried the first condition of its success is the placing of the efficiency expert in a position of absolutism not only over the workmen, but over the employer himself. He reminded her also of the fact that the certain features of scientific management were introduced by railway engineers twenty-five years ago.

Mr. Garretson bellowed at Miss Tarbell. He would have scared me to death, I think. But then, of course, he wouldn't have bellowed at me because I agree with him that organized labor is the best judge of the interests of the workingmen.

Miss Tarbell bristled under his tone as well she might, but she wasn't in the least bullied and in several tilts she got much the better of him unless you had in mind that his was better and the bigger side of the argument. Her pale face flushed under the excitement of his unsympathetic questioning, but she never once lost her quickness of wit.

She is a slender woman with a lean, intelligent face, pale eyes and a general effect of spareness and plain living. There is no more warmth and color, no more fire in the way she looks than in the way she writes. Carefully conscientious, honestly straightforward and fearless—all these things she is and appears.

She was dressed in the plainest of tailor-made suits. She wore a white shirt waist with a high wired stock collar of transparent net. Somehow that collar, choking Miss Tarbell's throat, reminded me of scientific management!

Mrs. Borden Harriman, representative of women and children on the commission, asked Miss Tarbell in her full mellow voice about what she had observed as to the wages of women in industry, and Miss Tarbell replied that they are generally less than those of men because of the instability of women as workers, the fact that they may get married and quit any time.

She also said that "operations required of women workers are very simple; that they go to work, poor things, without any training and frequently are not worth much more than they get."

The remedy for this condition, Miss Tarbell says, is preliminary training before going to work.

But when the problem from the time you are twelve years old is work or starve, how are you going to take time for preliminary training?

Miss Tarbell told of seeing women stripped to the waist tending ovens in the coke regions of Pennsylvania and she thought they might still be doing this. She didn't say what scientific management could do for them!

Captain Watkins, in charge of the survey for the proposed Toledo, Fort Wayne & Chicago barge canal has received word from Centreville, Mich., of the illness of W. B. Cheek, one of the government engineers.

SCHOOLGIRL IS BEST BREADMAKER IN WHOLE STATE.

HELEN FIERGOLLA MAKING PRIZE-WINNING LOAF OF BREAD.

Sauk Rapids, Minn., Jan. 18.—The best breadmaker in America is yet unknown to fame—

But, while waiting for the national champion to come along, take off your hat to Miss Helen Fiergolla, best breadmaker in Minnesota.

Miss Helen is not a housekeeper—merely a schoolgirl, just 17 years old and a senior in the the Sauk Rapids high school. She studies lots of things besides breadmaking, but she studies the science of making and baking bread so thoroughly that she ran off with the prize for which 1,600 good bread makers contested.

Besides being declared champion breadmaker of Minnesota, home of world-famed flour mills, Miss Fiergolla was awarded a cash prize of $25, a cash prize of $5 and a trip to Washington, D. C.

Best Breadmaker's Best Bread Recipe.

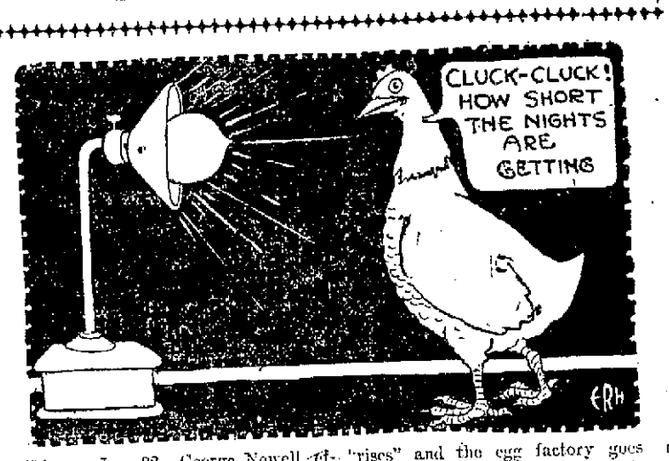
One cup of scalded milk.
One-half cake of compressed yeast.
One teaspoon salt.
One teaspoon butter.
Two teaspoons sugar.
Three to three and one-half cups flour.

Naturally the schoolgirl breadmaker is proud of her achievement, as proud of her perfect loaf as a poet would be of flawless ode or a painter of an inspired canvas.

Speaking of her breadmaking contest, the young champion said: "Our high-school domestic science department laid special emphasis on breadmaking because, as our superintendent said, the world uses more bread than cake, and every girl, no matter what her work in life, should be a good breadmaker.

"We baked every kind of bread from ry to tea rolls, and I baked at home as well as in school and I was always experimenting with dough. Then we held a contest—ten bakings, and each one was scored according to the scorecard system. I was lucky enough to be a prize winner, and that made me eligible to enter the state breadmaking contest at the University of Minnesota. much to me as the prize I won with a "I am proud to be a good bread-maker. I am glad that I know how to make 'the staff of life.' I hope to win many honors in high school and university, but no other prize will mean so much to me as tch prize I won with a loaf of bread."

"GETTING ONE OVER" ON CHICKENS, OR PUTTING SCAB ON SUN'S JOB.



Chicago, Jan. 22.—George Newell, efficiency expert, has "put one over" on his chickens.

Newell's Leghorns are mostly "layers," but during the dark, short days of early winter they seemed to be "laying down on the job." The sun didn't shine long enough to keep them laying, and they were afraid to lay in the dark.

Newell couldn't interfere with Old Sol's union hours just to keep his hens at work, so he put a scab on the job, an imitation "sun." An electric light was installed in the coop.

At 6 a. m. Newell touches a button in his bedroom, the "sun" in the coop "rises" and the egg factory goes to work. At sundown the "sun" is turned on again and burns until 9 o'clock. Newell used to gather twenty-six eggs a day, now the yield is eighty-three.

During the past week positions were secured for thirty-one applicants at the local office of the state employment bureau. Jobs were secured for sixteen males and fifteen females.

A meeting of the Fort Wayne Auto Trade association will be held at the Commercial club Monday evening to discuss the coming auto show.

DIAMONDS
PEARLS
JEWELRY
SILVER
WATCHES
CLOCKS

In the purchase of such articles, which are usually bought for a life-time or longer, the greatest care should be taken in selecting the store.

This store of ours has been established a half a century. It has always been run on a conservative, dependable basis—and we intend to do everything along the same lines for the next fifty years.

Established 1865

TRENKLEY & KOERBER
316 Calhoun St. Fort Wayne.

Phones 130 and 353.
Troy Laundry Company
305 to 311 Pearl Street.
Established 1876.

Phones 6602 and 234.
Troy-American Dry Cleaning Co.
1312 Calhoun Street.
French Process. Superior Service.

Double Service from Same Delivery Wagon.
Call Either and Your Wants Will Be Promptly Taken Care Of.

Fort Wayne Morning Musical Celebrates the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of Its Organization

The Morning Musical society is to celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary on January 25, by giving a musical entertainment and an informal reception to members and invited friends in Minuet hall at 3 o'clock. Mrs. Clark Fairbank, who has served as president of the society for practically half its life, together with former presidents who are living will form the reception committee.

The ladies with Mrs. Fairbank include Mrs. Samuel R. Alden, Mrs. T. E. Ellison, Mrs. W. H. Crighton, Mrs. Frank E. Stouder, Mrs. Hugh G. Keegan, all of Fort Wayne, and Mrs. Minnie Graves Brown, of Toledo, O. The program will begin at half past 3 o'clock and will be given by Misses Pauline and Lucile Reynolds, of Chicago, both sopranos, who give duet recitals in costume.

The board of directors of the society will act as ushers to seats and will extend a welcoming hand and smile to members and guests. The directors are Mrs. C. H. Worden, Mrs. Ferd D. Urbahns and Mrs. Florence Huebner-Dukes, vice presidents; Miss Claudia Donnelly and Miss Lillian Lapp, secretaries; Mrs. W. H. Peltier, treasurer, and Mrs. B. W. Rhamy, librarian. The program committee, members included among the directors, are Mrs. C. A. Horton, Mrs. Herbert Bond and Mrs. Walter Seavey.

The members of the piano committee assisted by a number of young girl music students will serve punch. On the committee are Mrs. James E. Elliott; Miss Elizabeth Walts, Mrs. George Randall, Miss Kay Spencer and Mrs. Ethel Corbin-Smith.

Invitations have been sent to non-resident members of the society to attend this anniversary meeting, but the response has not been numerous, for non-resident and ex-members of the society are widely scattered in different parts of Europe, in Honolulu, in Japan, in California, Oregon and Washington, and all the way between to the Atlantic coast.

Not only have invitations been extended to former active members of the club where addresses were available, but a number of distinguished women of the state may grace the occasion. Among these ladies may be Mrs. Samuel M. Ralston, as the governor and Mrs. Ralston are to be present at the opening of the Palace that evening. Miss Vida Newsom, president of the Indiana State Federation of Clubs, is coming, Mrs. Souders, of Columbia City, a prominent member of the Twelfth district organization, will be present: Mrs. Minnie Graves Brown, of Toledo, O., Mrs. Charles Haas, of Wabash, are to be guests of friends here, while the invitation to Miss Minnie Anderson, Miss Josephine Large and Mrs. Anna Siboni Ruhland, all of Chicago, included the further invitation to be guests of the society at the Anthony hotel.

A Glance Backward.

It is well sometimes to take a look backward just as a contrast to the present and as an incentive to the future. A glimpse in the past shows the organization of the society with thirteen members, twelve of whom were invited by Miss Jane Ninde to her home to hear her plan of forming a musical club. The twelve were all interested greatly in music, some as teachers, some as performers. The twelve went, were carried away by the wave of enthusiasm that Miss Ninde set rolling and agreed to do all possible. The next meeting in a few days held three recruits to the ranks as several present at the first meeting were so engaged in work that they knew it would be impossible for them to meet any morning with regularity. Thus the Morning Musical society was organized by sixteen young women of whom only thirteen were able to be on the active list. For that reason an honorary active membership was started, though each of the original active members later was transferred to the active list. It is interesting to members of the society to know these original members whose names then appeared as Miss Jane Ninde, Miss Minnie Anderson, Mrs. S. K. Alden, Mrs. G. E. Bursley, Mrs. T. E. Ellison, Miss Bertha Freeman, Miss Clara Kenower, Miss Josephine Large, Mrs. Elizabeth Mayer, Mrs. W. H. Myers, Mrs. Harry Ninde, Miss Anna Siboni, Mrs. Ella Wells Welling, Miss Rachel Boles, Miss Angeline Chapin and Miss M. Belle Clark. A membership that was at first limited to fifty has now grown to two hundred and fifty. Only the active membership has been kept within early bounds and while at first that was limited to thirty-five it is even yet held down to fifty.

A Look at the Present.

A glance at the present shows four memberships, active, honorary active, associate and student. The active members transact the business and give the programs. The students assist in programs and have the benefit of listening without paying so large a fee of membership as the associates. The associate members pay the most money and have all the pleasure there is to be had without labor.

The Morning Musical society is a successful organization any way it is looked at. It makes enough money to do some good aside from paying its own expenses. It is looked up to as something well worth while as a club to belong to. It stands for the best there is in music. While the society never openly condemns the charlatan or that which is without merit, it presents only the best. If a musical entertainment is given under the auspices of the Morning Musical the members of the society want to go because they are certain of something worth hearing. If the performance is open to the public the public is frequently so interested as to make the box office receipts a satisfaction even if the attraction costs from one to two thousand dollars, as the orchestras and greatest of soloists do. The music presented at the fortnightly recitals conducted by active members during the club season is representative of the greatest writers in musical composition. Close attention is always given at these recitals. Even if there is a slip once in a while—if someone happens to get off pitch with voice or instrument, if the pianist forgets a passage or her foot gets glued to the pedal with fright, that is but a minor incident. The general character of the recitals is elevating and the average listener feels well repaid for going, even if she be in a mood hypercritical.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND PROGRAM COMMITTEE FORT WAYNE MORNING MUSICAL.

Rear row—Mrs. Charles H. Worden, Mrs. B. W. Rhamy, Mrs. Maurice Dukes, Miss Claudia Donnelly, Miss Lillian Lapp.

Front row—Mrs. William H. Peltier, Mrs. Clark Fairbank, Mrs. D. Ferd Urbahns.

Lower picture, left to right—Mrs. C. A. Horton, Mrs. Herbert Bond, Mrs. Walter R. Seavey.

Active Members of Today.

Active members are required to take a part in the preparation and giving of the semi-monthly programs. In the present list of workers are Mrs. Henry Bowerfind, Mrs. Herbert Bond, Mrs. George Bailhe, Miss Clara Carnahan, Miss Ruth Caldwell, Mrs. William Cleary, Miss Claudia Donnelly, Mrs. Maurice Dukes, Miss Alma Dreier, Miss Ethel Doud, Mrs. James E. Elliott, Mrs. Bruce Elliott, Miss Edith Foster, Mrs. Charles Haas, of Wabash, Miss Margaret Hanna, Miss Mabel Hiser, Mrs. Charles A. Horton, Miss Stella Hunter, Miss Helen Jacobs, Mrs. Hugh Keegan, Mrs. E. H. Kirkland, Mrs. Samuel Krause, Miss Florence Lang, Mrs. William Miles, Mrs. Samuel L. Morris, Miss Helen Nussbaum, Miss Carlie Olds, Mrs. W. H. Peltier, Mrs. George Randall, Mrs. Afton Wolff Rodenbeck, Mrs. B. W. Rhamy, Mrs. H. H. Rogers, Miss Emma Rurode, Miss Adelia Reynolds, Mrs. Herman Pollak, Miss Kay Spencer, Miss Helene Spindler, Mrs. F. E. Stouder, Miss Corinne Strass, Mrs. H. Brook Sale, Mrs. Walter Seavey, Mrs. Ethel Corbin-Smith, Mrs. John Thompson, Mrs. Ferd Urbahns, Mrs. Carver Wood, Mrs. C. H. Worden, Miss Elizabeth Walts, Mrs. Page Yarnelle.

The associate membership is the variable one. Members drop out for a year or so and then are reinstated at their own request. The membership fee is $5 and all associate members are entitled to tickets to the artist recitals which the society gives each year.

Honorary Active Members.

Mrs. Francis I. Brown, Mrs. William H. Creighton, Mrs. L. Park Drayer, Mrs. Carolyn Fairbank, Mrs. William Hahn, Mrs. O. N. Heaton, Miss Katherine MacDougal, Mrs. Nellie H. Robbins, Mrs. Theodore Ruhland, Mrs. Henry Ranke, Mrs. Charles A. Wilding, Miss Fannie Winch, Mrs. Harry M. Williams. This list includes women who in the earlier days of the society were active in its work, both in programs and in office. Their withdrawal to be placed on the honorary list has arisen from numerous reasons of which lack of time to keep up to the standard required in singing or instrumental work has been the most frequent excuse.

Being on the honorary active list does not always mean no work in the society, but merely no activity in the programs given. An exceptional case is that of Mrs. Clark Fairbank, who entered the active list from the associate to be president of the society for the first time in 1901. From then to 1907 Mrs. Fairbank served continuously and so impressed was the club with her superior fitness for the work that it was only Mrs. Fairbank's positive refusal to serve that led to an interval of rest until 1910 when she was again unanimously elected to serve. Efficiency, tact, affability, judgment and a rarely good grasp of things of business concern, combine to make the success of Mrs. Fairbank noteworthy. During her reign the Morning Musical society has prospered financially and musically.

Seven years after the society was organized in January, 1897, the charter was obtained and the society was incorporated. It is the one element of sadness in reviewing the early days of the society that its originator, Miss Jennie Ninde, afterwards Mrs. Arthur Brady, Mrs. Ellen R. Bursley, the first president, and who served two years, Mrs. W. H. Hoffman, the second president, and Mrs. Essie Preble Myers, who served three years, have all passed on to the great beyond. They were devoted and earnest in their work for the society. Their aims were high and their plans for the Morning Musical society's future were better builded than they knew. Music and her realm, the Morning Musical and her influence, the public with cultivated ideas and tastes, musically speaking, were the lofty aims they looked ahead to see. And they have been fulfilled.

There's no question of a marked raise in musical standards in the city, of which some is due to excellent teachers, but the larger part to the influence of the Morning Musical society. More people proportionately speaking, go to hear the artist concerts brought here under the auspices of the society. Were it possible the Morning Musical society would put before the public a week of orchestral concerts at prices that would enable entire families to attend at a time. As it is, one concert each year is given for ten cents admission, at which time the same care and preparation with the best talent of the club is given to making the program of an order the society would be proud of before an audience of metropolitan critics. Every year from three to five artist recitals are given under the auspices of the society. There have been ninety-two such concerts. The next one will be the appearance of the Minneapolis Symphony orchestra on February 27. A previous engagement was made with the society and cancelled, but things have worked around for a positive date.

Mrs. Barr is Making Many Friends in Her Work Among Ft. Wayne Women

Gifted Feminine Member of Lyon Evangelistic Party Throws Her Whole Soul and Heart Into Her Special Sphere of Evangelistic Activity.

SUPERLATIVES are easily spoken, and often carelessly flung about. Sometimes they have in them unpleasant implications and inferences, because they suggest comparisons which are said to be odious. And yet in the case of Mrs. Barr—Daisy without the "Mrs.," as her friends and former parishioners in the Friends church, of which denomination Mrs. Barr, a member of the Lyon party, is an adherent, and an ordained minister of very high standing, would address her, superlatives would be not only merited, but accurately used.

There is a single word, which is credited to the frequent use of a certain distinguished American, which seems to describe Mrs. Barr. She is "delighted" with life. She is happy, and it is not the happiness and sunshine which comes from ignorance of the sorrow and sadness of life, for Mrs. Barr knows something of the world's burdens and heartaches. It is told of her that on one occasion of a certain cleaning up of the immoral district of her city, this Christian woman took into her own home the girls under nineteen, and took care of them until proper provision could be made for them.

Deep Knowledge of Womankind.

The writer, though a mere man, was allowed to be in the women's meeting last Sunday afternoon at the Wayne street M. E. church, and the happy way in which Mrs. Barr satisfied the feminine curiosity showed her deep knowledge of womankind. She told the 1,200 of 1,300 women gathered there that she had a husband, Thomas Barr, who was amply able and willing to support her, that she did not have to work for a living, that she did draw a financial consideration as a member of the Lyon party, that her home was at Fairmont, Ind., that she was born and reared in Jonesboro, that her parents had been Methodists until shortly before her birth, when they became members of the Friends church.

MRS. DAISY BARR.

To say that Mrs. Barr is a Christian woman of education, of culture and refinement is indeed true, and yet to say that alone is hardly to do her justice.

Tells of An Incident.

In her tabernacle sermon of Tuesday afternoon of this week Mrs. Barr told of an incident that happened in the course of one of her official calls as a member of the visiting committee appointed by the governor to visit the different state institutions. In one of these institutions Mrs. Barr found a little blind boy who, while he was properly fed and clothed, was given no other attention, and was almost literally ignorant of the most simple things which are matters of common knowledge to most children. She cultivated the acquaintance of the little lad without eyes and had him placed in the state institution for the blind at Indianapolis, and this boy, though he knows Mrs. Barr by her name, calls her "His Voice." She had spoken to him and opened the great world of his mental and moral understanding. Certainly no finer tribute could be given to any woman the world over than for her to be known and loved as "The Voice," which told of love, of gentleness and beauty. And this woman, this Mrs. Daisy Douglas Barr, is proving herself a voice to hundreds of the women of Fort Wayne, of both rich and poor, the learned and the unlearned, the moral and the immoral. And it is no idle prophecy to say that before the campaign has closed Mrs. Barr will easily be among the most beloved women of Indiana's second city, and will be the spiritual voice to thousands of women to speak to them of Jesus, who was the friend of women. The women of Fort Wayne, of all classes and conditions, welcome Mrs. Barr, as a woman who has demonstrated that a woman can be a woman, a mother, a public speaker (and to quote her own words, even a suffragist) and not lose that finest of all her possessions, her Christian womanhood.

The heron, which has an average weight of only four pounds in spite of its size, has been known to eat three and one-half pounds of fish at one meal.

SPENCERVILLE NEWS.

Spencerville, Ind., Jan. 23.—The High school basket ball team of this place went to St. Joe Tuesday evening and played the High school team of that place, Spencerville winning by the score of 30 to 15.

The Ladies' Aid of the Lutheran church met at the home of Mrs. John Beams Wednesday afternoon.

B. C. Schlatter, of Fort Wayne, was a guest of J. F. Baltz and wife Sunday.

L. M. Chapman, wife and son Willard and Mrs. Henry Markle spent several days last week with relatives at Garrett.

G. W. Henderson, wife and daughters, Mary ad Esther, were Fort Wayne business callers Wednesday.

Miss Josephine Doll is again able to attend school after a week's illness.

Glenn Carneyham is confined to the house with whooping cough and mumps.

David Hull, of Fort Wayne, is working for William Allen in the barber shop.

A number from this place attended the basket ball game at Harlan Wednesday evening between the Boston College Girls and Harlan city team of boys.

It maay interest friends and acquaintances to learn of the birth of a son to Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Repp, of Messex, Col. Mrs. Repp was formerly Miss Nora Foster of this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Miller, of near Garrett, are guests of Mrs. Miller's mother, Mrs. Mary Jane Silberg, and family.

The basket ball game played here Thursday evening between the Boston College Girls and Spencerville town team ended with a score of 50 to 9 in favor of Spencerville.

Bert Fischer made a business trip to Fort Wayne Thursday.

Clothing for the poor of Fort Wayne will be received at the Sentinel office, on West Wayne street, and distributed to worthy people through the Fort Wayne Mother's club and the various charitable organizations.

11-24-tf

A button famine is said to be threatening this country on account of the war, but the buttons the supply of which is threatened are mostly of the ornamental kind. If the worst should happen, people could again use wooden buttons, covering them with cloth for the sake of appearances.

The Hague peace tribunal was formed fifteen years ago.

We All Live and Learn

Buy Red Hornet Coal

The new process of cleaning coal, the coal goes through 30 spiralizers. Spiralizing takes all the slate and dirt out of the coal. This makes Red Hornet Coal entirely satisfactory. This method assures and guarantees satisfaction. The people that prepare this coal are the only people that have the patent on this machine. You absolutely have the swellest coal that money can buy.

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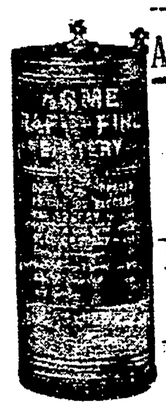

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THE SENTINEL'S LIVE SPORTS CRISP RELIABLE

DeHAVEN HAS BEEN BOUGHT BY ESSICK

Dayton Outfielder is Transferred to Grand Rapids Base Ball Club.

Dayton, O., Jan. 23.—Arista DeHaven, one of the veteran outfielders of the Central league, and at one time a member of the Terre Haute club, has been sold outright to the Grand Rapids team to fill the place left vacant by the trading of Howard Marshall to Terre Haute for Ted Anderson.

Many of the patrons here had picked DeHaven to succeed Johnny Nee as manager of the Dayton club. DeHaven joined the Vets in the season of 1910 and has been a member of the local team ever since, being the veteran in point of continuous service. With him on the 1910 squad were Johnny Nee, Earl Sykes and Ray Spencer of the 1914 Soldiers, but each of this trio was away from Dayton in the interval. DeHaven has been in the Central league for a good many years, making his first appearance as a member of the old Springfield team, then in charge of Jack Hendricks. He made good from the start. After a brief absence from the Central he came back as a member of the Terre Haute club, where he slugged himself into fame and was drafted by the Athletics, who turned him over to Atlanta. It was from the latter club he was purchased by the local management in 1910, when he succeeded Bobby Grogan in left field. When the team moved to Highland park DeHaven was switched to right field, which is the sun garden there, and he finished his fifth year as a Vet last fall.

DeHaven was always popular with the fans, having won them long ago by his clever fielding and base running and his timely hitting. While he has not been a slugger in recent years, he has possessed the knack of coming across with a safe drive when a hit was needed, and he has always given the local club his best services. It is believed the switch to Grand Rapids will be pleasing to him, though he has always enjoyed playing here. In the Michigan city he is a big favorite and the fans up there are sure to welcome him to the fold.

President Redolle, who is in charge of the club pending the appointment of a new manager, believes he has a few young outfielders in tow who are pretty sure to become regulars in the Central league and it would not be a great surprise to see further changes in the Vet garden. Povey, of the Western Canada league, has already been secured, and his record indicates he will be able to put up a pretty lively fight for a regular berth. The sale of DeHaven and the signing of youngsters is in line with the policy of the Dayton club to build up a combination of youthful talent. The local management realizes the worth of DeHaven and knows he can be counted upon to play good ball for quite a few years yet, but he has passed that stage where he can be expected to advance to faster company. The Vets are well supplied with veteran material and the Grand Rapids owners were anxious to secure an experienced man to round out their team. This resulted in the deal and it is believed all three parties to the transaction are pleased.

The sale of DeHaven removes one of the men whom many fans had picked as a successor to Johnny Nee as manager. With Earl Sykes endeavoring to arrange for his transfer to another club the veteran possibilities on the Vet roster have dwindled to Jack Compton and Phil Stremmel, two pitchers. Both are capable and intelligent and it is believed either would make good in case the owners decide to select their manager from the ranks.

ZION LEAGUE SCORES.

WALTEMATH.

Players.	1.	2.	3.
A. Birkmese	179	129	191
E. Martin	196	174	128
O. Scheimann	170	119	190
F. Martin	143	148	166
C. Hambrock	159	141	143
Totals	757	693	818

BUILDERS.

Players.	1.	2.	3.
O. Junge	165	118	...
J. Hoffman	131	...	103
H. Hoffman	...	156	135
G. Weimer	177	182	148
W. Kramer	119	...	147
O. Bengs	...	123	...
H. Hagemann	147	177	147
Totals	739	795	680

LYCEUM LEAGUE SCORES.

FEDERALS.

Players.	1.	2.	3.
E. Rulo	204	179	157
P. Telley	156	159	159
J. Conroy	158	...	...
P. Foohey	...	116	...
E. Merz	...	...	137
L. McMullen	129	136	162
K. Laughlin	169	181	140
Totals	823	771	755

BACHELORS.

Players—	1.	2.	3
J. Conner	201	165	157
E. Moran	112	162	148
T. Connelly	136	171	159
R. Doyle	199	167	139
A. Getz	143	151	144
Totals	791	751	731

All Suits and Overcoats
Regardless of Their Former Values.
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921 CALHOUN ST.

LIGHT WORKOUT TO PREPARE FOR GAME

Just to be in prime condition for the fray with Bluffton college at the college gym Saturday night, the Concordia basket ball squad was put through a light workout during the day by Capt. G. E. Byroade and he was of the opinion that he would be able to send a faster and more accurate team against the enemy than at any time this year.

This opinion is founded on the fact that the basket shooting has been better in practice than it has heretofore and that the passing and general team work indicate rapid and pleasing improvement.

Rehm will be sent to the front and the ball fed up to him as his work in practice points to him as the logical man for the basket shooting. All of this preparation was made because the local lads know they have a tough proposition ahead of them in the Mennonite lads, who have appeared here before and who will send a bunch of veterans into the conflict.

With plenty of heat to keep the patrons comfortable and lots of rooters to cheer the local club on, everything looks bright for a big attendance and a good game.

BASKET BALL POINTERS.

The team representing the Ossian Athletic association challenges any amateur team in Fort Wayne averaging from 140 to 160 pounds for a game to be played Tuesday night at Ossian. Address communications to Ossian Athletic association.

The Pyramids won from the Antlers by a score of 58 to 8. The line-ups: Pyramids—Costello and Cleary, l. f.; Logan, r. f.; McDonald, l. g.; Loney, r. g.; Rauner, c. Antlers—Murphy and Herber, c; Bushman, l. g.; Wichman, r. g.; Smith, r. f.; Betz, l. f.

The Tods won from the Iroquois at St. Mary's gym Friday night by a score of 27 to 4. The line-ups and scores:

Tods—Distel and Casso, forwards; Leutwyler, center; Lee and Steinbacher, guards.

Iroquois—Ackerman, App, Ehrman and Alter, forwards; Woenker, center; Offerle and Heren, guards.

Field goals—Distel, 6; Casso, 3; Leutwyler, 1; Lee, 1; Ehrman, 1.

Foul goals—Distel, 1; Casso, 2; Heren, 1; Alter, 1.

The Lakeside Troopers won from the Lakeside five by a score of 16 to 14. The line-ups and scores:

Troopers—Zent and Boegli, forwards; Orr, center; Porsch and Bullerman, guards.

Fives—G. Zent and E. Agne, forwards; C. Bullerman, center; Cassidy and Randau, guards.

Field goals—G. Zent, 3; C. Bullerman, 1; Agne, 3; Orr, 2; M. Zent, 4; Boegli, 2.

The Lakeside Troopers challenge any team in the city averaging 120 pounds. Telephone 2100 between 6:30 and 7.

HIGH SCHOOL BOYS VERY MUCH ELATED

Are Feeling Good Over the Drubbing Handed to the Muncie Squad.

(By Morton Williams).

Fort Wayne high school boys have a right to be feeling somewhat elated, and they are, inasmuch as their own basketball team trounced Muncie high, a team with a long list of victories. Coach Thomas seems to have whipped his team of youngsters into shape and from now on they ought to clean up the other high school quintets around these parts.

The locals played a better brand of ball than they have heretofore this season and up to the last four or five minutes of the game everything was going Fort Wayne's way. A spurt on the part of Muncie brought the score from 15 to a tie at 19 and then the trouble began.

Kendricks was equal to the emergency, however, and his two free throws won the game for the locals. Sprang was out of the lineup but Myers played a fine game at center and Geller and Kendricks played some game at forward. At the end of the first session the locals were leading by a seven point margin but Muncie at the get-away of the second half dropped one in and from that point on threatened to win. The lineup and score:

F. W. H. S., 21.		Muncie H. S., 19.
Geller	F.	Redding
Kendricks	F.	Tuhey
Myers	C.	Spurgeon
Outland	G.	Howell
Diffendorfer	G.	Mitchell

Field goals—Geller, 2; Kendricks, 1; Myers, 3; Redding, 4; Howell, 2; Mitchell, 2. Free throws—Kendricks, 6; Myers, 3; Tuhey, 3. Referee—Croninger.

BRUNSWICK LEAGUE SCORES.

ENTERPRISE.

Player.	1.	2.	3.
Myers	148	...	...
Weible	...	158	140
Schliby	174	138	...
Meyers	...	...	142
Miller	175	149	170
Freidline	165	160	171
Jones	179	164	177
Totals	842	769	860

BACHELOR CLUB.

Players.	1.	2.	3.
Zollinger	160	182	162
Noble	142	113	172
Palmer	101	...	...
Baker	...	188	83
Hurz	159	115	138
Kavanaugh	127	195	156
Totals	689	773	711

RIVERS IS LICKED BEFORE HIS FIGHT

Had Lost Faith and Was an Easy Victim for Young Callahan.

(By Hugh S. Fullerton).

The other night at Memphis Frankie Callahan, a mere boy, knocked out Joe Rivers, the Mexican, in the second round. You may not be interested in boxing—but everyone should be interested in this.

A few years ago a poor, timid youth, hat in hand, slunk into the office of Tom McCarey, the Los Angeles promoter, and asked for a chance to box some one of the lightweights in the preliminary events for a few dollars. He needed the money.

McCarey needed a boy to fill in. He gave the boy a chance. Stripped, Rivers revealed a wonderful physique. His skin was clear olive and gleaming, his muscles were long and pliable, his shoulders had the strength and the grace of a thoroughbred, his eye was clear, his speed and footwork showed promise—and he could hit. In the Mexican youth the fight students saw a coming champion.

In his first battles Rivers showed such promise that the coast hailed him as the next 133 pound champion. He fought with the ease and the ferocity of a tiger, and rushed toward the top in his class. In two years the championship was within his grasp. He was wearing fine clothes, diamonds, living high, but still kept in magnificent condition.

One night he won a decision in a short fight. His opponent came from the ring battered and beaten, but laughing. In the dressing room I inquired why he laughed.

"Rivers'll quit," he said scornfully. "He had me licked, but if I had anything at all I'd have made him quit. He wants to when he is hit hard."

Then Rivers took a beating. He took it from a man he was expected to defeat.

Then, one after another of the lightweights beat him; men he had beaten whipped him—and finally a "kid"—a mere boy, Callahan, knocked him out in two rounds.

Rivers is a better boxer today than he ever was, can hit just as hard as he ever could, and he has more experience and more skill. Now almost any lightweight can whip him.

He is licked before the match starts. Like thousands of others in other lines he lost heart and courage—faith in himself—and a boy whips him.

Callahan, inspired by hope, with the freshness of youth and confident of himself, should be the first to learn the lesson.

FRIAR LEAGUE SCORES.

SCRATCH CATS.

Players—	1.	2.	3.
Docterman	209	129	159
Cody	169	131	145
F. Miller	138	148	155
Ellenwood	178	176	170
Dr. Tucker	196	181	179
Totals	878	769	808

C. TUCKER PONIES.

Players—	1.	2.	3.
Nussbaum	174	182	199
Seaman	133	131	150
Wilkins	125	117	122
Island	129	100	141
C. Tucker	187	155	183
Totals	748	685	795

RAPP'S COLTS.

Players—	1.	2.	3.
F. Rapp	201	191	174
F. Pohlmeyer	140	173	191
L. Beck	149	118	135
C. Centlivre	151	163	173
Totals	845	817	814

POHLMEYER'S PETS.

Players.	1.	2.	3.
O. Pohlmeyer	182	151	163
Hogan	129	...	...
Fishering	...	143	160
V. Miller	158	144	153
C. Pask	141	168	124
T. Hayes	129	198	131
Totals	731	804	731

SUEDHOFF BEARS.

Players.	1.	2.	3.
Tucker	118	164	204
D. Lowe	152	166	109
Leach	122	155	158
Suedhoff	182	161	147
Centlivre	170	150	124
Totals	775	796	742

CALLAHAN'S GOATS.

Player.	1.	2.	3.
Callahan	146	164	194
Zimmerman	138	130	155
Rinehart	161	196	144
Brase	161	198	155
Lopshire	182	167	180
Totals	788	855	798

For its buildings all over the country, its warships, army posts and lighthouses, the United States government every year buys enough coal to make a pile a mile square and ten feet high.

Order Bran-Laxa-Bread from your Grocer.
1-19-t-t-s-tf

AFTER HE HAD BEEN ASKED TO RESIGN FROM COLLEGE HARRY WOLVERTON STARTED BASE BALL CAREER AT PAULDING.

San Francisco, Jan. 23.—Fate literally pitchforked Harry Sterling Wolverton into baseball.

A bit of hazing, innocently intended, but extremely disastrous in results, back in the college days, turned him from a career of higher education to one of hurling the elusive sphere across the arid wastes of the diamond.

Wolverton explained it thusly:

"We were elected to move one of the boys along in college—the two of us, George Dunham, of Cleveland, O., and myself. After which memorable occasion it was decided that for the best interests of all Dunham and myself should resign college and take up some other walk in life. Dunham went mining in Alaska and made millions, and I turned to baseball."

All of which happened twenty years ago. In 1895 Wolverton was a student in Kenyon college, Gambier, O. It was in his third year that disaster overtook him.

Wolverton began his career in baseball in 1895 as a pitcher with a Paulding (O.) team at a salary of $60 a month. The next season found him with Columbus, O., in the Western league at the time when Ban Johnson, now dictator of the Americans, was president of the smaller and weaker body. In 1897 Wolverton shifted to Dubuque, Iowa. In 1898 he took his place in the big brush, pitcher's box to third base, a berth with the Chicago Nationals. After a year with the Cubs Wolverton jumped to the Philadelphia Nationals, with which team he played for five years. For the last two seasons he captained the club and also played first base.

In 1905 Philadelphia sold him to the Boston Nationals. After a season with Boston a salary dispute arose and Wolverton, after practically nine years in the big league, jumped out of the big brush and joined the outlaws with the Williamsport club in the Tri-State league. Here Wolverton took his first managerial job, and incidentally he gave the club a two-time pennant winner, in 1907 and 1908.

Frank Farrell, of the New York Americans, drafted Wolverton in 1909, but instead of using him with the Yankees sent him to Newark. While managing the Newark aggregation, Wolverton achieved the unique distinction of firing the owner of the club off the field on divers occasions.

Later, when Pitcher "Iron Man" McGinnity purchased the club, Wolverton ordered the iron man off the field four different times and had to call a policeman to enforce the order.

After a year on the Pacific coast Wolverton became manager of the Yankees in 1912. For the 1915 season he will be back on the coast as manager of the San Francisco Seals.

ELK LEAGUE SCORES.

TEETH.

Players—	1.	2.	3.
G. Horton	117	168	135
Stites	187	152	179
King	156	138	123
B. Ungemach	170	181	155
G. Harkey	212	156	161
Totals	852	793	753

TAILS.

Players—	1.	2.	3.
G. Errick	186	183	151
Klerspe	140	137	166
G. Fox	148	181	172
Albright	157	153	140
Pickard	170	168	176
Totals	801	822	794

CONCORDIA LEAGUE SCORES.

SCHMIDTS.

Players—	1.	2.	3.
Shilling	164	126	153
C. Doenges	117	...	...
Honeick	...	118	128
Geye	126	143	123
Bohne	153	134	112
Schmidt	181	179	128
Totals	746	700	644

KOEHLINGERS.

Players—	1.	2.	3.
Schoor	148	140	140
Koehlinger	134	157	155
P. Kleeberg	136	157	164
Waldo	156	172	143
A. Kleeberg	150	189	162
Totals	725	815	764

PRINTING CO., 2; B. N. R., 1.

FORT WAYNE PRINTING CO.

Players.	1.	2.	3.
Agne	167	148	155
Cramer	137	156	208
Lehman	250	176	136
Carmin	132	156	158
Leist	183	156	184
Totals	869	792	841

B. N. R. CLUB.

Players—	1.	2.	3.
Frosch	160	167	113
Draker	160	167	155
Minnich	139	137	134
Kochs	121	162	122
Rieg	179	219	164
Totals	769	842	680

ST. PAUL'S LEAGUE.

PACKARD.

Players—	1.	2.	3.
Nahrwold	186	158	256
Scherer	152	131	...
Diedolf	...	...	179
Mueller	170	160	171
Walda	186	190	201
Sander	167	182	201
Totals	861	821	1008

OLD RELIABLE.

Players—	1.	2.	3.
Buesching	185	166	156
F. Kramer	162	172	152
Reidel	145	189	178
Erb	117	...	...
Wyneken	...	182	172
Jurgenson	159	169	179
Totals	765	878	817

Sentinel Want Ads. Pay.

AND THE GENERAL QUIT.

Andy Burt is dead. In the army they called him Brigadier General Andrew Burt, but among baseball fans he was "Andy." He was quite a ball player himself, and even after he had won his epaulets he got out and played the game whenever there was a chance. During the Spanish-American war he was in command of a negro regiment, and one day he removed his coat, turned up his trousers, spat on his hands and joined the game.

The privates on the team seemed in awe of a general, and Burt remarked:

"Come on, boys. Out here I'm only a private. Play the game just that way."

In the middle of the game he reached first. A big, black trooper was coaching.

"Git a lead, yoh little, sawed-off, rammed down, bandy-laigged, squint-eyed runt, you," he yelled. "Git offen dat bag an' slide, dawggone your hide."

Then General Burt quit.

ZION GIRLS HAVE ORGANIZED LEAGUE

Young Lady Bowlers Will Bow Before the Public on Thursday Night.

Everybody is asked to go out and see the Zion girl bowlers open their schedule on Thursday night of next week. A league has just been organized with four teams and one of the clubs has chosen the name of Heart Breakers.

Dandy name for girl bowlers, think!

In the opening series these Heart Breakers will go after the Kewpies while the Ich Soll Worrying five will try conclusions with the Billikens.

All of the bowlers have had more or less experience at the game and they will bowl throughout the season in regular weekly games. The teams are made up as follows:

Billikens—Miss Minnie Ernsting, captain; Miss Hilda Trabuch, Miss Mamie Ropa, Miss eNttie Ropa, Miss Marie Bicknese.

Kewpies—Miss Edith Ernsting, captain; iss Clara Tellman, Miss Alma Hegerfeld, Miss Edna Soest, Miss Millie Buuck.

Ich Soll Worrying—Miss Martha Wermuth, captain; Miss Esther Trabach, Miss Margaret Steckman, Miss Emma Meyer, Miss Helen Limecooley.

Heart Breakers—Miss Lillian Hoppe, captain; Miss Minnie Speckman, Miss Ella Pawlish, Miss Hester Wolf, Miss Selma Wermuth.

BOXERS TO FINISH UP TRAINING HERE

Young Holzhauer and Hal Stewart will both arrive in Fort Wayne Monday or Tuesday of next week to finish up their training for the bout carded for the Majestic theater on Jan. 26.

Holzhauer is working out in Chicago and advices say that he will be able to make 135 pounds at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the match and will be strong enough at that weight to make a good battle.

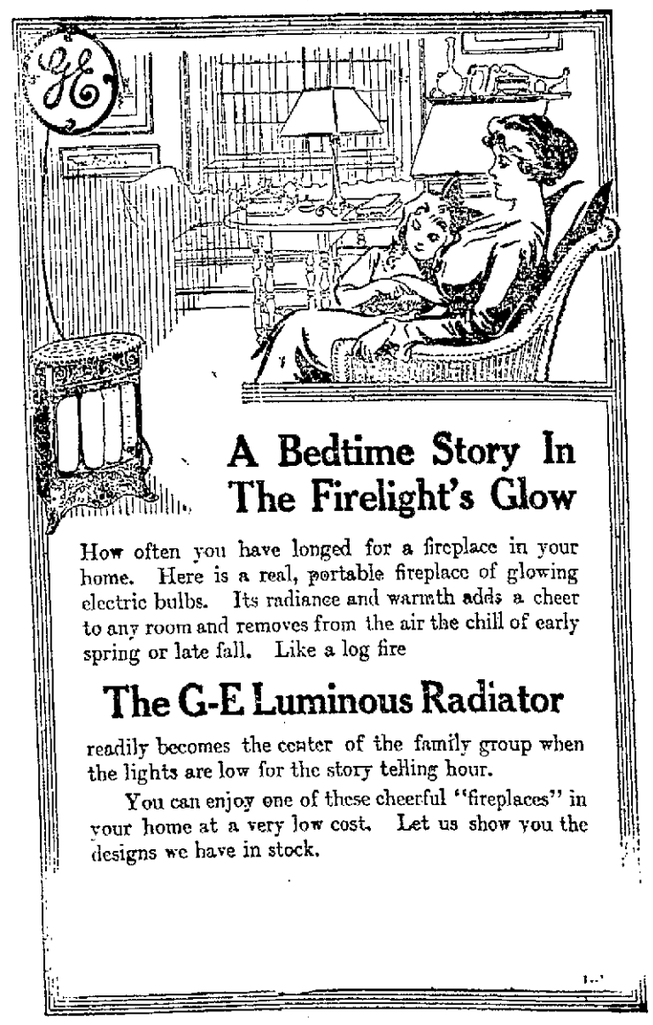
Stewart has sent here for sparring partners and there has been no doubt all along that he will be right for the bout. He will have no trouble making the required weight.

Frankie Mason is doing his work here and is the only one of the men on the card who is now in the city. Ball is working at Chicago, McHenry at Montpelier and Roger O'Malley in Toledo.

O'Malley has a lot of friends who think well of his work and many of them will be at the ringside. The advance sale of seats indicates that the fans here are interested in the bill.

FOR A GOOD SMOKE TRY A KIM 5c CIGAR.

BASKET BALL Monday, January 25
ST. PAUL'S AUDITORIUM.
BLUFFTON MENNONITE COLLEGE, BLUFFTON, OHIO, VS. ST. PAUL
Tickets on Sale at Schirmeyer's, Koehlinger's and St. Paul Cigar Stand.



A Bedtime Story In The Firelight's Glow

How often you have longed for a fireplace in your home. Here is a real, portable fireplace of glowing electric bulbs. Its radiance and warmth adds a cheer to any room and removes from the air the chill of early spring or late fall. Like a log fire

The G-E Luminous Radiator

readily becomes the center of the family group when the lights are low for the story telling hour.

You can enjoy one of these cheerful "fireplaces" in your home at a very low cost. Let us show you the designs we have in stock.

Light and Power Department
Fort Wayne and Northern Indiana Traction Co.
Phones Nos. 298-299 1025 Calhoun St.

JACK JOHNSON CAN'T GET INTO U. S. AND JESS WILLARD CAN'T GET OUT.

Jack Johnson can't get into this country and Jess Willard can't get out—that is unless the big hope pays up some $1,200 of a judgment that Charles Cutler, champion wrestler, has obtained against him in Milwaukee.

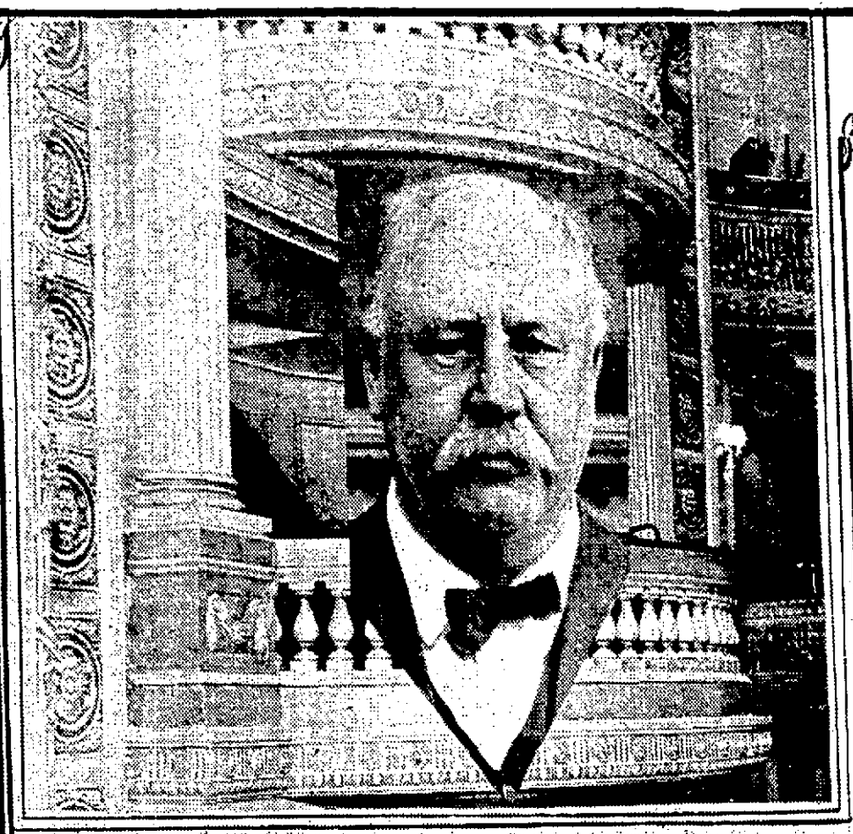
If the negro and the Kansas cowboy box in Juarez, Mex., on March 9, as scheduled, Jess must pay before he crosses the Rio Grande.

Cutler, who was his manager when he first came out, claimed that he incurred an expense of some $1,200 feeding and clothing Jess, who jumped under the wing of Tom Jones as soon as he was able to command any more for his fighting.

The court found Cutler's claim just, but Charles must attach box office receipts, if Willard fights in this country, to collect his judgment. Jess cannot flee to another country to escape payment. So he'll be arrested, Cutler says, as soon as he attempts to get to Mexico if he doesn't pay before then.

In the New Palace Fort Wayne Has One of the Most Beautiful Play Houses in the Country

FRANK E. STOUDER



GOVERNER SAMUEL M. RALSTON AND THE BOX RESERVED FOR HIM

B. H. BARNETT

GEO. FISHER

HARRY TRISKETT

CLARENCE E. HEPENBRINK

THE MAIN ENTRANCE

"TONY" OESTERLE

CLYDE COLLINS

SOME FACTS ABOUT THE NEW PALACE.

Owned by the Fort Wayne Lyric Theater company, of which Frank E. Stouder is president and Byron H. Barnett, secretary and treasurer.

Approximate cost—$200,000.

Seating capacity—2,000.

Ground broken—April 27, 1914.

Contractors—Hageman and Buesching, Fort Wayne.

First seat sale—January 20, 1915.

Open—January 25, 1915.

Superintendent of construction—William Hagerman.

Architects—C. W. Rapp and George L. Rapp, Chicago.

Attractions—Kieth vaudeville.

House staff—Stouder and Barnett, managers; Harry Triskett, treasurer; George Fisher, stage manager; Clarence E. Piepenbrink, assistant treasurer; Tony Oesterle, orchestra leader; Clyde Collins, chief doorkeeper; Charles Ersig, chief usher.

When the new Palace, Fort Wayne's beautiful playhouse, is thrown open to the public on Monday evening January 25, with Governor and Mrs. Samuel M. Ralston, of Indiana, as the guests of honor and the Fort Wayne Commercial club in active charge of the ceremonies as a tribute to the enterprise that conceived and achieved this great addition to the business interests of the city, those who are fortunate enough to secure seats will get a glimpse of the finest theater in the west.

In fact the firm of architects who have had charge of the construction of eighty playhouses, say there is none finer or more tastefully and beautifully equipped.

The contract price was $140,000, but this did not include the furnishings, the real estate or any of the hundred and one things that have been added since the ground was broken and when the whole was completed it represented an investment of approximately $200,000.

"Beautiful" was the most common expression of those who were fortunate enough to see the magnificent structure before it was completed and thrown open to the public and this one word thoroughly fitted the house and its decorations.

were given several months ago in a special story in the Fort Wayne Sentinel, where there was nothing to be seen but massive iron beams, bare brick walls and unsightly columns and floors of concrete, and it is difficult to stand in the center of the great building and understand the change that has been wrought.

Had Aladin rubbed his magic lamp or the fairy Godmother touched with her wand the stone, iron and concrete and wished that they become a wonderful theater the transformation could have been no more complete although it may have expedited matters considerably.

From the entrance to the dressing rooms under the stage exquisite taste has combined and worked in harmony with architectural beauty until there is not a discord in the completed structure. A detailed description could not convey to the mind the color combinations and the elegance that have been woven into a most pleasing and restful interior.

The Entrance.

The entrance is on Washington boulevard between Calhoun and Clinton streets and is three stories high and the design is of an early French period worked out in granite and terro cotta.

The Clinton street elevation, which is the rear wall of the stage, is in two-toned brick with panel effects carried in tapestry design. Although this wall is blank it is not unhandsome and is a great improvement to the thoroughfare which was kept in mind when the plans were drawn and the contract let.

The auditorium is approached through a stately columned vestibule on each side of which is a broad marble staircase with a richly carved balustrade, leading to the entresol and balcony foyers. The inner vestibule or lobby is elliptical in form and is two stories in height. The walls and ceiling are paneled with marble and above this is a series of engaged pilasters support a domed ceiling.

The lobby opens into the grand promenade foyer which surrounds the entire auditorium. This plan is adapted from two of the most famous playhouses in Europe, which were erected in the sixteenth century and are still considered as architectural gems for their beauty and proportion. The grand promenade is over 300 feet in length, and a series of fluted columns support a richly modeled groined ceiling. Between the columns, tall branched candlesticks of bronze and crystal rest on pedestals.

A Dainty Rest Room.

One of the most perfect and attractive little nooks in the entire structure is the rest room for women located on the entresol floor between the marble stairways in the vestibule.

Expense has not been spared in fitting up this dainty room and an idea of what it is like can be obtained from the fact that five pieces of furniture, which include a dressing table and three chairs, were purchased at an outlay of $270.

This does not include the carpets, smaller chairs or the silk damask panels on the walls or the French shades at the windows and doors. The room is done in the most delicate tint of lavender and among its furnishings are two expensive stand lamps.

Immediately outside of the door of the room will be a desk for the use of the ladies and this will be provided with the stationery of the house. A maid will be in charge and at the service of patrons during the hours the shows are in progress.

There is also a lounging room for men that will be most comfortable and attractive.

Fountain in the Vestibule.

Along the east wall of the vestibule is a fountain and the water will be stocked with gold fish as soon as the figure arrives. This was delayed in shipment and was not ready to be placed prior to the opening night's performance.

Between the orchestra floor and the balcony is the entresol floor, which has a series of nineteen boxes slightly projecting over the face of the elliptical arches below. These boxes are oval in plan and accommodate six to eight people. In the rear a grand promenade exists as on the main floor, but it is more elaborately treated with tapestry panels on the side walls and paneled ceiling. This foyer opens into a grand lounge, which is sumptuously furnished for the comfort of the patrons.

Fifteen hundred dollars was expended in overstuffed chairs and couches for furnishing the entresol and orchestra floors. Mr. Barnett was assigned to the task of purchasing these furnishings and he bought it at this big outlay for the reason that he wanted it in thorough harmony.

Drapes Are of Blue.

All of the drapes and the carpets were supplied by Wolf and Dessauer and it required about eighteen hundred yards of the best quality of axminster carpet to fulfill the contract.

All of the drapery is dark blue of a new shade gotten out especially for the house and the carpet is of solid gray and covers the entire promenade foyer on the orchestra floor and all of the aisles.

The entire entresol floor is carpeted in the same color and with the same rich quality and the same firm supplied all of the furniture used in the building and all of it is in thorough keeping with elaborate furnishings. The drop curtain and valance are also from this house and are of the best and most expensive makes.

There is a check room on the entresol floor for the use of the patrons of the house and without an attempt to go into further detail the house is most complete even to the business offices for which elaborate furniture of the very latest designs has been especially purchased.

Something About the Staff.

In selecting the staff for the house, men most efficient and experienced have been secured. In George Fisher the city's veteran stage manager is represented. For more than a quarter of a century he was connected with the Temple theater and he knows his business and knows it very thoroughly, and his end of the theater is sure to be taken care of properly.

Harry Triskett, also a product of the Temple, is in charge of the box office. In addition to his efficiency he is thoroughly accommodating and his popularity with the patrons was the one big element in picking him for the position.

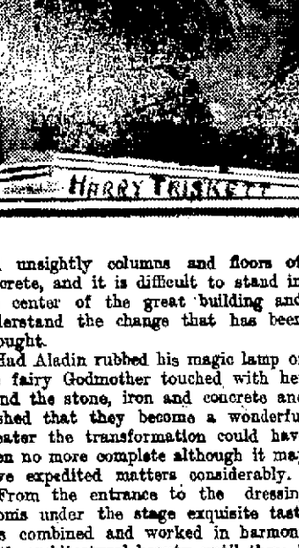
Clarence Piepenbrink, his assistant is comparatively new at the business, but he has entered upon his task with a zest that promises great things for him.

Tony Oesterle will have charge of the orchestra and this means that this department will be in competent hands, as he has had long experience and is a thorough musician. Charley Ersig, the chief usher, has been connected with local theaters ever since he was big enough and knows how. He was given the place because the management wanted a good man for it.

Clyde Collins is just breaking in as a door-keeper, but he has the ability and there is every reason to believe that he will deal out to the patrons the brand of courtesy that will be demanded of all the house employes.

"Don't forget the two bay trees," was the parting admonition of Mr. Barnett. These have been purchased for the vestibule just as a finishing touch to an elegant and beautiful playhouse.

A New Picture of a New Governor



Arthur Capper

Arthur Capper, once called "the best reporter in the west" and still engaged in newspaper work, has taken over the governor's job in Kansas.

Governor Capper is a republican. He was elected last November.

"Tipperary" Gives Name to New Novel

Florence Barclay

The world war has inspired many poems and many histories, but Mrs. Florence Barclay's new novel is probably the first romance to be based on the European conflict.

Mrs. Barclay borrows the title of her book, "My Heart's Right There" from the English soldiers' marching song, "Tipperary."

Youngest English Admiral American "By Marriage"

Rear Admiral Beatty.

One of the youngest of the English admirals now in action is Rear Admiral David Beatty, who is now 43 years old, but a naval veteran of twenty-one years' service.

Americans are especially interested in Rear Admiral Beatty, as his wife is an American, the former Miss Ethel Field, daughter of the late Marshall Field, the Chicago merchant.

WARNED AGAINST FRAUDS.

Public Informd False Missionaries Are Raising Money for Turkey.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Warning to the public against pseudo missionaries seeking contributions for charitable institutions in Turkey has been issued by Secretary Bryan. The statement said these frauds had been brought to the attention of the departments of justice and commerce last month and that as a result several persons had been deported.

Mr. Bryan made public in this connection a letter just received by him from S. Rasam, secretary of the bishop of Van, Turkey, which said: "I want to tell you about the missionaries, Chaldeen and Nestorian, who are Turkish and Persian subjects. I know personally that these people are not interested in this missionary work, that they are not preachers, and are not collecting for the orphans' home, nor for the church or anything else, but for themselves. They have got piles of letters which they carry about with them from different consuls and bishops and clergymen, but they are all a mistake. We have no missionaries outside our own country and we support our country by ourselves. These people are not ordained to be preachers or deacons. I hope I will not hear any more about robber missionaries in the United States."

ARMY'S BIGGEST GUN.

Now Being Mounted on Carriage at Watertown Arsenal.

Boston, Jan. 23.—The army's biggest gun, recently finished at Watervleit arsenal for the defense of the Panama canal, and which is capable of throwing a 2,400 pound shell twenty-one miles, was brought to the Watertown arsenal for its carriage yesterday. The gun, which is 56 feet long, requires a specially constructed freight car for transportation here.

SHOP AND RAIL ROAD NEWS

BOWSER EMPLOYE FALLS DOWN STAIRS

Charles Dickmeyer Sustains Severe Injuries to Back and Hips.

Charles Dickmeyer, aged fifty-three years and residing at 2113 Gay street, sustained injuries to his back this morning, when he fell down a flight of stairs, a distance of ten feet. He was taken to his home, where a consultation is being held this afternoon to determine the extent of his injuries. Mr. Dickmeyer was formerly in the grocery and meat market business on Gay street and is quite well known in the city. He retired from business about a year ago and has since been employed at the factory of S. F. Bowser & Co., where the accident happened.

AUTHORIZED TO ISSUE BONDS.

Wabash Receiver Will Put Out Over a Million and a Half.

St. Louis, Jan. 23.—United States Judge Adams today authorized Edward B. Pryor, receiver of the Wabash Railroad company to borrow $1,545,000 on a new issue of receiver's notes.

The money is to be used in paying various obligations of note and bond issues of which the largest claim is $618,000 by a firm of Boston bankers, Judge Adams authorized Pryor to arrange a new loan with the Boston firm.

GREATEST IN HISTORY.

Was the Shipment Made by Weil Brothers & Company.

In speaking about the shipment of wool made by Weil Brothers & Company Thursday night, Agent E. H. Kirkland, of the Pennsylvania, said: "That was the greatest number of car loads of freight ever shipped from Fort Wayne in one day by one shipper to one consignee. There were twelve cars and they carried 203,100 pounds of wool, a trifle over 101½ tons, valued approximately at $60,000." This wool went to the largest woolen mills in the world —the Wood mills of the American Wool company at Lawrence, Mass., which have a capacity for handling 75,000,000 pounds annually. The American Wool company has seventy-eight mills in this country, but the Wood mills, named after the president of the company, are the largest.

ENGINE OUTPUT INCREASING.

Pennsylvania Erecting Shop Repairs 14 Locomotives During Week.

The output of repaired engines from the Pennsylvania shops during the week ending today was larger than during any of the previous weeks of the winter, there being fourteen in the list and each received heavy repairs. Two G. R. & I. locomotives—Nos. 34 and 97—figured in the list and the Pennsylvania engines turned out were Nos. 9956, 7394, 7490, 7707, 7195, 7043, 7187, 7720, 7561, 7362, 9402 and 7512.

MOVES IN BETTER QUARTERS.

When Frank I. Brown, timber purchasing agent of the Pennsylvania, returns from the south next week, he will find his official headquarters have been changed to more commodious and comfortable rooms in the old depot building. The clerks moved there yesterday and are making an effort to get the floor covering, the new or repaired desks and the furniture in position before Mr. Brown reaches the city. His new quarters consist of three very pleasant rooms in the northwest corner of the second floor of the building. With Mr. Brown in the new quarters are H. H. Moore, chief lumber inspector; A. Roth, tie inspector, and E. D. Ehrhart, clerk.

J. E. QUINN STILL CRITICALLY ILL.

There has been no improvement in the condition of James E. Quinn, the retired Pennsylvania blacksmith, who resides with his daughter, Mrs. John Boese, of 1535 Andrew street. He was stricken with paralysis two or three weeks ago and has been unconscious much of the time since.

GOOD OFFER TO EMPLOYES.

To encourage thrift and to give its employes at Brewster a home at a minimum cost, the Wheeling and Lake Erie company offers them building lots, 54x100 feet for ten dollars each, providing they will build on them. There are fifty-four lots to be disposed of in this way. The lots are practically donated to the railroad men but a ten dollar contribution towards a fund for street grading, etc., is requested of the successful applicants. In event of the holder of a lot resigning from the service of the company and removing from Brewster the railroad is to be given first opportunity of purchasing the property. Brewster is the new terminal of the road and big shops have been erected there.

WABASH RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

The report of the auditing committee of the Wabash Relief association, which is composed of Wentz Gabriel, Henry Bienz, Frank J. Schwanz, J. J. Sullivan, John J. Ryan and Charles E. Eichel, shows that there was in the treasury at the close of the last six months of the year $534.18, an increase of $10 despite the big amount disbursed in benefits to the members. The report is as follows: On hand July 1, $524.54; monthly disbursements — July, $132.58; August, $441.28; September, $64.28; October, $83.43; November, $12.76; December, $67.71, totaling $801.04. At the close of the year's business, the balance was $534.18.

LOST PART OF THUMB.

Machinist John Weikart, of the Pennsylvania shops, had the end of his right thumb crushed as far up as the root of the nail, Saturday morning. He was engaged in making repairs on one of the big steam hammers in the Pennsylvania blacksmith shop, when the piston slide became detached from its temporary fastening and dropped down, catching the thumb between it and some other part of the machinery. Mr. Weikart was taken to the company's surgeon, where he received first aid and then went to the hospital, where amputation was made.

MARRIED AT KALAMAZOO.

It leaked out yesterday that B. H. Eastes and Miss Faye Lamont, the latter of 1814 Clay street, were married in Kalamazoo last Monday. It was the intention of the couple to keep the news of the wedding from their friends for a few days, but it got away from them yesterday. They are stopping with the bride's parents for awhile. Mr. Eastes is a G. R. & I. brakeman who came here some months ago from Oklahoma.

GONE TO SEE SPECIALISTS.

C. A. Contant, accompanied by his son, Henry F. Contant, left yesterday for Rochester, Minn., where he will be treated by the Drs. Mayo for an affection of the stomach. Mr. Contant has been quite sick for several weeks and expects to receive relief from the malady through the treatment he will receive at Rochester. He is foreman of the machine shop annex of the Pennsylvania.

STANDARD DRAFT ARRANGEMENT.

Assistant Road Foreman of Engines R. J. Lyons, Motive Power Inspector Walter Hamilton and some of the apprentices are engaged with Pennsylvania engine, No. 7024, of the H-10 pattern, making tests with a view of developing the front end draft arrangement and establishing a standard. This engine is equipped with a superheater and all of the latest improvements.

HAD A GOOD AUDIENCE.

Despite the very inclement weather, over 200 men, members of the brotherhoods and labor unions, assembled at Unity hall last night to hear E. S. Phillips, of Indianapolis, explain the method of conducting a labor union cooperative store as proposed in Fort Wayne. The Knitters had the largest delegation at the meeting, but there were also members of the O. R. C., the B. L. F. & E., the carpenters and other union organizations.

CONDUCTOR FERGUSON INJURED.

Conductor W. E. Ferguson, of the Pennsylvania, who slightly sprained one of his legs last Tuesday, gave the member a more severe wrench yesterday when he slipped on the ice at Convoy. The last injury has disabled Mr. Ferguson for several days, though it is believed the wound is only temporary.

EYE NEARLY KNOCKED OUT.

W. W. Brown, a G. R. & I. fireman, sustained an injury at Wayland yesterday which will keep him from work for some days. While breaking coal with the pick, a piece of the fuel flew up and struck Mr. Brown's eye, putting it temporarily out of commission.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Charles Lehr, Pennsylvania yard engineer, is sick and off duty.

Engineer Joseph Stewart is kept from his work on the Pennsylvania by sickness.

Nickel Plate pay checks are being distributed by Agent C. A. Pritchard today.

A. J. Schmidt, G. E. & I. operator, is in Chicago to spend the week end with relatives.

A. J. Huber, Nicholas Miller and E. Buettemeyer, Pennsylvania shopmen, are sick and off duty.

Division Storekeeper C. P. Cherry, of the Pennsylvania, went to Pittsburg on business last night.

Tom Wasil, a laborer at the Bass foundry, had one of his feet badly burned by molten iron yesterday afternoon. He was taken to Hope hospital.

A. B. Conn, Nickel Plate conductor, is confined to his home as the result of a sprained ankle, sustained Thursday while on his run.

M. H. Sechler, G. R. & I. train dispatcher, was in Grand Rapids yesterday on business for the company.

Local consumers and dealers in ice in Fort Wayne received twenty-five car loads of the congealed from Pleasant Lake yesterday and it is being housed today.

Yardmaster C. D. Rose, of the Lake Erie & Western and New York Central railroads, and Louis Julliard, of Wells street, are at Clear lake spending a few days fishing.

Boilermaker William Rehm, who recently was laid off in the local Wabash shops, obtained a position in the Wabash shops at Decatur, Ill., yesterday and will go there to work.

The Louis Mann Theatrical company, ten people, will be handled from this city to Chicago by Nickel Plate train No. 5 tonight. The party will have a special tourist car and an extra baggage car.

Foreman Shetter, of the Nickel Plate ice house at Bellevue, announces the housing of 441 car loads of ice at that point. The ice was taken from the bay at Sandusky and is of exceptionally fine quality.

Walter C. Smith has purchased the National restaurant at 1513 Calhoun street, from Mrs. Billings, and he assumed charge of it this morning. Mr. Smith is well known in labor union circles, being the secretary of the Cooks and Waiters' union.

The snow storm yesterday was most severe between Decatur and Richmond, where it was between fifteen and sixteen inches deep. The G. R. & I. had a little difficulty in getting freight trains over the line on schedule time, but no serious trouble resulted from the storm.

E. W. Sigl, Pennsylvania draftsman, who was released from quarantine yesterday morning after being thoroughly fumigated, was summoned home yesterday afternoon by a message stating that Mrs. Sigl was also ill and would have to submit to the anti-toxine treatment. Diphtheria appeared in the family two or three days ago.

C. A. PHELPS TO MOVE.

Charles A. Phelps has secured a lease on the Charles Goodman storeroom at Berry and Harrison streets and will move his retail and wholesale novelty store there about Feb. 15. Mr. Phelps has been located in the Arcade building for seventeen years, but a desire to get a storeroom sufficiently large to accommodate both the retail and the wholesale departments of his business led him to seek another location.

With English engineers doing the work, the Russian city of Baku will obtain a new water supply from Mountains 120 miles distant.

Try Sentinel Want Ads.

PENNSYLVANIA ERECTING SHOP GANG FOREMAN'S BASKET BALL TEAM AND THE ALL STARS THEY DEFEATED.

A new basket ball team came into the lime light last night when it played a victorious game with the All Stars, a team composed of apprentices and messengers that has figured conspicuously in basket ball for the past two years. The new team is composed of the gang foremen at the Pennsylvania erecting shop, whose portraits are shown in the upper group of the accompanying picture, as follows, reading from left to right: O. P. Snook, forward; M. H. Hobrock, center; C. W. Grosvenor, referee; Henry W. Brandt, guard; George J. Stoll, forward; Paul A. Meyers, guard, and F. J. Stahl, substitute. The personnel of the All Stars, represented in the lower group picture, is: Philip Telley, guard; Carl Hoffman, forward; Julius Doriot, guard; Ted Stegner, center; S. Burson, substitute, and Jesse Kingenberger, forward. The story of the game is thus told by one of the gang foremen: "The All Stars, an experienced team, expected to clean up on the gang foremen and were greatly disappointed at the result, the score standing—Gang Foremen, 65; All Stars, 14. The first half of the game was close and exciting and ended with a score of 10 to 12 in favor of the All Stars. The gang foremen started the second half like a whirlwind and kept up the speed to the close, when they scored 55 to the All Stars 2. Brilliant playing by the gang foremen and rough work by the All Stars marked the game throughout. Hobrock was taken out in the second half and Fred Stahl took center, while George Stoll and O. P. Snook kept down the All Star's score to almost nothing. Referee C. W. Grosvenor favored the All Stars through the entire game, but his efforts to throw the game to them was a failure."

BOSTONIANS
Famous Shoes for Men.
FOOTWEAR possessing irresistible individuality in the eyes of particular men.
M. APP

ELLSWORTH FLITS FROM LADY TO LADY

Not Much Wife Desertion Against White, But Much Else.

Some divorces, an elopement, a dual life, a flight with the "woman in the case," an arrest and jail ornament the case of Ellsworth White, tried in the city court Saturday morning for deserting his wife, Julia White. He left the city Monday with his favorite Jane and was arrested Thursday at Maumee, O., and brought back here by Detective Sergeant Joseph Brennan. It developed from the testimony that White was divorced from a wife several years ago and that for two years prior to last November he had been living with a woman named Florence Pratt, a divorcee, with whom he had been consorting as husband at the rooming house of Emma Henning on West Main street and later on Ewing street. On November 24 White turned down his thumbs to Florence and eloped to Hillsdale, Mich., with his present wife and they were married in that Gretna Green. They came back here and set up a nice little domestic nest at 1014 Cottage avenue. Florence remained with Mrs. Henning and Ellsworth dropped in occasionally to spend the night with her, Mrs. Henning being wholly deceived as to their relations. The pair had conducted themselves well at her home and she had no doubt that they were husband and wife. Monday Mrs. Henning learned that Mrs. Pratt had surreptitiously left her place and having accounts against her started an inquiry that led her to White's Cottage avenue home. She was met by a woman to whom she told the story of White and Mrs. Pratt, adding that she had information that the pair had fled from the city together for Ohio.

"My God! that man's my husband," exclaimed the woman of the house.

Mrs. White consulted Prosecuting Attorney Hilgeman and the consequence was a warrant for the arrest of White on a desertion charge.

In the city court White admitted his relations with Florence Pratt and said that they went together to Maumee, O., but insisted that they merely happened to take the same train, there being no arrangement. He declared the meeting on a Wabash train was purely an accident. He said Florence had gone into Michigan to make her home with an aunt whose husband had just been released from the penitentiary and was going to make a home for them. White admitted that the money on which he left the city was furnished by his wife, who supposed he was going to Illinois to get work. That Florence traveled on the same means is a plausible conjecture.

White's case was continued until Monday and he went back to jail in default of $500 bond. He wants to return to his wife and support her, he says!

Vag Is Evidently a Thief.

John Bennett, arrested by Detective Sergeant Immel several days ago when Bennett was found trying to sell two pairs of rubber tennis shoes, pleaded guilty to a vagrancy charge and went to jail in default of paying a fine of $20 and costs. Six other pairs of tennis shoes found by Detective Sergeant Pappert on the banks of the Maumee river at the foot of Hanna street were identified by Bennett as the remainder of eight pairs he said he found in an otherwise empty box car on the Nickel Plate railroad in the eastern yards of the line. He said another hobo had called his attention to the shoes. The charred remains of the packing case were found where Bennett had burned it. The police will try to learn where the shoes were stolen.

Other City Court Cases.

Rosella Craig, wife of John Craig, was charged with neglecting her children and on her promise to return to her home on Wabash avenue and remain with her husband and little ones the case was continued until February 4 and she was released. She has been going a fast gait and was taken from a wineroom Friday where she was drinking with a man.

The case of wife desertion against Frank W. Scharrar, arrested at Flint, Mich., and brought back here, was held open until 6 o'clock Saturday evening to give Scharrar a chance to raise $20 the court said he must give to his wife.

Elmer Mongo, a Cherokee Indian, who says his home is in Oklahoma, went to jail for eleven days in default of $1 and costs on a drunk charge. He was taken from an incoming Ohio Electric car on which he had been staging some wild west. He said he had been working on a farm near Alger, O., and en route to Fort Wayne to visit a friend had tanked himself at Lima between trains.

Rafael Boby, the man held for almost a month on a loitering charge while the police tried to unravel his possession of a valuable gold watch he had just pawned for $27 when Detective Sergeant Immel arrested him, was turned loose.

The disorderly charge against Homer Young, arrested several nights ago with Minnie Hawk, was dismissed by the prosecutor. Young has furnished his wife with money and says he will live with and support her.

WANT HUFFMAN FOR BIGAMY.

Chief of Police Lenz was instrumental in securing the arrest of Henry Huffman, well known here, at Marion, O., and he is on his way to Clayton, Mo., where he is wanted for bigamy. Huffman was sent to prison from here some years ago for criminal assault on the twin sister of his 15-year-old wife. When the Missouri authorities queried Chief Lenz about Huffman the chief located him in Marion, O., and the arrest followed.

RAIDERS GOT NOTHING.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Spatz returned Friday from a three weeks' tour of Florida and found upon entering their home at 1207 Washington boulevard west that during their absence burglars had ransacked the house and turned things topsy turvy. Nothing of value was missed, however.

MISS PHILLEY RECOVERS.

A letter to her parents brought news Saturday morning from Miss Virginia Philley of her narrow escape from fatal results. A week ago she was attacked by ptomaine poison as a result of eating canned food. She was dangerously ill for awhile, but writes that she is now rapidly recovering. Miss Philley is a member of the Thomas company and has been located in California and engaged in moving picture work for two years.

BASKET BALL TONIGHT
Concordia College vs. Bluffton College
College Gym. Preliminary 7:45

Robert Learmonth, Chief Clerk at Pennsylvania Office, Has a Birthday.

Here is the reproduction of the portrait of Robert Learmonth as it appeared in the group of the staff officers of Supt. W. M. Wardrop, of the Pennsylvania, taken two years ago. That is said to be the only picture of Mr. Learmonth in existence, except a daguerreotype made when he was a "kid" and caught rock-bass, suckers and bullheads in the old canal and went swimming in the acqueduct. No doubt there are some men in Fort Wayne who can recall those days and could, were they disposed to do it, make a fairly accurate guess on the age of Mr. Learmonth. But they know he is "touchy" on that point and refrain from giving offense. E. H. Kirkland, Pennsylvania freight agent at Fort Wayne, who has been on the pay rolls a number of years, said in reply to an inquiry as to the age of Mr. Learmonth: "I don't know. When I was a lad, wearing knee pants, and employed as a messenger in the office of Agent William Borner, in Chicago, I first saw Mr. Learmonth and I distinctly remember him as a fine looking man, with a heavy beard parted in the middle. How long ago was that, did you ask? Oh, I do not care to say, but I'm no spring chicken now."

Sunday is Mr. Learmonth's birthday. That fact he admits, but refuses to disclose which anniversary it will be. A number of tokens of remembrance left upon his desk and the numerous telephone and personal greetings of congratulations and wishes for a happy and prosperous future attest the admiration and esteem entertained for him by his acquaintances and particularly by the men with whom he is associated in railway work.

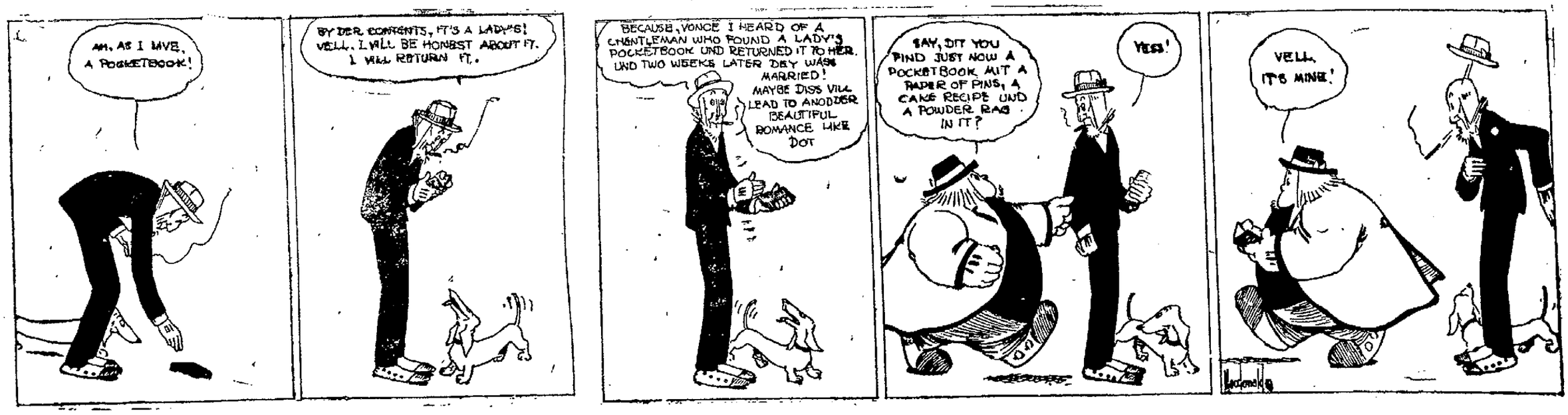
Modesty prevents the admission of the distinction, but from another source than himself it is learned that Mr. Learmonth was the third person to put shorthand and typewriter work in practical use in Fort Wayne. It is estimated that there are over 1,000 shorthand experts and fully 4,000 typewriter operators in the city today. The two gentlemen who preceded Mr. Learmonth in short hand work in Fort Wayne are C. T. Strawbridge, now vice president of the Bass Foundry and Machine company, and Wils McDurmutt; now a court stenographer at Chicago.

Mr. Learmonth never had other employer than the Pennsylvania, taking a position in the superintendent's office at the close of his school term. In 1889, when Chief Clerk Ceil R. Higgins received the appointment of postmaster at Fort Wayne, Mr. Learmonth, who had been his assistant for some years, became chief clerk. C. D. Law was the division superintendent at that time. Mr. Learmonth served in that capacity through the latter part of the administration of Mr. Law and through the entire administration of Supt. J. B. McKim. With some additional duties, but with no change of title, Mr. Learmonth is still at the head of the clerical department of the superintendent's office, with Ernest F. Stephan as assistant. He is just as popular with Supt. Wardrop as he was with the other superintendents.

ROBERT LEARMONTH.

OSCAR AND ADOLPH AT THEIR GAY PRANKS

A WET BLANKET ON ROMANCE.


AH, AS I LIVE, A POCKETBOOK!
BY DER CONTENTS, IT'S A LADY'S! VELL, I WILL BE HONEST ABOUT IT. I WILL RETURN IT.
BECAUSE, VONCE I HEARD OF A GENTLEMAN WHO FOUND A LADY'S POCKETBOOK UND RETURNED IT TO HER. UND TWO WEEKS LATER DEY WAS MARRIED! MAYBE DISS VILL LEAD TO ANODDER BEAUTIFUL ROMANCE LIKE DOT
SAY, DIT YOU FIND JUST NOW A POCKETBOOK MIT A PAPER OF PINS, A CAKE RECIPE UND A POWDER RAG IN IT?
YES!
VELL, IT'S MINE!

You Need the Grace of God in Every Avenue of Life's Activity, Says Evangelist Lyon

THE SUFFICIENCY OF GRACE.

2 Cor. 12: 9—My grace is sufficient for thee.

I wish to speak especially to those who are occupying the hard and difficult places in life. Any plan of salvation worthy of God and beneficial to man must be broad enough in its scope and effective enough in its purpose to meet the needs of all classes and conditions of society not only the favorably, but also the unfavorably situated.

There are many who are attempting to excuse themselves from living a Christian life. They say, "I find myself possessed by heredity with certain unfortunate tendencies. And since I had no part in bringing myself into this world and endowing my nature with this evil inheritance, surely a just and loving God will not call me to an account for matters over which I have no control." Still others add the objection that their surroundings in business or home or society are not conducive to the development of Christian character, and for this reason they ought not to be expected to assume such responsibilities and be judged by such high standards.

It must be evident to all that our heavenly Father is not satisfied with evil heredity and unfavorable environment. It is the part of the great plan of God's dealing with man, without violating the important factor of free choice, to improve this character and conditions as rapidly as possible. To think that our Creator would rest content with this load of evil resting upon the life of man would be to blot out the conception of a just and loving Father from your mind and mine.

But in the meantime, while conditions and characters are as they are, shall we be excused from living a Christian life? Yes; were it not for one thing: The fact of God's plan and power as indicated in His Word, 2 Corinthians 12: 9, "My grace is sufficient for thee." So, no matter how heavily in one side of the scales weighs down evil heredity or evil environment, if you put the plain promise of Scripture in the other side, the latter will go down and the former will go up every time.

So let us consider three things about the grace of God: First, the quality of grace; second, the quantity of grace; and third, the direction of grace. Grace has been well defined as the free and unmerited favor of God. Some speak of free grace. You might as well speak of something being free, gratis, it is for nothing; and if it is for nothing, it is free. This is simply a piling up of terms. We have very little in this world like unto the grace of God. The nearest in business is the three days of grace in which a man has to pay a note after it is due. But let him ask his bank to discount the note, and they will take out interest for the days of grace the same as the rest of the time. Lowell has truely said:

"Earth gets its price for what earth gives us;
The beggar is taxed for a corner to die in,
The priest hath his fee who comes and shrives us.
We bargain for the graves we lie in;
At the devil's booth all things are sold,
Each ounce of dross costs its ounce of gold;
For a cap and bells our lives we pay,
Bubbles we buy with a whole soul's tasking:
'Tis heaven alone that is given away,
'Tis only God may be had for the asking."

The nearest approach we have on earth to the divine grace is the relation of the mother to the child. It was not the wealth of Pharaoh's daughter that prompted the faithful care of the nurse for the infant Moses, found by the river's brink. It was the motive power of mother love.

In a testimony service, a man once stated that it took him forty years to learn three things about the grace of God. The first was that it could not be bought; the second that it could be had free; and the third that if it could be bought no one would be able to pay what it was worth. Let us note how true these facts are. Salvation cannot be bought because we have nothing wherewith to purchase it. All we have and are belongs to God. "What hast thou that thou hast not received?" Every good and perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of light. A Christian must be willing to acknowledge himself indebted to the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ for everything. If we would attempt to compensate Him for His favor, it would be endeavoring simply to pay Him with something that already belonged to Him. We are needy pensioners on His bounty. And if we could pay for salvation, who could begin to offer a reasonable compensation? It is not of works, lest any man should boast. If by our own efforts or merit we could gain eternal blessings, it would make the soul even more proud and disobedient than it already is. Gratitude is essential for godliness. Since we have nothing by which we could purchase salvation, and if we had it would be a detriment, rather than a benefit, God deals with us upon the only plane that is left: to make His salvation a free gift.

And is not this His plan in all His dealings with men? Whoever could pay God for any of the benefits of life for this earth, rich with its treasures of silver and gold, its mountains and hills, its broad prairies and billowy seas? Whoever could pay Him for the balmy breezes which fan the fevered cheek, for the warm sunshine, for the flowers smiling by the pathway? And further still, whoever could have compensated our Lord Jesus Christ for coming down to this world to teach and toil and sacrifice and suffer and die for our sins? Such gifts are beyond price.

But the very fact of salvation being free, leaves every one absolutely without excuse for not accepting it. Even a child can take a gift. No one needs to understand the place and process of mining in order to be enriched by a bag of gold, or to be acquainted with all the mysteries of organic chemistry to be benefited by a meal of wholesome food. It must be noted as a most important fact in God's plan of salvation that no soul is condemned simply for wrong-doing and breaking the commandments, but rather for the rejection of Jesus Christ as Saviour and Lord. "This is the condemnation that light is come into the world and men loved darkness rather than light."

Let us note, in the second place, that this grace of God is sufficient. Sufficient both to save and to keep. When I was a child, I used to worry a great deal for fear that some morning the sun would forget to rise; but as I have grown older, I have found that it is always on time, and never a moment late. God always keps His promises.

The president of a great institution of learning was telling me one day his experience in the founding of that school. Its wealthy patron had given a liberal sum of money for its aid. "But," said the president, "while the work was progressing the thought used often to come to me, supposing our rich friend would cease giving, leaving our buildings unfinished, our equipment partly unpaid for and the salary of our teachers unprovided. These thoughts cost me no little worry and exxiety, until one day our donor came into my office and said, 'Perhaps you have feared some time lest I should weary of giving for this school. I want to set your mind at ease upon this point. I would rather lose my entire business than see this school suffer for lack of funds. I have confidence in you and whenever you need any amount, feel free to draw upon me.'" Said the president, "Naturally, I have had no concern about this since. I know he was as good as his word."

Our faith in God must combine two elements: a belief in His willingness to save and also His power to save. Neither one of these would be of benefit without the other. You might believe that a certain prince or emperor undoubtedly had power to give you great wealth, yet it would not be forthcoming because he probably lacked the desire. On the other hand, some intimate friend might be more than willing to grant your request, but he lacked the ability. But with our heavenly Father, neither is wanting. Divine love has manifested its desire to save, and divine omnipotence its power. Wherever there is a need, divine wisdom has also provided a supply. We see this in the natural world. If God places a polar bear in the arctic region of ice and snow He gives him a warm fur coat to protect him from the cold. The natives can unmistakably predict the approach of an unusually severe winter by the especial thickness of the fur. If the Creator places a dweller in the tropics, beneath the burning of the equatorial sun, He gives him the fruit juices to cool the fever heat in his blood and the broad palm leaves for refreshing shade. The dweller in the malarial swamps finds that God has hid beneath the bark of a tree a remedy for the disease. And we who dwell in the temperate zone find the forests for fuel and hidden in the earth, the oil and coal to heat and light our dwellings. Judging from the past experience of the race, as man grows in knowledge and enlightenment, we can reasonably conjecture that wherever in nature there is a demand, divine provision has been made for its satisfaction.

Now let us apply this same principle to spiritual affairs. In this twelfth chapter of Second Corinthians, Paul had been speaking about his thorn in the flesh. He said it was a messenger of Satan to buffet him, lest he should be exalted overmuch on account of the abundance of the revelation which had been given him. Some think this thorn in the flesh was semi-paralysis or defect of sight. It may have been, yet Paul does not say so. Some think it was a bad temper and others some enemy that was injuring his work. But no matter what this thorn in the flesh was, the apostle shows his wisdom in not specifying it, for it might have been any one of a thousand different things.

Surely every soul that has ever taken inventory of itself finds its own thorn in the flesh, and thus each one of us is enabled to sympathize with Paul in his suffering and affliction. He said that he asked thrice that this thorn might be taken away, but God answered his prayer by refusing his request. This is often the best way to answer our petitions. If we always got what we asked for, for some of us it would entail endless ruin and disaster. But God said unto him, "My grace is sufficient for thee; for My strength is made perfect in weakness." Surely we have cause to praise God that Paul had his thorn in the flesh. If he had not, he never would have had the abundance of divine grace that was given him to overcome it. And the thing which seemed a curse, proved not only a blessing to him, but to all the generations since. It was given to him to see clearly into the philosophy of suffering, and in his sublime faith and gratitude he exclaims, "Most gladly therefore, will I rather glory in my infirmities that the power of Christ may rest upon me. Therefore I take pleasure in infirmities, in reproaches, in necessities, in persecutions, in distresses for Christ's sake, for when I am weak, then am I strong."

You remember Elijah had a similar experience when Jezebel sought to take his life. He prayed God that he might die. It is almost pathetic to see this brave prophet, who had faced a host of enemies, weeping in discouragement. Yet it is such touches as this that make us appreciate that these men were of like passions and weaknesses as the rest of us. God answered his prayer by refusing his request. He wanted to take Elijah up into heaven in a chariot of fire, and that was vastly better than letting him die under a juniper tree.

"Well," says some one, "I admit that, as a general rule, this is true. That the grace of God is sufficient to save from sin and to keep amid the difficulties of life. But my case is peculiar. I have more trials and temptations than others." Supposing this to be true, let us note in the third place the direction of grace. God says, "My grace is sufficient for thee." This is much better than if there had come to you a personal message, that is with your own name. You might have said it was meant for some one else with the same name, but when it says that God's grace is sufficient for thee, no matter what your character or condition, the promise is universal.

"Are you a Christian?" I asked one evening to a man in an after-service.

"Oh, no," he replied. "I am not a Christian. I could not be a Christian; I am a railroad man."

Said I, "That makes no difference. God loves you just the same and is just as willing to help and save you as any one else."

"But," said he, "I am a switchman, surrounded every day by profane and ungodly men. It would be impossible for me to live a Christian life."

"Well," I replied, "you are the very man that needs Christ. Supposing some cold winter morning when you knew you had to work outdoors in an exposed place, you would say to your wife, 'I guess I'll not wear my overcoat today, and will put on my thin clothing.'" He looked up at me in amazement and answered:

"I'm not such a fool that I would talk that way. If I had an especially cold place to work, I would wear more clothing rather than less."

"Now, my friend," I responded, "why do you not use that same good sense in religion? If you have especial trials and temptations and difficulties, do you not suppose God knows about it? Do you think that He would ask you to do anything that you could not do, and would allow you to be placed in a position where He would not give you help to overcome? He has said, 'Where sin abounds, there grace much more abounds.'"

"I never saw it that way before," he exclaimed, and that evening he received the grace of God in the person of our Lord Jesus Christ, as his Helper and Savior.

Now in concluding the consideration of this special theme, I wish to press home upon your own conscience this great truth: that you personally need the grace of God. You need God's grace for salvation. We have nothing of our own with which to blot out our sins on that great day, when every one must give an account of himself to God. If you have not Christ, no matter though you may have wealth and works, kind friends and culture, yet from the eternal standpoint you have nothing; "for by grace are ye saved, through faith, and that not of yourselves; it is the gift of God." There is no other way.

But there is something additional that I especially want to urge and that is that you need the grace of God not only for eternity, but for now. You need that grace in the day of adversity. Everything may be pleasant and prosperous for today, but how little does any of us know what will come tomorrow. The wheel of fortune turns around very rapidly in this world and he that is now at the top of the scale may very soon be at the bottom. And in that time of darkness and of difficulty, without divine help your soul must make sad shipwreck. Just as Joseph, in the seven years of plenty, stored up for the seven of famine, so, in the time of opportunity, be laying up treasure where moth and rust cannot corrupt nor thieves break through and steal. The saddest and bitterest poverty is soul poverty. There is no pauper quite so abject and hopeless as the one who, although possessing rank and wealth, is a spiritual pauper.

You need also the grace of God in the time of prosperity. It seems the natural thing when clouds come over our sky to seek divine aid, but when the sunshine of fortune is smiling upon our pathway, we are apt to become proud and hard of heart. It often takes more grace to withstand prosperity than adversity. In the prosperous days you need that power to keep you gentle and humble that God may guide and use you.

Further, in the time of temptation also we need the grace of God. And who of us is not tempted? The business man, amid the sharp, unscrupulous competition of the modern commercial world when so many are cutting corners, needs every day the help that Christ alone can give to keep his life and conduct perpendicular. "If there were no hereafter," said a clean, clear-thinking man to me, "I would be a Christian for the benefit this religion gives to one right her and now." If anything on earth is practical, this is practical. The wife and mother in like manner needs the grace of God. Amid the thousand little perplexities that are constantly arising to worry and to wear in the management of the home and the care of the active, restless children of the modern household, she needs the aid which comes only by personal communion with the personal Christ to make her life sweet and loving and gentle. The young need God's grace also as well as the old. In the formative period of life, the most important battles are lost or won. To none does temptation come with stronger power than to the youth. No matter what may be the natural strength of moral character, every young man and young woman must have the help which only Christ can offer that they may form the ideals of true manhood and womanhood and shun the snares and pitfalls which abound on every hand.

And lastly, all need this same grace in the hour of sorrow. Stricken from health and strength, you may be brought in a moment to weakness and suffering. Finding your fondest hopes crushed and your most cherished ambition thwarted, then nothing else can avail. Yea, when you stand at the bedside of a dying friend, or by the coffin and the open grave of the one you loved dearer than the ruddy drops that gather about your sad heart, all other things seem so absolutely poor and impotent to comfort and sustain.

I know a lady, a social leader, who was a member of the church, but had never yielded her life to Christ or entered into the possession of the blessing that He alone can give. Her pastor, realizing her lack, often spoke to her kindly and urged her to let Christ have His way in her heart. But in a frivolous manner she would say, "Oh, some time I am going to be a genuine Christian, but I think I am getting along well enough as I am now." But one day the pastor was called into that home. The little boy had met with an accident and when he entered the sick room, though the doctors and nurses were there, he noted the absence of the mother. The little fellow looked up into his face and said, "Where's mamma? I want my mamma." He went to seek for the mother. He found her in the kitchen, surrounded by the friends and neighbors, as she sat with her head buried in her hands. She was absolutely crushed. That evening, God in His mercy called the little sufferer home, but he died without the comforting word and the consoling touch which only mother could bring. In that hour when she needed the sustaining grace of God, having so often thrust it aside, she was unable now either to receive it or offer to others loving ministry. Many a time since, has the pastor entered that home, but never has he seen upon that woman's face a smile. All the joy and light have gone out of her life.

Contrast this with another instance: When a pastor in a great city, I had a friend living in another section who had a beautiful little girl, a remarkably bright child, seven years of age. Often had she come into our home and sung sweet gospel songs with that childish voice, almost angelic. One day I received word from this friend saying that the daughter had been stricken down with diphtheria and before I could get over to that part of the city, he himself came to our home and told us that the child was dead. On account of the nature of the disease, it was impossible to have any service in the home, but with some of the singers and friends from our own church, we went over that afternoon to the cemetery. After the little casket had been lowered into the grave and the Scripture read, a prayer had been offered and the singers had sung, after the grave was filled and the mound was mother knelt by it and there was enacted one of the most touching scenes I have ever witnessed. That friend poured forth his heart to God in prayer. He thanked the heavenly Father for the seven beautiful years that they had had the presence and companionship of the dear child, and though their hearts were bleeding with sorrow, he exclaimed, "Oh Father, we trust her in Thy care! We know that with Thee she will be better off than she could have been with us. Help us to live such earnest Christian lives that we may be worthy to meet Thee and her in heaven."

That is success. It is the greatest success that can come this side of the grave. He manifested the blessing of sustaining grace. Do not pass this thought aside. Sooner than you think, in some form, you, yourself, will experience a similar need. God grant that if you have not already even now you may seek that grace in the presence and power of the personal Savior. For the law came by Moses, but grace and truth come through Jesus Christ.

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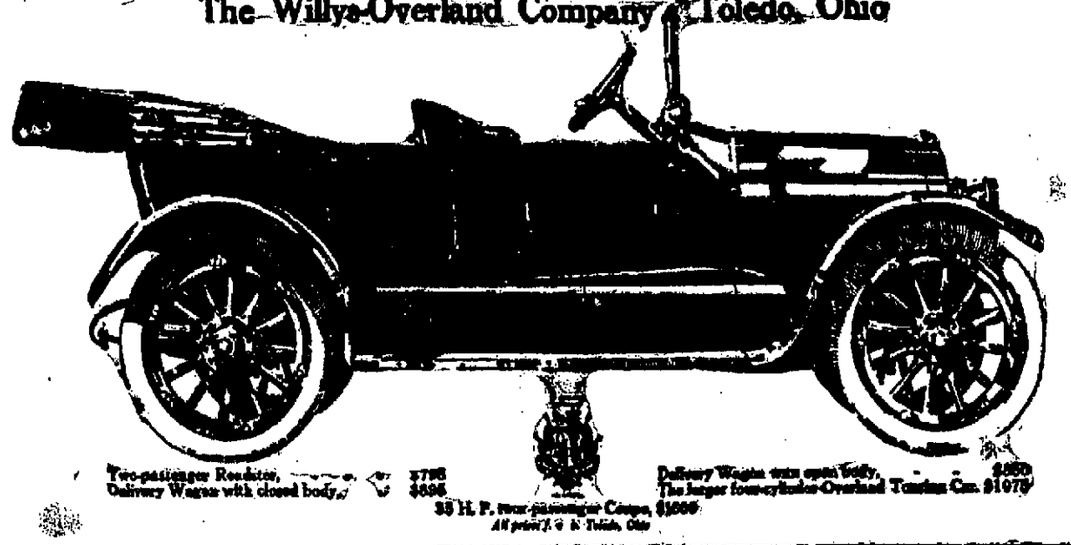

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CENSUS FIGURES DELAYED.

Manufacturers Are Urged to Make Their Returns.

Washington, Jan. 23.—William J. Harris, director of the census bureau, has announced that a large number of manufacturers had neglected to make the reports required for the census of 1914. "This not only delays the publication of the census," he said, "but adds greatly to the cost of the work. The law directs that a census of manufactures shall be taken every fifth year. The blanks on which to make the reports were mailed to all manufacturers with the request that the returns be forwarded to the census bureau by January 15, 1915. The co-operation of chambers of commerce, boards of trade, and other organizations interested in our industrial development has been solicited, but, notwithstanding their very general response and assistance, comparatively few reports have been received, and a large number of those that have reached the office are very defective." The director says that unless all manufacturers make proper returns the relative standing of one industry with another and of one city with another will be seriously affected.

THIS IS A BAD MONTH.

The indoor life of winter, with lack of outside exercise, puts a heavy load on the kidneys. Nearly everybody suffers from rheumatism, backache, pain in sides and back, kidney and bladder ailments. A backache may not mean anything serious, but it certainly does not mean anything good. It's better to be on the safe side and take Foley Kidney Pills to strengthen and invigorate the kidneys and htlp them do their work. They help rid the blood of acids and poisons. Sold by Dreier Drug Co.—Adv.

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IN THE THEATERS

AT THE MAJESTIC.

Tonight—Louis Mann in "The Bubble."
Monday—Nat Goodwin in "Never Say Die."
Thursday—"The Candy Shop."
Friday and Saturday, Saturday Matinee Saturday—Lyman Howe Travel Festival.

LOUIS MANN IN "THE BUBBLE" AGAIN TONIGHT.

"The Bubble," in which Mr. Louis Mann is appearing at the Majestic again tonight is one of the liveliest and most entertaining plays in which this well know nactor has ever appeared. Mr. Mann does not need any introduction to local theater goers as he is well known throughout all the country as an actor of high reputation, especially as a delineator of character. Mr. Mann has created probably more distinctive stage characters than any other artist of recent year.

NAT GOODWIN HERE ON MONDAY EVENING.

The always welcome Nat C. Goodwin, who has not been seen on the local boards for some time past, will make his appearance at the Majestic for a tenure of one night only, on Monday.

For this occasion Mr. Goodwin will be seen in "Never Say Die" a farcical comedy with a big reputation, by William H. Post. We have every reason to believe it comes honestly by its advance praises, inasmuch as it has had a year's run in New York and has ended a year of prosperity at the Apollo Theatre, London, and to have made England laugh for that length of time, speaks volumes.

To any character that Mr. Goodwin devotes his time, he adds his perfect power, he gives piquant humor and intense interest to his performance always by the most convincing methods, and the effect is delightful and definitely gracious.

In "Never Say Die" the author provides Mr. Goodwin with his best opportunities to display that proficiency which never fails to captivate.

Dionysious Woodbury is the title role, and as the story goes he is a millionaire bachelor to whom celebrated physicians have allotted only a few weeks to live; being theoretically dead, with his immense fortune to dispose of, "Di" unwittingly becomes involved in a mass of entanglements, not the least being a marriage to his friend's fiancee, intended only to circumvent England's technical laws governing inheritance; his failure to die and the ensuing farago furnishes the keenest merriment heretofore incorporated into a comedy of this nature.

"THE CANDY SHOP" AT THE MAJESTIC THURSDAY.

Playing eight consecutive weeks at a total gross of $87,000 is the enviable and remarkable record made at the new Gaiety Theatre in San Francisco by "The Candy Shop," the attraction that is scheduled to be here Thursday at the Majestic, coming direct from a long run at the La Salle Opera House, Chicago, and this same record was duplicated later at the new Morosco Theatre in Los Angeles, where it could still be playing to capacity but for the urgent call to the road to make room for other shows.

With chorus creams and comedy confections to suit the most exacting amusement epicure, "The Candy Shop" comes here the most talked about and highly successful musical comedy show that has been offered this season. Organized and rehearsed in New York city last summer, the show opened in Cleveland and on its trip across the continent, played everywhere to a phenominal business even when the weather was so oppressively hot as to cause a majority of the playhouses to close down completely. Descriptively "The Candy Shop" is in the "Ziegfeld's Follies" class and the unctious humor and mirth-provoking situations and side-splitting dialogue is interpreted and dellneated by what may be justly labeled an all-star cast of principals. At the top of the list is William Rock and Maude Fulton, long since recognized as the leaders of America's greatest travesty stars.

MISS OLLIE EATON,
Who, With John Shultis, Will Present "A Bundle of Mush," One of the Funniest of Farces, at the Empress Next Week.

AT THE EMPRESS.

The Empress for the first half of next week will have as the headline act for a bill that is exceedingly good, an act that has been written by a local writer whose name is being kept secret, and which will be played by five local people. The act is called "A Bundle of Mush," and is said to be a scream from start to finish. Miss Ollie Eaton, one of the favorites of Our Own Stock company in former days, plays the leading role, and others in the cast include John Schultis, a favorite in "The Light Eternal;" Richard Carhart, an actor of great ability, who is making Fort Wayne his home, and Miss Gladys Greek, a Fort Wayne girl, who has appeared with much success in a number of dramatic productions.

The Versatile Boys will appear on this bill in a singing, comedy and dancing number, and they are the boys who can do all of these things with great success. Taylor and Brown, a young man and a young woman, appear in a scenic talking and scenic number which they call "Miss Forget It." The Onyx Trio, composed of three men, have a great singing, talking and dancing act, and the Raldow Trio, two men and a woman, present a comedy acrobatic act.

Monday afternoon will be souvenir day at the Empress. There will be beautiful souvenirs for all the ladies present.

AT THE LYRIC.

"Germania," the powerful stirring story depicting a series of striking scenes and presented on a colossal scale is the Lyric's feature New York release for today. The story deals with the German-French struggle of 1814 and through the red blooded action that lends the thrills to the production runs a compellingly interesting love story that demands the enjoyment of every spectator. A cast of unusual merit is employed in producing this picturization of the striking scenes that made Napoleonic history and the entire play is done on a scale that is little short of colossal.

The Lyric also will present again Charles E. Davis, the celebrated Chicago baritone, whose delightful singing has been so favorably commented upon by the public all week. Mr. Davis possesses a voice of rich natural charm, having a range that is unusual. His repertoire of songs includes some of the greatest sacred songs of the masters and his rich full mellow voice lends itself admirably to the rendering of these compositions. He will sing Eugene Cowles' great solo "Forgotten" today. Mr. Davis was taught this song by Mr. Cowles himself.

AT THE JEFFERSON.

Max Figman and Lolita Robertson at Jefferson.

Three theatrical stars of international renown will display their incomparable talents at the Jefferson theater today, appearing in photoplays that mingle the elements of humor and tragedy, mystery and love. Surmounting the rest of the program, in point of importance, we have the renowned dramatic luminaries, Max Figman and Lolita Robertson appearing in a five part story of politics, newspaper life and love, "The Truth Wagon." Few stars on the American stage are better or more favorably known than the above mentioned personages. Continued successes have brought both of them measures of fame which are truly monumental, and their joint appearance on the motion picture screen will be an advent hailed with delight by every playgoer in this and other cities.

"The Truth Wagon."

"The Truth Wagon" is from the pen of the noted dramatist, Harvey Bolton, and makes an ideal vehicle for the exploitation of the brilliant talents of Miss Robertson and Mr. Figman. The central figures in the story are John Ross (Mr. Figman) and a young political leader, and a young lady journalist, played by Miss Robertson. The action of the whole centers about the effort of a certain political faction to oust a young candidate, whose premeditations are of reform. Ross is brought into contact with the newspaper, "The Truth" through the influence of the charming young journalist, and in the later moments of the story the young magnate has occasion to purchase the paper. A pretty love theme wends its thread of sentiment throughout the tale, and of course, in the satisfactory climax—love and clean legislation, and (this in a whisper) clean journalism triumph, "The Truth Wagon" will chariot its two occupants still higher into the estimation of the public.

Merie Doro, in "Morals of Marcus" Monday.

Petite Marie Doro, whom all acknowledge to be one of the daintiest stars in the dramatic constellation, comes to the Jefferson theater Monday, appearing in a film edition of her greatest stage triumph, "The Morals of Marcus." Mr. Edward J. Locke, the author, converted this charming story into scenario into picture-play form especially for the Famous Players company, through which concern it is released.

AT THE TEMPLE.

The bully girly burlesque show given by the Auto Girls under the management of Simonds and Lake at the Temple theater closes with this evening's performance to be succeeded by the Garden Girls which will occupy the Temple stage all next week. The current bill is one of the shows that wears well, as is evidenced by the increasing popularity of the big feature numbers that assist Harry Seymour, Harry Ward and the other superb artist principals in making this bill a real one.

An 18 Carat Show.

one can laugh over the many scenes as "The Garden of Girls" with Snitz Moore and George B. Scanlon featuring

SNITZ MOORE,
With the Garden of Girls—Temple Theatre Next Week.

the comedy, that runs all next week at the Temple, Columns of space have been devoted to the sounding of praises of this aggregation. It is an entertainment that hits off the popular taste with no uncertain force and the way theater goers in every city have flocked to see it was not without a very good reason. Never has a better balanced company been seen in a show of this kind and never has a coterie of comedians given a better account of itself. The show is one huge laugh from the beginning and the laughs do not end at the drop of the curtain for one can laugh over many scenes as his memory wanders back to them even for months afterwards. The line of comedy that the author has so lavishly embellished the play with, is not the kind that has been "through the war," but it has the stamp of originality and the wit is so spontaneous and sparkling that the author has been proclaimed a second Charles Hoyt.

The company has been selected with unusual care and it might be added that there are no brighter names in the burlesque skies than Snitz Moore and George B. Scanlon, the fun makers deluxe who have surrounded themselves with a formidable cast including: Alva McGill the statuesque prima donna; Marth Edmond, the firefly soubrette, Harvey Greene, Shaw and Lee, Heloise Horton, Florence Fletcher, Bessie Schroeder, Edna Lee and the exceptionally beauty chorus.

AT THE COLONIAL

"THE THIEF" TODAY.

Big Powerful Five-Part Drama Is Attraction at Colonial Theater.

The powerful five-part drama, "The Thief," with Dorothy Donnelly heading an excellent cast, is the offering at the Colonial today.

It is an unusually strong play in which the interesting plot has been knit with extreme care and shows the influence of a woman (the thief) on the quixotic nature of a man who loves her. It is a drama with a powerful appeal which will have a lasting influence on all who see it.

The work of every one in the cast is particularly noteworthy, and the scenic effects and photography are excellent.

Ethel Barrymore, Monday.

In a wonderful play, "The Nightingale," written especially for her by Augustus Thomas, the famous photo-playwright, Miss Ethel Barrymore will entertain the patrons of the Colonial on Monday afternoon and evening.

This play affords Miss Barrymore a wide range of opportunity for the disclosing of her marvelous powers and it is needless to say that she scores on every occasion.

Coming, "A Fool There Was."

One of the most powerful dramas of the last decade is "A Fool There Was," which met with such tremendous success on the dramatic stage and is now playing in pictures to even more enthusiastic audiences. This play will be the attraction at the popular Colonial theater next Thursday and Friday.

DECATUR NEWS.

Decatur, Ind., Jan. 25.—Charles Magley and Ben Wagoner left today for Indianapolis to attend the funeral of their aunt, Mrs. Mary Davy, held Sunday.

A jolly crowd of three bobsled loads of young people from St. Johns and Friedheim were entertained at a party at the Henry Schroeder home near St. Johns.

More than one hundred attended the Ben Hur home-coming at the hall. District Deputy F. F. Braughman, of Marion, was an honored guest present. A program and refreshments were in order.

Frank Keller, butcher for Pennington & Lichtle, slipped from a wagon wheel on New Year's. It has just been found that his injuries, which failed to heal, were two left ribs fractured.

Peter Musser, 44, a bachelor, who was married only a week, wants a divorce from Margaret Musser, who was a Petersburg widow of 42 when married. She says she couldn't stand the name of Musser, and went back home. The marriage resulted after a month's courtship by correspondence.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Fledderjohann have gone to New Knoxville, O., to attend the funeral of his grandmother.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Johnson went to Fort Wayne on business.

Mrs. Ansel Bremerkamp was a Fort Wayne visitor.

Miss Letta Klntz went to Columbus, O., where she will visit with her sister, Mrs. Carl Bishop, who has moved there from Marion, O.

Miss Lydia Bieneke will give a class party this evening. This will be for the high school juniors and will be given at the home of her sister, Mrs. Ida Schlickman.

Miss Augusta Arnold, who was operated upon recently, is getting along very well.

Peter Zeser and family have returned from Fort Wayne, where they were with their daughter and sister, Mrs. Ed Edgelking, who was operated upon Tuesday.

Wal Linn has arrived from Bakersfield, Cal., being called here by the serious illness of his father, Sol Linn.

Mrs. W. E. Smith, wife of Dr. Smith, has returned from the Lutheran hospital, Fort Wayne, where she was operated upon two weeks ago. She is getting along very nicely.

A rat terrier, aged 12 years, which had been in the John Robinson family the entire time, died from old age. It was a neighborhood favorite, keeping the neighborhood free of rats.

Ralph Amrine has gone to DeGraff, O., for a visit at his home.

Mrs. U. S. Drummond was called to Bluffton by word that her sister, Mrs. Isaac Peters, was dying.

Miss Maria Walton, of Monroe, was a business visitor here.

A party of eighteen enjoyed a delightful sled ride to the Lee Myers home south of the city, where they were royally entertained. Sylvester Strebig, of Fort Wayne; Florence Sellers, of Chicago, and Gust Stahl, of Bluffton, were out of town guests of the party.

Forty friends and neighbors of the Horace E. Butler family gave them a house warming at their new home northwest of the city.

William Miller, teacher of district 1 in Blue Creek township, was elected attendance officer of Adams county. He succeeds Caleb Andrews, who died suddenly. The election was made by the county board of education.

Mrs. Cooper and Mrs. Samuel Howard returned from Fort Wayne.

Mrs. A. C. Wagoner has returned to her home at McComb, O., after visiting with Mrs. John Wagoner on First street.

CALOMEL SALIVATES

Calomel makes you sick and you lose a day's work. Calomel is a nasty, dangerous chemical. To liven your sluggish liver and bowels when constipated, headachy, bilious, just get a 10-cent box of harmless Cascarets. They work while you sleep, don't gripe, sicken or salivate.

SOME OF THE SPLENDID ACTS THAT WILL OPEN THE NEW PALACE

Nat Goodwin and Margaret Moreland, at the Majestic Monday Evening in "Never Say Die."

MRS. J. D. ROCKEFELLER ILL.

She Has Turned Her Private Charities Over to Her Sister.

New York, Jan. 25.—In the castle at Pocantico Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, attended by relatives and physicians, is undergoing the slow, though painless, decline that attends malignant anaemia. Mrs. Rockefeller, one of the most retiring women in the world, was seventy-six years old last September. She has been in failing health for several years.

One by one the innumerable private charities which she so modestly concealed from the world at large were turned over to the conduct of Miss Spelman, her sister.

The fact of the announcement as well as the known subtlety of the disease gave emphasis to rumors that Mrs. Rockefeller is very seriously ill, although there is said to be no cause for immediate alarm.

Another baby is expected at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, jr.

William Rock and Maude Fulton in "The Candy Shop"—Majestic Thursday.

Make Your Skin Soft and Clear

By the Use of Cuticura Soap

For the toilet and bath assisted by occasional applications of Cuticura Ointment. You may try these fragrant super-creamy emollients before you buy them.

Samples Free by Mail

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. book. Address "Cuticura," Dept. 4F, Boston.

The Busy Print Shop — On The Ground Floor

THE man who says he can get a better quotation than we give him on a certain piece of work is entirely honest in his conviction; but the other man, to give him what we do and make a legitimate profit, would be compelled to charge the same as we do.

SINGMASTER PRINTING CO.

GOOD PRINTING.

Opposite Postoffice, on Berry Street.

It's Your Turn Next.

We have done everything in our power to make our store attractive and to cater to your needs with the finest line of hardware that we could procure.

Now it is your turn to come in and see what we are offering at prices that will interest you.

Remember that old saying: "I can always get what I want in hardware at

C. C. SCHLATTER & CO.

Cor. Columbia and Clinton Sts.

Try Sentinel Want Ads.

Former Allen County Lad Tells of Ohio Corn Tour

Jesse D. Gorrell, Winner in Carryall Township, Paulding County, Describes Recent Trip to Washington.

Jesse D. Gorrell, eighteen years old, born in Scipio township, Allen county, but now residing just over the state line in Paulding county, O., has written for the Sentinel a report on the recent special tour of the Buckeye corn kings to Washington—a wonderful journey given as an honor to the Ohio boys who distinguished themselves as corn raisers.

Young Mr. Gorrell was the winner for Carryall township, Paulding county, producing 98 bushels and 49 pounds of corn on a single acre of land. His story of the trip follows:

THE BUCKEYE CORN SPECIAL.

The Story of the Tour as Seen by Jesse D. Gorrell.

The tired fee and heavy eyelids are being forgotten by that army of Ohio youth and admiring seniors who constituted the Buckeye corn special party. A realization of the true significance of the experience is beginning to dawn.

The 1914 Buckeye corn special tour has contributed a red letter page to the civic and educational history of Ohio—a page which is destined to prove an inspiration to Ohio youth for years to come.

Judicious advertising pays. This tour advertised the fertility of Ohio soil and the ability of our boys and girls. The citizens of Washington, Philadelphia and New York were made to sit up and realize the truth of the party's slogan—"The Rainbow Comes Down in Ohio."

The 1914 Buckeye corn special tour was a great undertaking splendidly executed. It involved the moving of an army of raw material numbering over a thousand, a distance of 1,755 miles of rail. That's a job worthy of a general of the first rank.

Besides, there were miles and miles of sight-seeing by automobiles, subway trains, elevated trains, boats and afoot. Busy thoroughfares were traversed. Yet no accident or unpleasant incident mars the record.

But Two Cases of Illness.

Only two cases of illness are reported and the doctors' diagnoses establish the fact that both cases were in process before the subjects boarded the Buckeye corn special. Miss Hazel Heistand, of Nevada, had been indisposed for several weeks before the start and upon the advice of the party physician, did not proceed beyond Washington. Mrs. Josephine L. Nesbitt, the chief matron of the party, remained in Washington with Miss Heistand. Word has been received that the patient has fully recovered. Mrs. Nesbitt will accompany Miss Heistand to her home in Nevada.

The other case was more serious. In Philadelphia, Miss Ella Stephenson, of Eaton, was taken suddenly ill. The house physician of the Bellevue-Stratford hotel pronounced it appendicitis. Mr. Riddle, the director of the tour, called into consultation a Pennsylvania railroad physician and he confirmed the diagnosis of the first physician. An immediate operation was recommended. The parents were telegraphed. No response was received. The doctor stated that a delay of a few hours might prove fatal. It was a trying situation for those in charge of the party. Finally Mr. Riddle assumed responsibility and instructed that the patient be removed immediately to one of the best hospitals in Philadelphia. There an examination was made by a noted surgeon, who confirmed the views of the other physicians. The operation was immediately ordered and in two hours it was all over and Ella Stephenson's life had been saved. The official section of the Buckeye corn special was held up in Philadelphia four hours awaiting the officials of the party who were at the hospital awaiting the outcome. The operation was highly successful and a speedy recovery is predicted. Miss Stephenson, who was the winner in the domestic science contest in Preble county, had been suffering with pains in her side for two weeks before starting on the trip. The doctors and the nurses at the hospital stated that it was an advanced and dangerous case of appendicitis and that if the patient had not received prompt and efficient attention it would have proven fatal. Ella Stephenson comes from a small town and a humble home and the chances are ten to one that had she remained at home her life would have been forfeited. Mrs. T. P. Riddle, the wife of the director of the tour, remained in Philadelphia to care for the patient until she becomes able to return home.

Washington.

The president of the United States threw open the doors of the white house to the party and greeted each member with a hearty handshake. The boys' band of Oberlin presented him with a pair of white doves—a token of the party's admiration of his peace policy.

Tuesday afternoon the party journeyed by boat down the Potomac to Mount Vernon, the home and tomb of Washington, the father of our country. There in the shadows of that vine-covered, unassuming red brick tomb, where rests the mortal remains of our first president, United States Senator Atlee Pomerene of Ohio, by a memorable speech, aroused unbounded patriotic expression.

Hon. David Houston, secretary United States department of agriculture, extended the representatives of Ohio's agricultural interests a cordial greeting by a speech of inspiring commendation and advise, delivered from the steps of the agricultural administration building, Wednesday morning.

That evening, in Memorial Continental hall, Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan caught the spirit of the occasion and delivered one of his matchless addresses. When the Buckeye corn special party pulled out of Washington that night, every member carried away a higher and nobler regard for our great national government.

Philadelphia.

Philadelphia is the city of brotherly love. This was proven. Everyone from that grand old man, Mayor Blankenberg, down to the newsboy on the street, entered into the spirit of the occasion. The farm boys and girls of Ohio were treated as little brothers and sisters by the Philadelphia folks. Nothing was left undone to contribute to the comfort and pleasure of the Ohio party.

One of the most inspiring experiences of the tour happened in Philadelphia. Seated at the banquet in the grand ball room of the Bellevue-Stratford hotel, the party listened to addresses by Mayor Blankenberg, Hon. James Cattell, Hon. Clarence Sears Kates, Prof. C. F. Preston and Dr. J. Russell Smith. Hearty applause attested the appreciation. Then came a moment when applause failed. Mr. Charles S. Calwell, president of the Corn Exchange National bank, arose and announced the awards in the corn exhibit promoted by his bank for the benefit of our Ohio boys. At the close this big, busy, thoughtful man turned to the audience and said: "I am profoundly sorry to learn that one of your number is ill and that the doctors have advised a surgical operation as necessary for her recovery. Philadelphia will care for her. She will have the best care possible and when she has sufficiently recovered, we will send her back to Ohio to you." There was no applause. Tears were seen in the eyes of many. The spirit of brotherhood had been revealed. Philadelphia has become endeared for eternity to every member of that party.

New York.

New York is the metropolis of the western hemisphere. Its population exceeds the population of the entire state of Ohio. It is the world's greatest center of wealth and power. Yet, New York considered the Buckeye corn special party of sufficient importance to accord it a public reception. Its leading citizens participated. Nothing like this has happened before anywhere in the world. It is significant. It constituted a handshake between producer and consumer. It was an acknowledgement of the inter-dependence—the reciprocal relation—of farm and city. It bespeaks a closer relationship and a better understanding in the future.

Had the famous Waldorf-Astoria hotel given our party nothing but the privilege of sitting at the tables in that grand ball room and the souvenir booklet found at each plate, every one would have gone away feeling that he had gotten his money's worth. But, a breakfast fit for a king followed.

The Ohio Society of New York had a committee on hand at the Waldorf-Astoria to pass a note of greeting to their fellow-citizens from the Buckeye state.

A seven-mile ride underground and three miles on the elevated tracks carried the party to the Bronx zoo where the largest collection of animals in the world was viewed. Another long elevated and subway ride carried the party down town to the city hall. There the party was accorded official welcome to the city by Mayor John Purroy Mitchell.

That was a great sight. Ohio's army massed on the approaches. Upon the steps were our three bands—the girls' band of Risingsun in the center, the Galion boys' band on the right, the Oberlin boys' band on the left. Beyond the lines of our party a mass of humanity—fifty thousand people—were spread out in fan shape facing New York's historical city hall. Finally, a slim, trim young man approached. Around him was a group of distinguished men—Hon. Seth Low, president New York chamber of commerce; Hon. R. A. C. Smith, commissioner of docks; Hon. William A. Prendergast, Hon. George McAneny, Hon. Maurice Connelly, Hon. Charles J. McCormack and other officials. The young man—the central figure—was his honor, John Purroy Mitchell, mayor of the city of New York.

Mr. Riddle opened the ceremony by the brief statement: "Gentlemen, I have the pleasure of introducing the man who made the rainbow come down in Ohio for these boys and girls." Then Mr. Sandles in a few well chosen words introduced the mayor of New York. The mayor was followed in his address of welcome by an address by Hon. Seth Low. Following this ceremony the party paraded down Broadway through the sky scraper district amid solid lines of humanity to South Ferry. Then a boat trip with luncheon aboard, complimentary by the New York chamber of commerce, awaited the party.

A thirty-five-mile boat tour of the harbor was enjoyed. Brooklyn bridge, Statue of Liberty and Immigration island were passed. "I have been on the Atlantic ocean," can be the truthful boast of every member of that party; for the trip was purposely planned to gratify that very desire.

The banquet at the Martinique hotel that evening was graced by the presence of some of New York's leading citizens. At one table with some of the officials of the Ohio party, eating the same things and talking the same things, sat seven millionaires—men who manifested a sincere interest in this great movement.

The show at the Hippodrome proved the grand climax. Men and women, as well as boys and girls, actually pinched themselves to make sure that they were really seeing and not dreaming. One preacher who refused to attend a theater earlier in the tour, went to the Hippodrome just to see how demoralizing a theater is, pronounced it "beautiful, inspiring, heavenly."

The party in age ranged from a boy of nine to a man of ninety. Yes, G. G. Thomas, of New Carlisle, Clark county, Ohio, did not miss a foot of the tour and he will be ninety years old on the 29th day of next April. He says he feels better than when he started and that he intends to join next year's party.

Director Riddle and others in close touch with the movement, ascribe its success largely to the patriotic, public-spirited men and women who volunteered time and expense to assist in the handling of the party. The state was burdened with no expense. It was a labor of love and that made it succeed. Ohio owes a debt of gratitude to every public spirited man and woman who contributed to the success of this great accomplishment.

Ends Dry, Hoarse or Painful Coughs Quickly

A Simple, Home-Made Remedy, Inexpensive but Unequaled

The prompt and positive results given by this pleasant tasting, home-made cough syrup has caused it to be used in more homes than any other remedy. It gives almost instant relief and will usually overcome the average cough in 24 hours.

Get 2½ ounces Pinex (50 cents worth) from any drug store, pour it into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup. This makes a full pint—a family supply—of the most effective cough remedy at a cost of only 54 cents or less. You couldn't buy as much ready-made cough medicine for $2.50. Easily prepared and never spoils. Full directions with Pinex.

The promptness, certainty and ease with which this Pinex Syrup overcomes a bad cough, chest or throat cold is truly remarkable. It quickly loosens a dry, hoarse or tight cough and heals and soothes a painful cough in a hurry. With a persistent loose cough it stops the formation of phlegm in the throat and bronchial tubes, thus ending the annoying hacking.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, rich in guaiacol and is famous the world over for its splendid effect in bronchitis, whooping cough, bronchial asthma and winter coughs.

To avoid disappointment in making this, ask your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex," and don't accept anything else. A guarantee of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded, goes with this preparation. The Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

ANDREWS NEWS.

Andrews, Ind., Jan. 23.—Mrs. B. E. King entertained a party of young girls Tuesday evening in honor of her daughter Margaret's twelfth birthday anniversary. The evening was happily passed with games, music and refreshments. Those present were Misses Treva and Ruth Heffner, Anna and Delilah Hoch, Winnifred and Nondas Park, Elizabeth Chenowith, Ruth Fitch, Emma Vought, Udah Haley, Merlin Heastings, Bernice Shenefield, Clara Messersmith and Dorothy Davis.

Mrs. G. E. Hughes entertained the Merry-go-Round club Wednesday.

Miss Georgia Snowden arrived here Tuesday from Gary to spend a few days at home. She brought two children to White's Institute at Wabash. She will return to Gary the last of the week.

Mrs. Frank Jefferson was the victim of a surprise Wednesday evening when about forty of her friends walked in upon her to celebrate her birthday anniversary.

Mrs. Ella Bandy was granted a divorce from her husband, Welcome S. Bandy, last week, on the charge of non-support and ill-treatment.

The Library club will soon have fifty new books to put on their shelves.

Rev. G. E. Hughes, of the Methodist church, has announced that he will begin a series of revival meetings Sunday, Feb. 14. He will be assisted in the meetings by Rev. Lamaster, of Markle.

Will Kaufman was laid up several days since last Friday on account of a kick received in the basket ball game.

E. L. Taylor left Tuesday morning for Indianapolis to join a party of 200 going to Florida on a landseekers' excursion. Mr. Taylor expects to be away about three weeks.

Mrs. M. Martin is in a serious condition on account of tuberculosis and it seems impossible for her to hold out much longer.

C. L. Davis was home this week from his work on account of the serious illness of his mother-inlaw, Mrs. Elizabeth Hilderbrand.

Elijah Brading, a former resident here, is lying at the point of death at the home of his son, Luther Brading, in Huntington, as the result of a stroke of apoplexy.

Rev. G. E. Hughes was a business visitor in Wabash Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wendell were the guests of his brother Ed and wife, of near Maple Grove, Sunday.

E. P. Henry, who has been seriously ill a number of weeks, seems to be slowly losing strength instead of improving.

Lon Zintsmaster spent a couple of days in Wabash this week on business.

Misses Esther and Martha Iry were Sunday guests of their sister, Mrs. Esta Howell, of Huntington.

Miss Trilla Stephen, of Lagro, was the guest of her cousin, Madge Greer, Sunday.

Mrs. D. L. Snowden and Mrs. G. E. Hughes were business visitors in Huntington Thursday.

Miss Katheryne Fox was a business caller in Huntington Friday.

Misses Clara and Irene Liggett were callers in Huntington Wednesday.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NAT. BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Rurode's

Famous for Quality

THE FINAL WIND UP

Of Our January Sale Starts Monday

We are going to make this last week a record breaker. In addition to lowered prices on good merchandise in all departments, we are going to make strenuous efforts to move out all lingering lines, all remnants and odds and ends. There will be choice picking for the thrifty.

On Monday	On Monday	On Monday
We will place on sale a lot of 36-in. Percales in light and dark styles, all new Spring goods, at	Full size Bed Sheets, torn and hemmed, just as you would make them. Extra heavy quality—	A fine soft finish Bleached Muslin, full yard wide and a very excellent quality—
9c A Yard	**60c Each**	**6c A Yard**

CERTAIN, QUICK CURES

Results Guaranteed — Quickest Cures — Lowest Prices

In Cases Accepted — That Stay Cured — Of Any Specialists

Dr. Ferris Treats Each Case Personally

I am proving to the afflicted that I am dismissing cured patents almost every day who had been unsuccessfully treated for so long that they thought they could not be cured.

If you are afflicted with any **Acute, Chronic, Nervous, Blood or Contracted Diseases, Varicose, Prostate Enlargement, Hydrocele, Kidney, Bladder, Urinary or Rectal DiDsorders,** visit me today. If your case is curable I can relieve it quickly and permanently cure you in a short time.

EXPERIENCE is what counts in curing these SPECIAL DISEASES, and as I have had more than **20** years' experience, you will readily understand why I am successful in curing after others have failed.

EXAMINATION AND CONSULTATION FREE.

HOURS—9 to 12, 1 to 5; Evenings, 7 to 8; Sundays, 9 to 1 Only.

DR. C. S. FERRIS,

Second Floor. 207 East Berry Street. Opposite Postoffice.

You want this fixture if your cellar is drained into any of the city sewers.

It will prevent water from backing into your cellar and is the only trap made that will properly trap a cellar or basement.

BEWARE OF CHEAP IMITATIONS! See that you get the genuine MARTIN Cellar Trap. It has a RUBBER BALL in it.

For Sale by All First Class Plumbers. Manufactured by

EMMETT MARTIN.

ASK. 710 BUCHANAN ST.

Your complexion needs

DAGGETT & RAMSDELL'S

PERFECT COLD CREAM

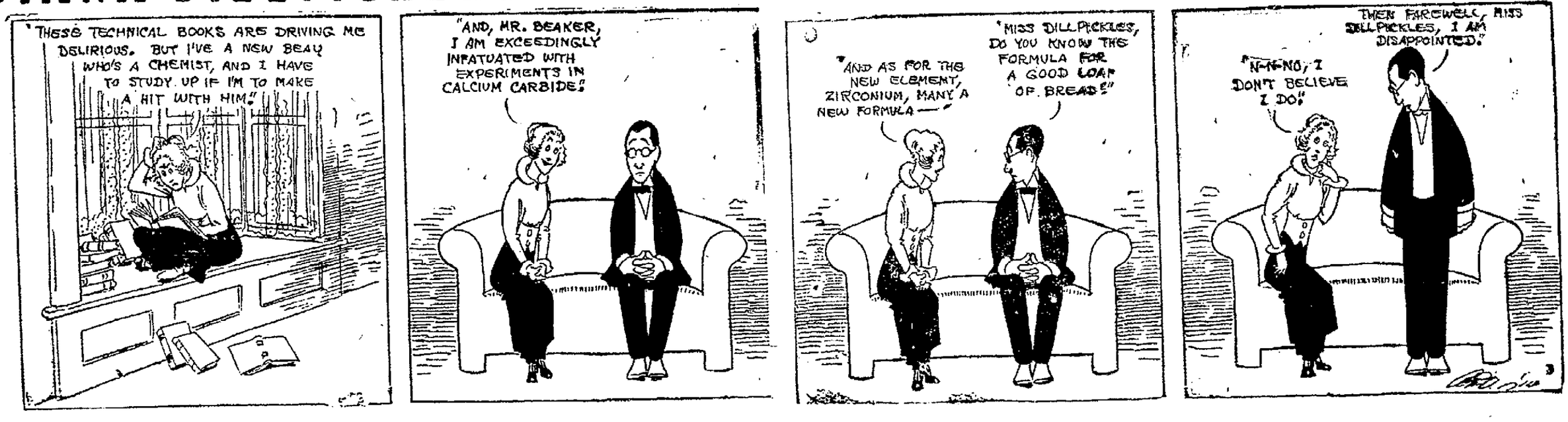
Used by the elite of New York Society for twenty-three years and still their favorite. Imparts health and beauty to the skin, smoothes away the marks of Time, brings Nature's bloom to sallow cheeks, discourages unwelcome lines and wrinkles. Improve your looks by its daily use.

In tubes 10c., 25c., 50c. In jars 35c., 50c., 85c., $1.50.

When you insist upon D & R you get the best cold cream in the store.

Try Sentinel Want Ads

DIANA DILLPICKLES IN HER CHEMIST BEAU. A 4-Reel "Screecher" Film


"THESE TECHNICAL BOOKS ARE DRIVING ME DELIRIOUS. BUT I'VE A NEW BEAU WHO'S A CHEMIST, AND I HAVE TO STUDY UP IF I'M TO MAKE A HIT WITH HIM."
"AND, MR. BEAKER, I AM EXCEEDINGLY INFATUATED WITH EXPERIMENTS IN CALCIUM CARBIDE!"
"AND AS FOR THE NEW ELEMENT, ZIRCONIUM, MANY A NEW FORMULA—"
"MISS DILLPICKLES, DO YOU KNOW THE FORMULA FOR A GOOD LOAF OF BREAD?"
"N-N-NO, I DON'T BELIEVE I DO."
THEN FAREWELL, MISS DILLPICKLES, I AM DISAPPOINTED."

THE NEW
PALACE
East Washington Street, Just Off Calhoun
THE PERFECT PLAYHOUSE OF AMERICA
Absolutely Fireproof

WEEK MONDAY, JAN. 25.

KEITH VAUDEVILLE
TWO SHOWS DAILY
SAM CHIP & MARY MARBLE
In the Picture Book Playlet
"THE LAND OF DYKES."

MR. AND MRS. FREDERIC VOELKER
and associate artists in
"MUSIC HATH CHARMS"

Charles and Fannie Van
In
"A Case of Emergency"

TOYO TROUPE
Japanese Equilibrists

Webb & Burns
The Italian Minstrels

Warren & Conley
Some Girl. Some Man, Some Piano

Dorothy & Madeline Cameron.
In Series of Dainty Dances

JAUNTS AND JOURNEYS AROUND THE WORLD.

Monday Matinee, and each day thereafter—Lower Floor, 25c; Balcony, 10c; Boxes, 50c.
Tuesday and Every Night Thereafter, 10c, 25c, 35c, 50c and 75c.
Seats Now on Sale for Entire Week.

EMPRESS
POPULAR VAUDEVILLE.
Fort Wayne's Favorites,
MISS OLLIE EATON
—and—
MR. JOHN SULTIS & CO.
In the Screaming Farce
"A BUNDLE OF MUSH."
RANDOW TRIO,
European Novelty Acrobats.
OYNX TRIO,
Three Boys That Can Sing.
VERSATILE BOYDS,
Comedy Dancing and Musical Novelty.
TAYLOR AND BROWN
—Presenting—
"MISS FOR-GET-IT."
EMPRESSCOPE
Latest Motion Pictures.
The Home of Three Shows Daily.
Three Prices, 10c, 15c, 25c.

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
COLONIAL
Corner Washington and Calhoun Sts.
TODAY
An Unusually Strong Offering
"THE THIEF"
Featuring Dorothy Donnelly
COMING
Ethel Barrymore Monday, and "A Fool There Was," Thursday
CHILDREN, 5c. ADULTS, 10c.

Jefferson The Artist Orchestra
Paramount Pictures Today
"The Truth Wagon"
With Max Figman, supported by Lolita Robertson
Mr. Figman is seen at his best in this brilliant comedy drama of newspaper life, love and politics.
"The Exploits of Elaine"
Fourth episode, "The Frozen Safe."
ADULTS, 10c. CHILDREN, 5c.

LYRIC TODAY
10c—10c—10c
"GERMANIA"
Colossal New York Release With 1,000 People in Cast.

N. C. Ross Elizabeth Ross
CHIROPRACTORS
and teachers of Chiropractic. Have their private practice at the Ross College building, 227 West Jefferson street.
Hours—3 to 5 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m. Phones: Office, 2288; Res., 2825.
No Charge for Consultation.

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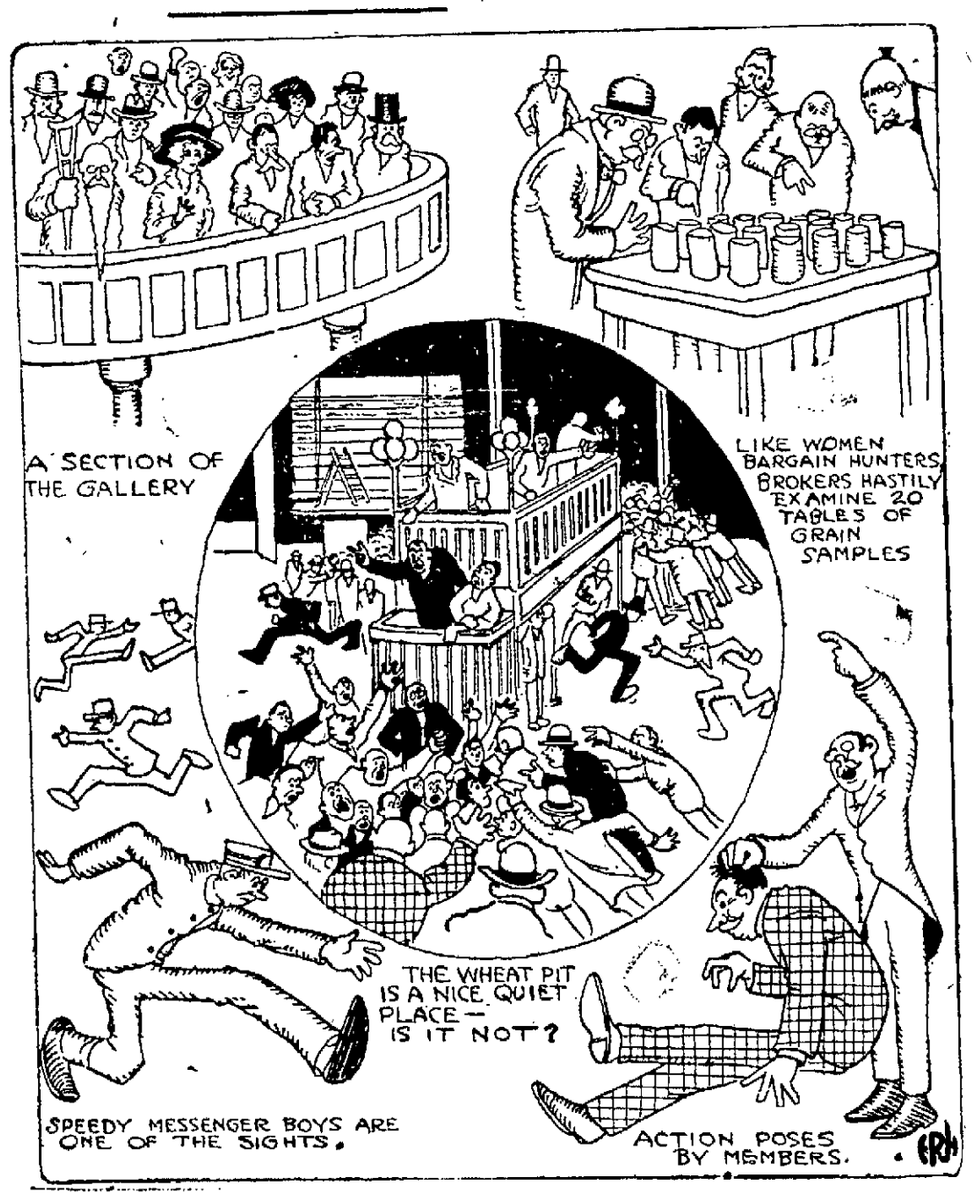
725 Court Street.

DR. RUSH 49-50-51 Pixley Bldg. Tel. 559. The Specialist Practicing the Wonderful New Treatment scientifically, skillfully and honestly, who is noted for CURES of Diseases. If you are deformed, undeveloped or told to have an operation, Dr. Rush will tell FREE what he can do for you. Especially if others have failed.
17 Years in Fort Wayne.

J. O. GROVE
CHIROPRACTOR
501-02 BASS BLOCK
811 Calhoun Street.
Phones—Office, 1466;
Residence, 7266 red.

Chicago Board of Trade Men Are Plunged Into Wild Scene of Frenzy as Wheat Soars

European Demand Strips U. S. of Grain—Pit in Near Riot to Buy, With No Sellers—Flour Jumps Higher.


A SECTION OF THE GALLERY
LIKE WOMEN BARGAIN HUNTERS, BROKERS HASTILY EXAMINE 20 TABLES OF GRAIN SAMPLES
THE WHEAT PIT IS A NICE QUIET PLACE— IS IT NOT?
SPEEDY MESSENGER BOYS ARE ONE OF THE SIGHTS.
ACTION POSES BY MEMBERS.
GRH

Chicago, Jan. 23.—Down in the wheat pit of the Chicago board of trade hundreds of wild-eyed men are viciously elbowing and shouldering their way to the center, screaming hoarsely. Scores of telegraph instruments and the cries of messenger boys and pages add to the conglomerate din. Everywhere there is nervousness, tension—and noise.

Old men, young men, middle-aged men gesticulating wildly, their fingers moving quickly in a sign language that is instantly apparent to all—hover about the edge of the pit, shaped not unlike a saucer. Suddenly one leaps into the center screaming his offering. A dozen "floor men" of other firms tear at him instantly.

Like maniacs they battle, coat sleeves up to elbows, collars nearly off and hair disarranged to reach the seller. One nearly hurls another to the floor in his attack, but wints the allotment which he and the seller instantly record in little note books they carry.

In a few seconds the whole world is aware of the sale and the price at which it was made, because off to one side of the gigantic auditorium are 200 or more telegraph operators all going at top speed. Near them a score of young men with telephone receivers strapped about their heads are in continual touch with the brokerage houses.

It is no wonder the trading hours are short. No man could stand the pace for more than a few hours a day.

Individually these men are performing acrobatics, in all seriousness, that their wives and families may live well, dress well, have automobiles, summer homes and move in society.

Collectively every move they make, every yell, is taking bread farther from the mouths of more than half the people in the United States!

For at this moment every action has its part in driving wheat upward—an eighth, a quarter, so small in the fraction; but thousands of dollars in the ultimate deal.

And 50,000,000 persons will pay more for bread—if they can pay!

It is assumed that the other half of the population, including the 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 on farms, do not have to struggle and do not care.

But with all the excitement on the board of trade, where the prices for the nation's wheat crop are fixed, there is comparatively little trading. The available wheat has been sold. Brokers who formerly scorned anything less than 100,000 bushel lots now eagerly grasp at 10,000 bushels.

The prediction made at the outbreak of the war by James Patton, the man who engineered the famous wheat corner and retired with $5,000,000, that wheat would touch $1.50 seems about to be fulfilled. It is now hovering over $1.45 a bushel and indications are that it will continue to rise.

Thus the 900,000,000 bushels, the government estimate of the 1914 wheat crop, are worth $1,305,000,000, or approximately $13.05 for every person in the country.

Now $13.05 worth of wheat will make more than enough bread for the average person—but how much more remains to be seen.

Europe has no wheat. The Argentine and Canadian crops are poor. We must feed Europe.

And Europe is willing to pay for the wheat it gets from us. It is now paying—paying more than the American millers—outbidding them at every turn. Two million bushels is about the average daily exportation to Europe.

American mills are running night and day. Their agents are scouring the country to buy direct from farmers and paying highest quoted prices. That is why flour now costs more than $7 a barrel, where it sold for around $4.50 before war broke out.

Bakers are feeling the increase and threaten to sell bread at 6 cents a loaf or cut the size down to enable them to sell for a profit at 5 cents.

Corn, rye and oats are experiencing a sympathy rise. Corn is around 75 cents a bushel and oats from 52 to 55. Much of this is going abroad also.

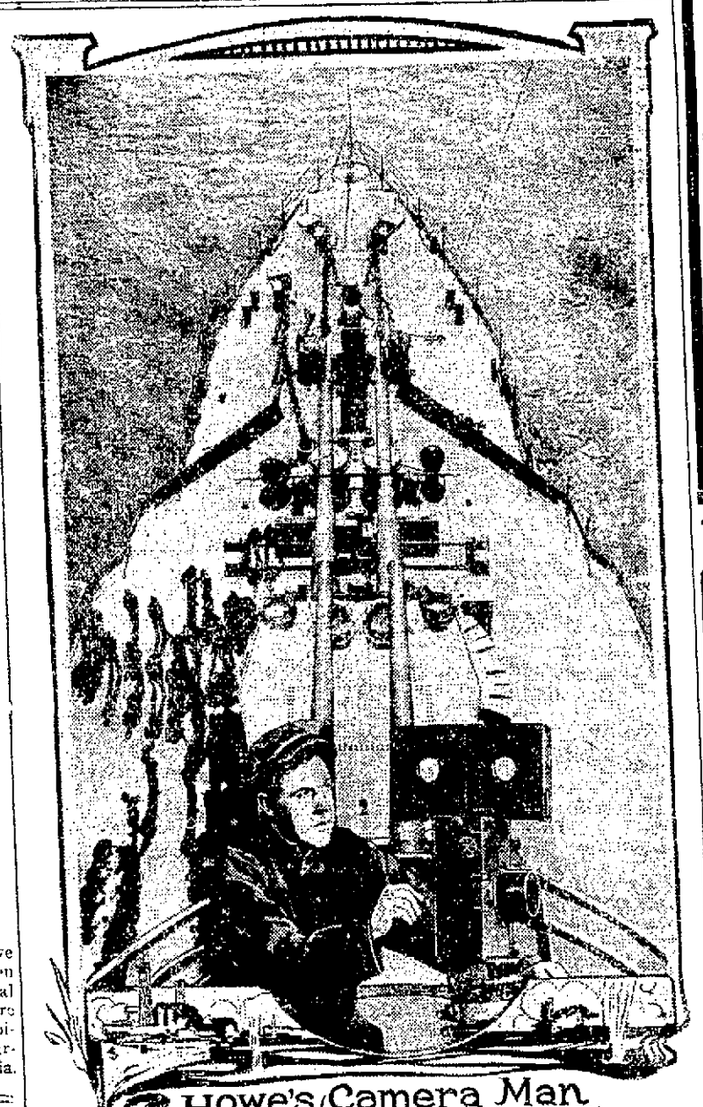
"This all means prosperity in the highest sense," declared a prosperous trader.

LITTLE PRINCESS HAS NO BROTHERS—SHE PLAYS BOYS' GAMES JUST THE SAME.

Princess Antoinette

A happy little princess is Antoinette of Luxemburg, for though war rages throughout Europe this tiny princess of the smallest independent nation in the world hears very little about the disaster that affects so many of her royal kinsmen.

Princess Antoinette, who is twelve years old, has five sisters, and even though there are no boys in the royal family of Luxemburg the princesses are all devoted to outdoor games. Antoinette is said to be one of the most daring horsewomen of her age in Bavaria.



Howe's Camera Man "Technically Dead"

"Say, you're dead up there!" was the message that floated from the captain's bridge of the battleship Wyoming to Lyman H. Howe's camera man, perched high on the main mast of the flagship during the battle maneuvers of the Atlantic fleet in Mexican waters a few months ago.

Every super-dreadnought of the American navy, and most of the battleships were in "action formation" to permit the photographers to make the splendid moving picture spectacle which comes to the Majestic for two days, on Friday. The "battleground" was fifty miles off Vera Cruz in the most remarkable sea setting in the world for such a reproduction. Uncle Sam's great giants of the deep swept the tropical sea in the entire game of war and during the "firing" the Wyoming, in the estimation of the naval strategists, was disabled by the imaginary destruction of the main mast where one of the Howe camera men was busily operating his picture-taking apparatus. Consequently the photographer was considered technically or strategically "dead." But he did not know it. He wanted to remain a real, live photographer especially while such absorbing scenes were enacted. So he refused to "die" at the moment the main mast was supposed to be out of commission, and it was at this juncture that the officers "reminded" the camera man that he was "dead."

Aside from such tense phrases of life in the navy, the series also depicts its light or recreative side—scores of bluejackets plunging overboard for a refreshing swim, and a visit up on the forecastle, the "ship's playground," where groups are squatted on the deck playing "acey-ducey," cards, tangoing, etc. In short, this series sets forth the daily life and the day's work of the 60,000 men who today man the fighting vessels of our navy. It shows in detail the means taken to promote and insure the battle efficiency alike of men and ships. It opens up an entirely new world to most spectators.

The romance of industry as expressed in the making of a cash register constitutes another feature of the program. Howe selected this particular plant not alone because it is typical of American skill, enterprise and organization, but because it is recognized the world over as a model manufacturing plant—a monumental realization of an idea and an ideal. The variety of the scenes may be imagined when it is remembered that ninety trades and professions are engaged here in manufacturing machines from 8,800 different kinds of raw material coming from all quarters of the globe. The registers are shipped to seventy-five different countries and protect thirty-three different coinages of money.

The Philippines of today and yesterday—the past and present customs, costumes, dances, habits, etc., of a strange people—forms another noteworthy subject of vital and absorbing interest, besides many other features of rare charm and beauty, not to mention entirely new animated cartoons which always form such a welcome and pleasant diversion.

WOMAN AT HEAD OF SECRET SERVICE?

Report is Again Revived in Statement Made by Frenchman.

Boulogne, France, Jan. 5.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The report that a woman is at the head of the German secret service department in the eastern war zone is revived in a statement published here from the pen of a Frenchman who says he was offered a position in the German secret service at Lille.

This Frenchman says he was a cigar merchant in Lille before the war, and after the German entry, made a good living hawking cigars and cigarettes. Eventually he clashed with the German authorities and was compelled to abandon his trade. The German military officials, however, noticed that he spoke German fluently and offered him a post as interpreter. When he reported for duty he was asked if he would not like to enter the secret service at $5 a day and expenses. He replied in the affirmative and a week later he was taken to Antwerp in a military motor car.

"At Antwerp I was taken before two officers," he says, "who were accompanied by a handsomely dressed woman. I soon discovered she was the most important person of the three. She questioned and cross-questioned me searchingly, and finally instructed me to proceed to Hazebrouck and other points in northern France to report what troops were stationed there, where they came from, and what was their condition. She concluded her talk by a tempting offer of money if I was able to secure any valuable information, supplementing this with a frightful picture of the fate that would befall a traitor.

"She gave me $125 for my expenses and directed me to report at Lorrach when I had finished my work. I left Antwerp and crossed through Germany to Switzerland. On reaching the French frontier I presented myself to a police official and told him my story."

The Pacific northwest has water power sites capable of developing more than 21,000,000 horse power in electric energy.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair.
50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

MAJESTIC THEATRE
AGAIN THIS EVENING.
MR. LOUIS MANN
IN "THE BUBBLE."
PRICES.....25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50

—MONDAY EVENING ONLY—
This is Not a Motion Picture
—BUT—
America's Foremost Actor
MR. NAT C. GOODWIN HIMSELF
—Supported By—
MISS MARGARET MORELAND
—IN THE—
New York and London Success
"NEVER—SAY—DIE"
A Three-Act Farcial Comedy.
Prices.....50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00

THURSDAY EVENING ONLY
DIRECT FROM LASALLE OPERA HOUSE.

THE FASTEST MUSICAL COMEDY EVER PRODUCED
WILLIAM ROCK & FULTON MAUDE
IN
The CANDY SHOP
ALL STAR CAST
COMPANY OF 75
BEAUTY CHORUS OF FIFTY GIRLS
EVERY MINUTE SOMETHING DIFFERENT
PRICES.....50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50

Friday and Saturday—Matinee on Saturday—
All New This Time.
LYMAN H. HOWE
PRESENTS HIS STUPENDOUS EXCLUSIVE NAVAL SPECTACLE—THE
U.S. NAVY OF 1915

THE PHILIPPINES OF YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY
NATIVE LIFE, CUSTOMS, SPORTS, FESTIVITIES, ETC.
FROM SAVAGES TO CIVILIZATION
MAKING A NATIONAL CASH REGISTER
MANY OTHERS
PRICES—Matinee.....15c, 25c, 35c
Night.....25c, 35c, 50c

BURLESQUE AT THE TEMPLE
ALL NEXT WEEK
"That Everlasting Good Show," the
Garden of Girls
—With—
Snitz Moore and George B. Scanlon and an Unequaled Coterie of Comedians, Singers and Dancers, Including a Chorus of
25—SWIFT SAUCY SQUABS—25
Daily Matinees 2:30.

OSSIAN NEWS.

Ossian, Ind., Jan. 23.—Mrs. John Hanna and daughter, Mary Alice Hanna, left Thursday for Fremont, Ind., where they will be guests for a few days of Rev. and Mrs. J. J. Fred.

Mrs. J. W. Metts spend Thursday in Bluffton and was a guest in the home of her brother, Dr. Fred A. Metts and wife.

Mrs. Leona Peters, of Harlan, was a Thursday to Friday evening guest in the home of her brother and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Timbrook.

A little daughter arrived Thursday night to gladden the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fredericks, of Youngstown, Ohio. Mrs. Fredericks, who was formerly Miss Nettie Springer, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Springer, of Ossian, came last Saturday and is a guest of her parents, at whose home the little daughter was born.

Mrs. E. H. Roe will entertain the Sargasso club next Tuesday evening.

Miss Mildred Quackenbush is ill with bronchitis this week and unable to attend school.

Mrs. Alex White very pleasantly entertained the Presbyterian Ladies' Aid society Thursday afternoon. The ladies made arrangements for serving lunch at the Charles White sale February 3rd, and the afternoon was given over to needlework, after which the hostess served delicious refreshments. Those present were Mesdames Frank Foughty, Fred Mills, Frank K. Baker, Gus Yager, L. F. Wilson, F. J. Summers, Meredith Aldred, James Wilson, Theo. Crowl, Louisa Hunter and Anna Boyer. The next meeting in February will be with Mrs. Gus Yager, the occasion being Mrs. Yager's birthday.

Miss Mary Harter visited with Fort Wayne friends Thursday.

Sherman Johnson, of Jennings county, visited Thursday and Friday with his mother, Mrs. Margaret Jane Johnson.

Dr. A. J. Metts, who has been a guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Roe for a few days, returned to his home in Fort Wayne Thursday evening.

Miss Carrie Fusselman is ill with mumps at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Vananda.

Mrs. Sarah Foughty spent today in Bluffton a guest of Mrs. Marcellus Alexander.

Mr. and Mrs. James Bonner, of Pleasant Lake, came Wednesday and are visiting in the home of their cousin, Mrs. Nettie Osborn.

Mrs. Charles F. Goshorn is very critically ill at her home on Mill street.

Miss Lela Bowman, of Zanesville, who is in Ossian attending high school, contracted the mumps and had to return to her home Thursday.

The Ossian Scratch Cats beat a Liberty Center basket ball team last night at the Crowl gym, the score being 32 to 6. The Ossian boys were too heavy for the Liberty Center team. The score follows: Field goals—Ossian: Nunbers, 7; Plummer, 5; Quackenbush, 1; Prough, 1; Rector, 1. Liberty Center: Kasler, 1; foul throws—Ossian, 0; Liberty Centr, Thompson, 2; Stinson, 1; Kasler, 1.

To Sell Real Estate

Place Your Property Before the Buying Public. An Ad In Our "For Sale" Columns Will Do the Work

One Cent A Word

Phone 173

THE MARKETS

LOCAL MARKETS.

RETAIL STREET MARKET.

Eggs—Strictly fresh (candled) 43c doz.
Butter—Elgin Creamery, 34c lb; country butter, 32c lb.
Poultry—Chickens, 10@12c lb.
Ducks—Dressed, 18@20c lb.
Chickens—Dressed, 15@17c lb.
Turkeys—Dressed, 21c lb.
Lard—12c lb.
Apples—70@$1.25 bu.
Potatoes—35@40c bu.

Wholesale Barr Street Market.

Wheat—$1.33 bu.
Corn—70c bu.
Oats—46c bu.
Cloverseed—$8.50 bu.
Rye—95c@$1.00 bu.
Barley—70c bu.
Eggs—39c doz.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

C. Trentman & Co.

Wheat—$1.24 bu.
Corn—50c bu.
Rye—$1.00 bu.
Barley—70c bu.
Flour—Winter wheat, straight (Hungarian), $6.20@6.80 per bbl; winter wheat, patent (Silver Dollar), $6.80@7.40 bbl; paring wheat patent (our own), $6.40@7.00.
Little Turtle Flour—$6.20@6.80 bbl.
Rye—Pure rye flour, $5.00@5.60 bbl.
Graham Flour—$5.60@6.40 bbl.
Pumpernickel Flour—$3.00@3.40 per cwt.
Bran—$24.00@28.00 per ton.
Shorts—$24.00@28.00 per ton.
Middlings—$26.00@30.00 per ton.
Chopfeed—$30.00@40.00 per ton.
Cornmeal—Bolted, $2.00@2.20 per cwt; (coarse), $1.90@2.10 per cwt.
Cracked Corn—$1.90@2.10 per cwt.
Screenings—$1.40@1.50 cwt.
Small Wheat—$2.10@2.20 per cwt.

MAYFLOWER MILLS.

Wheat—$1.36 bu.
Oats—46c bu.
Barley—60c bu.
Corn—55c bu.
Flour—Winter wheat (straight), $6.80@7.20 bbl; Newveno flour, $7.00@8.40 bbl; Silver Dust flour, $6.80@7.40 bbl; rye flour, $6.00@6.60 bbl.
Rye—$1.05 bu.
Chopfeed—$28.00@36.00 ton.
Middlings—$27.00@29.00 ton.
Bran—$26.00@28.00 ton.

GLOBE MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

(Corrected by Paul H. V. Trier).

Wheat—$1.32 bu; corn, 55c bu; oats, 45c bu; rye, 95c bu; barley, 60c bu; Jumbo poultry feed, $38.00@40.00 ton; salt, per bbl, $1.25.

Selling Prices—Bleached straight winter wheat flour, Holiday, $6.40@6.80; Gold Lace, $5.80@6.20; Graham Flour, $5.40@5.80; pumpernickel flour, $4.80@5.20; bran, $22.00@26.00 ton; cornmeal (bolted), $2.00@2.50 cwt; cornmeal (coarse), $1.70@2.00 cwt; cracked corn, $1.70@2.00 cwt; Cream Flour, $5.60@5.80.

HIDES, WOOL, ROOTS, ETC.

(Weil Bros. & Co).

Hides—Green, 14c lb; cured light and heavy, 18c lb; green calfskin, 16c lb; cured calfskin, 21c lb.
Old Rubber Boots and Shoes—7@7½c lb.
Copper—8@9c lb.
Zinc and Lead—3@3½c lb.
Scrap Iron—$20@30c cwt.
Horseh ides—$5.00@5.25.
Rags—$1.10@1.25 cwt.
Wild Ginsen Root—$7.00 lb.
Golden Seal Root (dry)—$3.00@3.25.
Wool—No. 1 (unwashed), 22@24c.

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Ackerman-Wiener Co.

(Corrected by G. M. Wiener).

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery (tub), 32c lb; Elgin prints, 32½c lb; country butter, 27@28c lb; packing butter, 17½@18c lb.
Eggs—Strictly fresh (candled) 38@40c lb; storage, 26@27c doz.
New Cabbage—$1.50 per cwt.
Fancy Lemons—$2.00 box.
Apples—$2.50@3.50 bbl.
Potatoes—$1.25 bag.
Oranges—$2.25 bbl.

Beyer Brothers' Quotations.

Corrected Daily by George Crouse. Subject to change without notice. Jobbers' prices to producers).

Eggs Extra firsts, 36c doz; first, candled, 35c doz; current receipts, 32c doz.
Butter—Fancy Wiscna creamery, 60-lb tub, 33½c; 30-lb tub, 34c; 1-lb carton, 35c lb.
Potatoes—35@45c bu.
Apples—Fancy No. 1 $2.50 per bbl, maximum No. 2, 30@40c bu.
Celery—30c bunch.
Onions—No. 1 yellow, 60c; No. 2 yellow, 45c; No. 1 red, 35c; No. 2 red, 20c.
Lemons—$4.00 box.
Cranberries—$5.00@5.50 bbl.

LIVE STOCK.

Hogs—160 to 250 lbs., $8.50 per cwt.
Cattle—Good steers, $6.00@7.00; good heifers, $5.50@6.25; cows, $4.00@4.50; bulls, $5.00@5.75; veal calves, $7.00@8.00.
Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, $2.50@3.50; lambs, $6.00@6.50.

CITY SCALES.

Hay—Receipts, two loads; $15.00 ton.
Corn—New, receipts, two loads; 73c bu.
Oats—Receipts, none.

CHICAGO GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Chicago, Jan. 23.—Wheat developed fresh strength today, influenced somewhat by reports that purchasing for the Pacific coast was being noticeably enlarged east of the Rockies. The opening, which varied from ½c off to ¼c advance, was followed by a moderate rise all around.

The close, nevertheless, was strong at ⅝c to 1c above last night.

Corn hardened with wheat. After opening a sixteenth lower to a like upturn, the market scored a general gain.

The close, notwithstanding, was firm at ¾c to ⅞@⅞c net advance.

Oats shared in the firmness of other cereals.

Higher prices for hogs helped the bulls in provisions.

Range of Prices for the Day.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 23, 1915.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat:				
May	1.43¼	1.44½	1.42⅜	1.44⅛
July	1.25	1.26⅛	124⅝	1.26⅛
Corn:				
May	.79⅛	.79⅛	.78⅝	.79½
July	.80	.80½	.79½	.80⅝
Oats:				
May	.56¼	.56½	.56⅛	.56⅝
July	.....	.54⅝	.53⅞	.54⅝
Pork:				
May 19.00		19.00	18.85	18.92
July		19.25	19.15	19.17
Lard:				
May 10.90		10.92	10.82	10.82
July		11.02	10.97	11.02
Ribs:				
May 10.32		10.35	10.27	10.30
July 10.52		10.52	10.47	10.52

Chicago Closing Prices.

Chicago, Jan. 23.—Wheat—No. 2 red, $1.42⅝@1.44½; No. 2 hard, $1.42⅝@1.44½.

Corn—No. 4 yellow, 70@71½c; No. 4 white, 70¾@71½c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 53@53¾c; No. 4 white, 52½@53¼c.

Rye No. 3, $1.21; barley, 73@81c; timothy, $6.00@7.50; clover, $12.50@15.00; pork, $16.87@18.32; lard, $10.67; ribs, $9.25@10.12.

New York Grain and Provisions.

New York, Jan. 23.—Flour market was unsettled.

Wheat—Futures were without transactions.

Toledo Seed Market.

Toledo, O., Jan 23.—Wheat—Cash, $1.45; May, $1.48.

Cloverseed—Prime cash, $9.62½; February, $9.65; March, $9.70.

Alsike—Prime cash, $9.42½; March $9.50.

Timothy—Prime cash, $3.30; March, $3.35.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Chicago Market.

Chicago, Jan. 23.—Hogs—Receipts, 13,000 head; market was strong; bulk, $8.75@7.00; light, $6.65@7.25; mixed, $6.60@7.10; heavy, $6.40@6.95; rough, $6.40@6.65; pigs, $5.40@7.10.

Cattle—Receipts, 300 head; market was steady; native steers, $5.50@9.25; western, $5.00@7.50; cows and heifers, $3.20@8.00; calves, $7.25@10.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 3,000 head; market was weak; sheep, $5.75@6.50; yearlings, $6.75@7.60; lambs, $6.75@8.50.

Pittsburg Market.

Pittsburg, Jan. 23.—Hogs—Receipts, 2,000 head; market active; heavies, $7.10@7.20; Yorkers and pigs, $7.30@7.35.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,000 head; market was steady; top sheep, $6.50; top lambs, $8.50.

Calves—Receipts, 150 head; market was steady; top, $11.50.

Indianapolis Market.

Indianapolis, Jan. 23.—Hogs—Receipts, 4,000 head; cattle, 150; bulls and calves, 100; sheep and lambs, 100.

Hogs—Best heavies, $7.05@7.20; medium and mixed, $7.10@7.25; good to choice lights, common to good lights, $7.15@7.35; roughs, $6.25@6.60; light pigs, $6.00@7.00; best pigs, $7.10@7.25; bulk of sales, $7.15@7.20.

Calves—Common to best veal calves, $5.00@10.75; common to good heavy, $4.50@9.50.

East Buffalo Market.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 23.—Hogs—Receipts, 6,400 head; shipments, 3,040; official shipments to New York, yesterday were 2,660 head; hogs closing strong; medium and heavy, $7.25@7.35; pigs and Yorkers, $7.40@7.50; roughs, $6.25@6.50; stags, $5.00@5.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,600 head; market was stronger; top lambs, $8.85.

Cattle—Receipts, 425 head; market dull.

Toledo Closing Prices.

Toledo, O., Jan. 23.—Close: Wheat—Cash, $1.45; May, $1.48.

Corn—Cash, 75½@78½c; May, 81½c; July, 82¾c.

Oats—Cash, 55½@56c; May, 58⅝c.

Rye—Cash, $1.21½.

PRODUCE AND POULTRY.

New York Market.

New York, Jan. 23.—Butter market was unchanged; receipts, 5,146 tubs.

Eggs—Market firmer; receipts, 4,268 cases; fresh gathered, extra fine, 39c; extra firsts, 37½@38c; firsts, 36@37c.

Poultry—Live and dressed poultry, quiet; prices unchanged.

Chicago Market.

Chicago, Jan. 23.—Butter market was higher; creamery, 23@30½c.

Eggs—Market higher; receipts, 2,838 cases; at mark, cases included, 25@32c; ordinary firsts, 30@31c; firsts, 32@32½c.

Potatoes—Market unchanged; receipts, 18 cars.

Poultry—Alive, unchanged.

THE DAY ON WALL STREET.

New York, Jan. 23.—Further selling was indicated by the course of today's early stock market, first changes showing a preponderance of losses over gains. Changes in leading stocks were trivial, however, Mercantile Marine preferred and Wisconsin Central being the only issues to reflect marked heaviness. Missouri Pacific was again active at a lower level and the Pacifics were mainly down, likewise the metal shares. Americans were again off in London, New York Central and Reading losing a point each, with B. & O. showing a moderate gain.

The course of today's session bore the familiar week-end aspects. Yesterday's selling of leading stocks, presumably for profits, was renewed on a very moderate scale, total sales being far below recent averages. Recessions ranged from minor to substantial fractions in prominent issues, while Western Maryland, Missouri Pacific and Soo lost one to two points. Among specialties and industrials there were declines of one to three and one-half points in American Tobacco, Bethlehem Steel, Mercantile Marine preferred, California Petroleum preferred and Western Union. The entire list steadied somewhat in the final dealings, Reading leading the partial recovery. The closing was irregular.

THE MONEY MARKET.

New York, Jan. 23.—Mercantile paper, 3½@4 per cent.; sterling exchange, firm; 60 day bills, 483; for cables, 4.8485; for demand, 4.8435; bar silver, 48¾c; Mexican dollars, 47¼c; government bonds, steady; railroad bonds, firm.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

New York, Jan. 23.—The statement of the actual condition of clearing house banks and trust companies for the week shows that they hold $143,022,790 reserve in excess of legal requirements. This is an increase of $7,150,250 over last week.

Loans, etc., $2,212,213,000; increase, $14,805,000.

Reserve in own vaults (B), $360,362,000; increase, $9,304,000.

Reserve in federal reserve banks, $113,039,000; increase, $4,956,000.

Reserve in other depositaries, $31,703,000; increase, $0,000.

Net demand deposits, $2,098,028,000; increase, $35,775,000.

Net time deposits, $38,926,000; decrease, $927,000.

Circulation, $42,542,000; decrease, $494,000.

(B)—Of which $282,166,00 is specie.

Aggregate reserve, $505,368,000.

Excess reserve, $143,022,790; increase, $7,051,780.

Summary of state banks and trust companies in Greater New York, not included in clearing house statement:

Loans, etc., $555,101,200; decrease, $28,709.

Specie, $43,842,700; increase, $123,800.

Legal tenders, $10,891,800; decrease, $349,600.

Total deposits, $550,162,800; increase, $5,860,200.

Banks' cash reserve in vault, $10,971,800.

Trust companies' cash reserve in vault, $43,263,100.

NEW YORK STOCK LIST—LAST SALE

New York, Jan. 23, 1915.

Amal Copper	57	Inter-Met pfd..	51
Am Bt Sugar...	33⅞	Inter Harvester	96⅛
Am Cotton Oil	45	Louis & Nash..	120
Am Sm & Ref.	62½	Mo Pacific.....	11⅞
Am Sugar Ref.	106	M, Kas & Tex..	11⅝
Am Tel & Tel.	120½	Lehigh Valley..	138
Ana Min Co...	27⅝	National Lead..	46½
Atchison	95⅜	N Y Central....	92¼
At Coast Line.	100½	Norf & West..	102½
Balt & Ohio...	73¼	North Pacific..	105¾
Brook Rap Tr.	57½	Pennsylvania ..	107⅝
Can Pacific....	165¼	People's Gas...	119
Chesap & Ohio	45¼	Pull Pal Car...	154⅝
C & N W.....	128⅝	Reading	152⅝
C, M & St P.	92¼	Rock Island Co..	⅞
Col F and Iron	20	do. pfd.....	1½
Col & Southern	26	South Pacific...	86⅝
Del & Hudson.	147	South Railway..	28
Den & Rio Gde	6½	Union Pacific..	121
Erie	22⅝	U S Steel.....	51⅞
Gen Electric..	144½	do pfd.....	108
Gt Nor pfd....	116½	Wabash	1¾
Gt Nor Ore Ctf	33½	Western Union.	62½
Ill Central	109	New Haven....	54
Inter-Met	12¾		

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL OFFICE UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Jan. 23, 1914.

Local data for the twenty-four hours ending at 2 p. m. today.

Temperature at the End of Each Hour.

2:00 P.M.	17	2:00 A.M.	15
3:00 P.M.	17	3:00 A.M.	13
4:00 P.M.	17	4:00 A.M.	14
5:00 P.M.	17	5:00 A.M.	15
6:00 P.M.	18	6:00 A.M.	16
7:00 P.M.	18	7:00 A.M.	15
8:00 P.M.	17	8:00 A.M.	11
9:00 P.M.	17	9:00 A.M.	10
10:00 P.M.	16	10:00 A.M.	9
11:00 P.M.	18	11:00 A.M.	10
12:00 Midnight	18	12:00 Noon.	10
1:00 A.M.	17	1:00 P.M.	12
		2:00 P.M.	12

Highest temperature yesterday, 19 degrees.

Lowest this morning, 9 degrees.

Highest since the first of the month, 50 on the 17th.

Lowest since the first of the month, 9 on the 3rd.

Precipitation for the twenty-four hours ending at noon today, 0.20 of an inch.

Precipitation since the first of the 51.59 inches.

Maumee river stage at 7 a. m. today, 4.6 feet.

Relative Humidity—

7:00 p. m. yesterday, 90 per cent.

7:00 a. m. today, 87 per cent.

Barometer, Reduced to Sea Level—

7:00 p. m. yesterday, 29.92 inches.

7:00 a. m. today, 30.19 inches.

Highest wind velocity, 22 miles per hour from the northeast at 12:30 p. m.

Sun sets today 4:47 p. m. Rises tomorrow 6:59 a. m.

W. S. PALMER, Local Forecaster.

OFFICIAL FORECASTS.

For Fort Wayne and vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; colder tonight, with lowest temperature about zero.

For Indiana: Fair and colder tonight; Sunday fair.

For Ohio: Partly cloudy in west portion; snow in east portion tonight; colder tonight, with a cold wave; Sunday fair; colder in southeast portion.

For Lower Michigan: Snow and colder tonight; Sunday partly cloudy.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The storm moved rapidly northeastward yesterday, across the Ohio valley, and is central this morning over Ontario. It gave general and quite heavy snowfall from the middle Mississippi valley northeastward to New York, and it has been followed by much colder weather which has already overspread the central states, and the coldest weather of the month covers the plains states this morning. Zero temperatures extend to central Missouri and central Illinois, while over portions of Nebraska, Montana and the Dakotas temperatures are 20 degrees or more below zero.

Another storm is central over the east gulf coast and it is giving some rains between the Ohio river and the gulf coast. Fair weather is general from the Mississippi to the Pacific.

The storm has passed beyond this section and fair weather is indicated for this section for tonight and Sunday. It will be colder tonight, when the temperature will probably drop to near zero, but the extreme cold weather will not last long as warmer weather has already appeared in the extreme northwest.

W. S. PALMER, Local Forecaster.

Phillips & Sprague

MEMBERS

Chicago Board of Trade

NORTH AMERICAN BLDG.

MARTIN'S PLUMBING SHOP

X "25 years at the business." Experience and reputation invite confidence. X

EXCURSION TO PALM BEACH, FLORIDA, FEBRUARY 2nd.

Low round trip fare. See bananas, oranges, pineapples, cocoanuts and all tropical fruits growing in abundance. Transportation free to purchasers. For reservation of berth and other information see Charles M. Preble, Room 9 Swinney block, 'phone 3168 or 2837.

Try Sentinel Want Ads. Sentinel Want Ads. Pay.

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—Local salesman to manage agency for large eastern manufacturing company; everything furnished; no money needed; unusual opportunity for ambitious man; send references and picture. Norman C. Hayner Co., 416 American Trust Bldg., Cleveland.

MALE HELP.

WANTED—Distributors, men and women, to give away pkgs. Perfumed Borax Soap Powder; no money or experience needed; good pay. Ward & Company, 216 Institute, Chicago.

THE FORT WAYNE BARBER COLLEGE now has better facilities for enrolling men who wish to learn the trade. You earn while learning and are assured a job when finished. Call or write for particulars at 219 East Main street. 23-2t

WANTED—LADIES.

WANTED—Ladies immediately, filling and labeling boxes; home work, evenings; steady; no experience; $12 weekly; no canvassing; excellent opportunity; enclose stamp. Erina Specialty Co., Toronto, Ont.

WANTED—Ladies immediately, filling and labeling boxes; home work evenings; steady; no experience; $12 weekly, no canvassing; excellent opportunity; enclose stamp. Erina Specialty Co., Toronto, Ont.

GIRLS.

FREEMAN'S SCHOOL of Cutting and Dressmaking. Day class open. Night class will open Jan. 19. Pupils admitted any time. 308 Madison street. 12-29-1m

WHO CAN LEARN DRESSMAKING? Never fear that because you may now be unskilled you cannot learn dressmaking. We can teach you by the S. T. TAYLOR SYSTEM of dressmaking to turn out the most elegant gowns imaginable. With average industry, application and care our STUDENTS cannot help becoming first-class dressmakers. There are ABSOLUTELY NO SERIOUS DIFFICULTIES to overcome. Everything is made so clear, plain, simple and easy to understand that the pupil, however unskilled at the start, is led step by step to a full understanding of each detail of dressmaking and ladies' tailoring from foundation to finish. EACH PUPIL is instructed separately and not in classes. WINTER TERM OPENS JANUARY 12, 1915. Call, write or phone for further information regarding terms, etc. S. T. Taylor School of Dressmaking and French Millinery, Schmitz block, corner Calhoun and Washington streets. Phone 1851. 1-2-1m

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Apartment or house, furnished, four to seven rooms. Phone 257. 1-9-tf

WANTED—$2,500 annually, co-operate with me evenings at home; everything furnished; don't worry about capital. Boyd H. Brown, Omaha, Neb.

HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR HOUSEHOLD GOODS—Don't sell them until you see us. Phone 2231, 1213 Calhoun street. L. Tomkinson. 12-27-tf

PETTIT'S STORAGE WAREHOUSE CO. Fireproof private rooms. Equipment and service for storage unexcelled in any of the cities. 414 East Columbia St. 8-22-tf

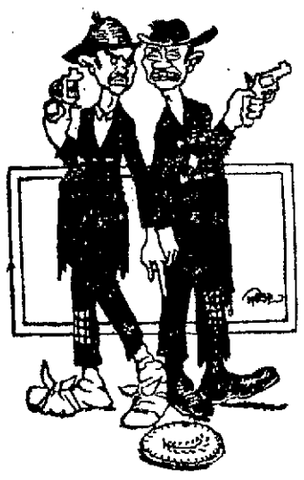
COUPLE without children, having new, modern home with two spare bedrooms, will room and board two couples; price very reasonable; nicely furnished home, with all home privileges; twenty minutes' walk from court house. Address box 40, care Sentinel. 22-2t

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Lady's watch and fob, name and address inside. Return to this office; reward. 23-2t

FOUND—Thursday, a bunch of keys on ring and chain. Owner can have same by calling at Boston Store. Ask for Mr. Martin.

DIVIDING THE SPOILS.



First Tramp—(after robbing a cooking school)—We'll settle de ownership wid a duel. We'll step three paces, wheel and fire.

Second Tramp—And de one wot falls?

First Tramp—Gits de pie for a headstone!

H. C. HITZEMAN

SEWING MACHINE CO.

Dealers in Domestic, New Home and White Sewing Machines. Monarch Needles, repairs for any machine. Bicycles and Sundries. Sewing Machine repairing a specialty. 5 Arcade. Phones 466-4880 Machines rented.

FORCED TO SELL

By owner, equity in new 6-room modern house, corner lot, paved street. Owner must sell. For particulars address X. Y. Z., care Sentinel. 1-20-tf

FOR RENT.

HOUSES.

FOR RENT—Homes in all parts of city. Phone 1389-1902.

FOR RENT—Modern corner home, with garage. Phone 3063 green.

FOR RENT—Seven-room house, modern. Nearly new. 633 Fourth street.

FOR RENT—House, and household goods for sale, 711 West Berry. Phone 1409 black. 21-4t

FOR RENT—Five-room house, 837 Organ avenue. Inquire A. C. Mason, Peoples Trust Bldg. 29-tues-thur-sat tf

FOR RENT—Modern 10-room house corner Dawson and Harrison streets. Inquire 119 West Wayne street. 21-3t

FOR RENT—House 915 Garden street, five rooms and bath, gas and electric lights; $16 per month. Apply 1336 West Washington street. 11-24-tf

FLAT.

FOR RENT—Desirable downtown flats, $12.50 to $14. Phone 2391 red. 28-26-2t

FOR RENT—Six-room flat, first floor, 1407 Spy Run. Phone 906 green. sat-wed-sat

FOR RENT—Desirable modern flat corner Calhoun and Williams. Inquire 1120 Harrison. 20-3t

FOR RENT—Modern steam heated flat, furnished or unfurnished, west end, close in. Telephone 3467 black.

FOR RENT—Flat 3019 South Webster, 6 rooms and bath; steam heated; soft water bath, janitor service; $32.50 per month. Phone 570. 11-17-tf

FOR RENT—Double compartment flat, modern except the heat; 1738 South Lafayette street; upper flat $16.00; lower flat $20.00 per month. These flats are located within five minutes' walk of the city, and central to all factories. For further information call C. D. Nolan, phones 1825 and 1538. Res, 3085. 11-23-tf

FOR RENT—202 East DeWald street, modern. 2402 South Hanna street, partly modern. 1282 West Jefferson street. 315 West Jefferson street, 5 rooms. $125 South Harrison street, 6 rooms, modern. 1221 West Berry street, 8 rooms, modern. 915 St. Mary's avenue, 5 rooms. 421 Putnam street, 6 rooms, modern. 708 West Berry street, 6 rooms, modern. 211 Fourth street, 6 rooms, modern. 808 East Columbia street, store room. 1013 East Wayne street, modern. 907 Grace avenue, modern. 606 East Taber street, modern. 518 Organ avenue, modern. 2114 Nelson street, modern. 1134 Nuttman avenue, modern. 510 East Taber street, partly modern.
SCHRADER & WILSON, Main and Court, first floor. 8-28-tf

ROOMS.

FOR RENT—Warm furnished room, 812 East Berry street.

FOR RENT—Rooms furnished for light housekeeping. 203 East Woodland avenue. 22-3t

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms 1½ blocks from court house, $2.00 up per week. 216 West Berry street. 1-8-tf

FOR RENT—Three furnished rooms, first floor; lights, gas and water. 786 East Washington. Phone 2553 black. 1-19-tf

STORE AND OFFICE ROOMS.

FOR RENT—Store room, large, three entrances; suitable for light manufacturing. 916 Barr; $30.00. 23-25-27

FOR RENT—Store building East Columbia street, now occupied by International Harvester Co.; cement floor; space 40x110; railroad track facility in rear. Phone 2598. 23-6t

FARMS

FOR RENT—Small farm. Inquire 631 Greenlawn avenue. 21-3t

FOR RENT—125 acres, cash rent. C. E. Hubler, Hoagland, Ind. 20-3t

FOR SALE

HOMES.

FOR SALE—Fine all modern home on West Berry street; corner lot. Write "Berry Owner," care Sentinel.

FOR SALE—Six-room strictly modern bungalow, southwest; soft water bath, oak and white enamel finish; $5,500.
W. E. DOUD,
2nd Floor Shoaff Bldg. 6-6-tf

FOR SALE—Six-room partly modern house, Oliver street, lot 45x150 ft; $3,000.
W. E. DOUD,
2nd Floor Shoaff Bldg. 6-6-tf

FOR SALE—New 6-room house, lights, bath and furnace; close to Knitting mills. Payment plan.
W. E. DOUD,
2nd Floor Shoaff Bldg. 6-6-tf

FOR SALE—Buy this of owner; 6-room house in Bloomingdale; 7-room house in southeastern part of city; gas, lights and water in both houses. Address or call 611 Huffman street. 19-sod-3t

FOR SALE—Eight-room modern house, W. Wayne street, soft water bath. Price reduced $1,000. Now $5,000.
W. E. DOUD,
2nd Floor Shoaff Bldg. 6-6-tf

FOR SALE—New 6-room house, Crescent avenue, hardwood finish and floors, lights, bath and furnace, $4,200. Payment plan.
W. E. DOUD,
2nd Floor Shoaff Bldg. 6-6-tf

RUBBER STAMPS.

WAYNE STAMP CO., 16 Arcade Bldg. Seals, stencils, trade checks. 9-29-1yr

AUTOMOBILES AND MOTORCYCLES

AUTO, fire and liability insurance. I. H. Shorey, 628 Calhoun. Phone 376. 11-12-tf

Mrs. C. H. Davies, 1026 Columbia avenue, who has been at the St. Joseph hospital for the past two weeks, has made splendid improvement during the last few days. Her physician expected to remove her to her home some time Saturday or Sunday. She was operated on for appendicitis.

REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE.

The Secret of Home Owning

is to make the start. No one limits your possibilities—except yourself.

City and Suburban Building Co.

Designers and Builders of Modern Homes.
Second Floor Shoaff Building.

TRADES a specialty, as well as City Property and Farms.

16 room, close in, furnished house; will take vacant lot in exchange for furnishings.

80x150, on Harrison street, best location for garage in city; price very low.

Cottage on East Wayne, with 50-foot lot and barn, for $2,300.00, for five days only.

Two acres near Pontiac Place, with new house and new barn, 3 squares from car line; hardwood floors in house; price $3,500.00.

Buy one of the few "Hollywood Acre" two-acre tracts, $700.00.

See FITCH & SONS, AT FARM, CITY PROPERTY & INSURANCE HEADQUARTERS.

NO MATTER WHAT YOUR PLANS MAY BE

"Let Weber Build Your Home"

Carl J. Weber

—The Home Builder

723 Court St. Phones 1389-1902.

Office Open Saturday Evenings.

IN THE HEART

Of the business district. We have some very attractive propositions to offer of selected business property.

Also some rare holdings in suburban tracts and farms. See us soon for real estate bargains.

PFEIFFER & DIXON

Room 12, Swinney Block.

FOR SALE.

LOTS.

FOR SALE—Lot on Forest Park boulevard, 81x300 ft; $2,500; part cash.
W. E. DOUD,
2nd Floor Shoaff Bldg. 6-6-tf

FOR SALE—Choice lot 48x150 feet, on Oliver street near Pontiac. For price see Isaac d'Isay, Bass Block. Phone 2081. 28-3t

FOR SALE—Excellent building lots southeast; payment plan.
W. E. DOUD,
2nd Floor Shoaff Bldg. 6-6-tf

FARM FOR SALE.

120 acre farm, all level, 1½ miles from Batesville, Indiana, on free pike; 6-room brick house, slate roof; barn, metal roof, 40x60. Price $90.00 per acre. A bargain. J. A. Hillenbrand, owner, Batesville, Ind. 23-2t

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—Restaurant for sale. Will sell at invoice. 1702 Broadway. 19-6t

AUTOMOBILES.

FOR SALE—Hup roadster, $250; Ford roadster, $325; Ford touring cars, $300, $250, $300 and $308; 1910 Ford touring body, $15; 1914 Ford touring body, $70. Ford Place, East Main street.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS

FOR SALE—High-class furniture of ten-room house; house for rent. Address box 8, Sentinel. 23-2t

FOR SALE—All kinds household goods. Room 5, Seidel block, 718 Calhoun street. Phone 1778. 12-12-tf

FOR SALE—New and second-hand furniture on installment plan; rare bargains. Inquire 1221 Calhoun street. Phone 539, Fort Wayne Credit Co. 19-28-tf

FOR SALE—Just purchased the furniture of a twenty-six room rooming house; all bedding, beds, springs, rugs, dressers, stoves, etc. If you need furniture call quick. L. J. Libbing & Co., 205 East Main street. 19-20-tf

POULTRY.

FOR SALE—Single combed White Orpington cockerels at reasonable prices. E. S. Stron, 709 North Batterson street, Angola, Ind. 14-sod-3t

FOR SALE—PETS.

FOR SALE—Canary birds, dandy singers and guaranteed. 1704 West Main street. 20-3t

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOW is the time to buy a desk. Come in and see what we have to offer. G. E. BURSLEY & CO. 19-tues-thur-sat

DISEASE PREVENTION DAY.

First Friday in October so Designated by Legislature.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 23.—The first Friday in October in each year has been designated by the legislature as Disease Prevention day in Indiana, a concurrent resolution for this purpose having been adopted by the senate and the house. The resolution was backed by the Indiana oSiety for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. The resolution reads as follows:

"Whereas the state of Indiana loses upwards of 9,000 of its citizens each year besides suffering enormous losses from sickness through the prevalence of preventable diseases; and

"Whereas, the monetary loss entailed thereby reaches into millions of dollars besides the load of human misery and suffering; therefore

"Be it resolved by the senate, the house of representatives concurring, that the first Friday in October of each year shall be recognized as Disease Prevention day throughout the state of Indiana."

Hereafter the French soldier will be clad in a blue-gray uniform, said to be even more "invisible" than a uniform of khaki.

The creation of two universities, one at Cape Town and the other at Pretoria, is being urged by a government commission.

KLOMP & BIEBER

A bargain—10 acres near Driving Park, on paved road.

Good farms that are money makers.

We have them, all sizes, and in all locations. Prices per acre, $75.00 to $360. Suburban tracts, City Property, new and modern, on small cash payments down. Phone 2974. Room 19, Swinney Block.

B. F. Rousseau

Interurban properties, 4 acres, 7 acres, 10 acres, exceptionally desirable with nice buildings. Some very nice small farm propositions to exchange for your city property.

Room 536 Shoaff Building. Office Phone 3083. Residence, 7236.

Quick Sale

Small cottage on paved street and car line. Very handy to Bass's Foundry. Price, $1,600.

Cottage on Liberty St. Full lot. Price, $1,050.

Louis F. Curdes

219 Shoaff Bldg. Phone 622.

United Realty Co

Howell street, near Runnion, nearly new house, six rooms and bath room; lights, gas, city and soft water; payments, $2,300.

West Third street, six rooms, lights, gas, etc.; payments, $1,700.

Broadway, 3400 block—Six-room house, lights, both waters and gas; payments, $2,700.

Taylor street, nearly new cottage, $1,100.

East Wayne street, nearly new eight-room house; pavement paid; trade for smaller house; $3,300.

Several new houses to sell on payments.

Vacant Lots—We have some in all parts of city. Will sell cheap or build house for you on payments.

Remember the best bargains are always listed with us.

707 Court Street. Phone 2180.

FOR SALE REAL ESTATE

Two five-room houses on paved street, renting for $20.00 per month; $3,200 for both.

Strictly modern 8-room residence, also garage; West Berry street; $6,000.00.

16 acres with good buildings, only four miles from court house, $3,500.00.

Good 8-room cottage on South Side, 80 feet front, $2,500.00.

K. VORNDRAN

GENERAL FIRE INSURANCE.

Rooms 3-4 (2nd Floor) Pixley-Long Blk. Open Saturday Evenings.

Office, 460—PHONES—Residence, 3078.

H. L. Van Meter

Over Old National Bank.

Alley corner on west side Calhoun street, 20x140. A good investment.

Eight-room modern house, West Berry street, a real bargain.

Central business property paying 7 per cent.

Phone 321.

FORT WAYNE & NORTHERN INDIANA TRACTION CO.

SAFETY FIRST

Effective Dec. 20, 1914.

West-Bound Trains Leave

4:40 A.M	2:00 P.M
7:10 A.M*	4:00 P.M
8:00 A.M	5:10 P.M*
8:10 A.M*	6:35 P.M
10:30 A.M	8:30 P.M
12:00 A.M	11:05 P.M†
1:10 P.M*	

South-Bound Trains Leave

6:00 A.M	2:00 P.M*
7:00 A.M	3:00 P.M
8:00 A.M	4:00 P.M*
9:00 A.M	5:00 P.M
10:00 A.M*	6:00 P.M*
11:00 A.M	8:00 P.M*
1:00 P.M	10:00 P.M*
	11:00 P.M

Trains leaving here at 7:10 A. M., 9:10 A. M., 1:10 P. M. and 5:35 P. M. make connection at Peru for Indianapolis.

South-bound train, 7:00 A. M., daily except Sunday.

South-bound train, 8:00 A. M., makes local stops between Fort Wayne and Bluffton. Sundays only.

South-bound train, 8:00 A. M., Sundays only.

*Limited Trains.

†To Huntington Only.

Phone 218. J. F. BEBER, Agent.

SENTINEL WANT ADS ALWAYS GET RESULTS

DEMOCRATS REJECT ALL COMPROMISES

Caucus to Perfect Ship Purchase Bill Despite Opposition.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Democrats of the senate in caucus today continued their efforts to perfect the administration ship purchase bill and if possible to pass the measure at this session of congress, despite the unalterable position of senate republicans to it. The administration confident that nothing will arise to make an extra session necessary was going ahead today with its plans forletting the country know why it insists upon the passage of the shipping bill at the present session. Details of the plan were outlined at a protracted session of the cabinet last night and fully discussed. After four hours debate the caucus rejected Senator Hoke Smith's amendment to provide that the government lease its ships to private concerns instead of operating them by a government-controlled corporation. It likewise rejected a compromise suggestion that the government operate the ships during the European war and lease them to private corporations thereafter.

Notwithstanding the program of the republicans of the senate calls for continued opposition to the shipping bill, President Wilson still does not admit the possibility of its failure. The fact that officials were going ahead today with plans for President Wilson's trip through the Panama canal to the San Francisco exposition, following the adjournment of congress, was taken to indicate very clearly that administration leaders have no plans of an extra session.

THE DEATHS

SIMONTON.

Harry Simonton, aged fifty years, died at 3:45 o'clock Saturday morning at the Lutheran hospital of Bright's disease from which he had suffered for some time. Mr. Simonton lived in Roanoke and is survived by two brothers and three sisters. The body was shipped to his former home in Roanoke.

ZOLLERS.

Mrs. Martha Zollers, residing near Cedarville, died January 22 after a lengthy illness. Surviving are the husband, Charles Zollers, and one son, George; two sons by her first husband, Franklin and Rosco Tonkel.

The following brothers and sisters also survive: Albert Ely, Mrs. Allie Barva, Mrs. Sylvia Faulkerson, Mrs. Regisia Porter, Mrs. Lottie Currant. The deceased for many years was owner of a general store in Cedarville.

AFTER BATTLE BETWEEN STRIKERS AND OFFICERS AT ROOSEVELT, N. J.

WOUNDED STRIKERS LYING ON THE PAVEMENT, AWAITING THE ARRIVAL OF AMBULANCES.

SUPREME COUNSELLOR ON OFFICIAL VISIT

United Commercial Travelers Entertain Distinguished Guest.

Claude Duval, of Kansas City, Mo., supreme counsellor of the United Commercial Travelers, in the United States and Canada, was the guest Saturday of Fort Wayne council, No. 212. In honor of his coming members of organizations from all sections of northern Indiana are here to assist in giving him a rousing welcome.

There is perhaps no man better known among the traveling men of this country and Canada than Mr. Duval. He comes to Fort Wayne on an official visit to the local council, it being the first time he has ever been in Fort Wayne.

An open meeting of the Commercial Travelers was held Saturday afternoon in their lodge room at Calhoun and Wayne streets. Members of the order and their families and friends were in attendance.

The program opened with music by Kapp's orchestra, followed by addresses by M. N. Beckman, senior counsellor, and Ed C. Carter, grand counsellor of the state. Earl Thompson sang a solo and Marian Beckman recited, "The Night Express." Vocal solos were rendered by Herbert Stephens and Mrs. Afton Wolf Rodenbeck, and an instrumental number by Miss Constance Bogart.

Duval Speaks.

The program closed with a stirring address by Mr. Duval, the supreme counsellor. He pointed out the great opportunities for good each traveling man has and the interest that is being taken by the order in local matters. The speaker declared that for a man to be a successful commercial traveler he must have ability. There is no more noble profession than that of the traveling man, he said.

At 8 o'clock the initiatory work of the order will be given to a class of candidates.

Fort Wayne council, No. 212, was organized on November 8, 1902, with eighteen charter members, while the membership at the present time is three hundred. Meetings are held every second and fourth Saturday of each month.

WILSON VISITS ART GALLERY.

Spends Two Hours Viewing Exhibition of Oil Paintings.

Washington, Jan. 23.—President Wilson spent more than two hours viewing an exhibition of oil paintings by contemporary American artists at the Corcoran gallery of art. The president mingled freely with goups of at students and school girls, and although he was frequently recognized, the crowd allowed him to walk about unattended.

White pine and yellow pine are the woods most used for boxes, and each contributes more than 1,000,000,000 feet to the box industry annually.

WOLF & DESSAUER

Extra Special For Today

Apron Gingham
Fast color Apron Gingham, in neat checks; regular 8c quality; today—
18 Yards, $1.00.

Outing Flannel
Heavy White Outing Flannel; the regular 12½c grade; today—
14 Yards, $1.00.

Men's Hose
Fancy Colored Hose for men; regular 25c value; today—
7 Pairs, $1.00.

DOUBLE SERVICE HOUSE DRESSES, 50c

If you wear size 34, 44 or 46, then here's a big bargain for you in double service house dresses! Saturday a collection of these fine, practical dresses, in the above sizes only, go on sale at 50c each.

They're made of neat Nurses' stripe gingham in the famous "double service" style, fastening with a snap in the back, and are regular $1.50 and $2.00 values. On Sale Saturday **50c**

LIKENS U. S. STEEL TO CZAR OF RUSSIA

Brandies Says Big Corporations Degenerate the Type of Labor.

New York Jan. 23—Louis D. Brandeis, of Boston, testified today before the United tSates commission in industrial relations, which is investigating the great philanthropic foundation and the cases of individual unrest that he believed the great corporations tended to degenerate the type of labor.

For their refusal to treat with organized labor he likened the directors of the United States steel corporation to the emperor of Russia, "who also declines to deal directly with the rank and file."

The fundamental cause of industrial unrest, Mr. Brandeis said, was the conflict between political liberty and industrial absolutism. He thought a limit should be placed upon the size of the industrial units of the country. Philanthropic foundation he believed to be inconsistent with democratic aspirations. Taking issue with the statement of Samuel Gompers that immigration is a menace to labor, he said: "If labor has anything to fear from immigration the remedy is not to be found in restriction."

BOARD GIVES APPROVAL.

Re-Discount Rates for Chicago Reserve Bank.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The federal reserve board today announced its approval of the following re-discount rates for the Chicago reserve bank: Four per cent. on maturities up to sixty days; 4½ per cent. on maturities sixty to ninety days, and 5 per cent. for longer maturities.

$25.00 REWARD.

Lost—Black, white and tan setter female; name Flo. Return to Wiegman and Girardot Sporting Goods Store.

THE ONLY WAY

To be rid of pain from Piles is to have them removed. We remove them. No knife used. No pain. We cure.
The decision is yours.
FORT WAYNE RECTAL HOSPITAL,
SCHMITZ BLOCK, 4th Floor. Telephone 3678.
W. F. SCHRADER, Physician and Surgeon.

CONRAD SAYS HE SHOT SELF

(Continued from Page 1.)

said she would never come back to him determined his mind upon the rash deed.

Conrad is getting along fairly wall at the hospital and will probably recover.

Chief Lenz has had an interview with Fred Lohmeyer, who saw Conrad at Winter street and Creighton avenue early Thursday evening, just after Conrad had finished work at George Abdona Winter street saloon and was waiting for a car to come down town. To this man Conrad said:

"Well, good-bye, old sport; this is the last time you'll ever see me. There's going to be hell around the house tonight."

That Conrad then referred to a purpose to end his life is the belief of the police and that he did attempt it at the corner of Lewis and Clinton streets, where he was found a few hours later reeling in the snow and shrieking for help with a bullet wound in his chest, is the conclusion of Chief Lenz and the half dozen other officers who have worked on the case.

Conrad's story was that he was attacked by the highwayman at the corner of Clinton and Montgomery streets, a square south of the point where an instant after the report of the weapon was heard. Conrad was seen staggering in the snow and clutching his left breast and heard screaming for help.

Conrad's condition is somewhat improved and his recovery now seems a matter of at least an even chance.

All Robbery Clues Run Out.

Chief Lenz and his detectives and Deputy Prosecutor Stephen A. Callahan had proceeded from the beginning of the investigation on the theory that a robbery was attempted and that Conrad was shot by a thug. Every clue that was picked up had been followed until it ran out and led to nothing. Several men have been questioned at headquarters, but nothing that could in any way connect them with the crime was developed. On the other hand, all tangible and collateral evidence had been in support of the theory that Conrad shot himself in an attempt to commit suicide.

Of four men taken before Conrad at the hospital the injured man would not identify one as his alleged assailant.

MUST REMOVE SNOW FROM THE SIDEWALK

Chief of Police Lenz on Saturday issued orders to all patrolmen that they should file affidavits against the owners of all property from which the snow has not been removed, according to the mandates of the city ordinances, by 9 o'clock Sunday morning. It is said the order "goes" and that prosecution will surely be the consequence of violations.

JOHNSON STILL DEFIANT.

Sacramento, Cal., Jan. 23.—Governor Hiram W. Johnson went on record today as opposed to any amendment to the alien land act passed by the 1913 legislature. He indicated that if the Spartel bill introduced in the assembly yesterday eliminating the three year leasing clause passed the legislature it would be vetoed.

MISS GERTRUDE SCHICK
Opens Studio In
EUROPEAN SCHOOL OF MUSIC
For
Classes in German Language, History, Literature, Conversation, etc.
Phones 1521 or 297 Blue.

DIVORCE BULGE IN THE LOCAL COURTS

Anna Franklin Describes Spencer Spencer Franklin as Awful Brute.

Anna Franklin has sued Spencer Franklin in the superior court for divorce and her complaint paints him as a peculiarly brutal husband. They were married in 1907 and separated a year ago, when she says she was compelled by his treatment to leave him. She charges that he drank to excess and coming home would beat and otherwise abuse her after squandering his earnings in saloons.

She says he never suitably provided for her and that she had to work to support their two children. In February, 1914, she says he came to the place where she was employed as a domestic knocked her down and beat her and threatened to take her life and that on another occasion when he had beaten her a sister of the plantiff had him arrested and he spent thirty days in jail for it. She asks the custody of the children, aged 5 and 2 years.

Husband Now in Workhouse.

Amelia Bare, in suing George Bare for divorce, relates to the superior court that her husband was always cruel and inhuman in his treatment of her and did not provide. She says he is now confined in the workhouse at Columbus, O., but for what offense she does not know. They were married in 1910 and separated last August.

Four Divorces Granted.

The following divorces have just been granted in the superior court:

James Taylor from Mabel Taylor; Agnes Kellemeir from Harry Kellemeir, the wife regaining her maiden name of Jensen; Myrtle Tilden from George Tilden, the custody of child and $1,000 alimony; Ada R. Conrad from William Conrad, the custody of child given to George C. Conrad.

Husband and Wife Both Sue.

Mrs. Sarah Braithwaite has brought suit in the circuit court against the Berghoff Brewing association for $1,500 damages for personal injuries, and her husband, William Braithwaite, has sued the same defendant in the same tribunal for $1,047. The circumstances alleged are identical in the two complaints, which state that owing to the carelessness and negligence of the driver of a big auto truck belonging to the defendant the automobile of the plaintiff was run into at the corner of Fairfield avenue and Dawson streets the 5th of last September. Mrs. Braithwaite says she suffered a crushed hand and internal injuries. Braithwaite asks $1,000 for the injuries his wife sustained and $47 for damage to his car.

Left Him for Parental Rooftree.

Arthur C. Durbin has begun action in the superior court for divorce from Grace C. Durbin and recites that they were married Jan. 16, 1913, and separated Jan. 21, 1915. He says his wife called him vile names and struck him, that her parents would not speak to him or have aught to do with him; that his wife said she thought a lot more of her parents than she did of him, and that on the day of the separation the plaintiff's father, Charles Phillips, and wife stripped the Durbin household of its furnishings and carted them to the Phillips home, although they were the property of the plaintiff.

Campbell Goes to Reformatory.

Upon his plea of guilty to a charge of grand larceny, Earl Campbell, of Pittsburg, Pa., was sentenced by Judge Eggeman in the circuit court to serve from one to fourteen years in the Indiana reformatory at Jeffersonville. Campbell stole a beaver overcoat valued at $300 from Dr. Charles E. Barnett at the doctor's office on West Wayne street, where he had called, representing himself as a salesman for a surgical supply house. He was arrested by Detectives Immel and Rundell just as he was about to take an interurban car to flee the city. Campbell was convicted of felony in Pittsburg but was out on parole.

Last Day of Court.

The November term of the circuit court closed Saturday and Judge Eggeman has gone with his family to Lafayette to remain a week. The February term will convene February 1.

Mrs. Sarah A. Haskell has filed suit for divorce from George P. Haskell, alleging abandonment.

Criminals Plead Guilty.

Oral Rodabaugh and William Wies, two young thieves, pleaded guilty in the circuit court Saturday to entering a house to commit a felony. They robbed the wholesale liquor house of Freese & Gale on East Mai nstreet a few nights ago and were arrested by Detectives Pappert and Spillner. Sentence was deferred until February 1.

John McManus pleaded guilty to petit larceny and was sentenced to the penitentiary for from one to eight years by Judge Eggeman. He has been repeatedly arrested for stealing.

HAIRIEST MAN WINS IN BARBER CONTEST

Philadelphia Man is Shorn of His Locks in Four and One-Half Minutes.

Philadelphia, Jan. 2.—The hairiest and most bewhiskered man in Philadelphia has been shorn of all his locks, and as a result Joseph Papaleo, proprietor of the Sanitary shaving parlor on South Seventh street is $1,000 richer than he was. The man's hair was trimmed at the annual hair-cutting and shaving contest of the Italian barbers held in the Casino theater.

Seven men, who might have been mistaken for the proverbial hairy men of Borneo, were gathered at the Inasmuch mission as subjects for as many barbers in the contests. For four and one-half minutes fur flew on the stage and the participants were almost hidden by flying locks and whiskers. Then Papaleo emerged the winner by several minutes. He had shaved his subject and cut his hair, without leaving a scratch from the razor or shears in the record time of four and a half minutes. No one disputed his right to the $1,000 prize.

200 AUTOS USED TO BRING UP NEW FORCE

Berlin, Jan. 23.—Via London, 5:35 p. m.)—The automobile played an important role in deciding the battle of Soissons. It is now learned that reinforcements, brought up by a column of more than 200 automobiles on the night of Jan. 12 and thrown in on the German left flank at Vregny, turned the scale when the Germans were making their counter stroke, and enabled them to sweep the French from the plateau.

Hitherto automobiles have been used by the Germans but little in this campaign, except for the transportation of riflemen attached to cavalry divisions, owing to the length of time required for loading in motor cars large bodies of troops, which to a great extent neutralizes the extra speed in the actual movements. On this occasion the troops were drawn up four abreast in a column along the road. As each automobile arrived men clambored in quickly and without confusion.

A report from Olympia, Wash., states that the following signatures appear to a petition requesting that the question of state-wide prohibition be placed on the ballot: Ethelyn Casebeer, Thomas Beers, Ada Rum, Lenora Sourwine, Francis Ale, Elizabeth Boose and T. C. Stew.

One dollar to get married, 10 cents to go to college and 50 cents to graduate are some of the items in the new regulation "governing the affixing of stamps on certificates concerning human affairs," which were recently promulgated in China.

CARRANZA FORCES BEATEN AT PUEBLA

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 23.—Official convention advices received today in Juarez said that Puebla, capital of the state of the same name, was taken by convention forces in a battle late yesterday. It was stated that the attacking troops were led by Gen. E. Zapata, while the Carranza garrison was commanded by Gen. F. E. Coa.

VILLA FORCES WIN.

On Board U. S. S. San Diego, Guaymas, Mex., Jan. 22.—(By Wireless to San Diego, Cal., Jan. 23.)—It was reported here today that Gen. Caraseo had been defeated in a fight seventy-five miles south of Mazatlan by Villa troops. The latter are said to be waiting for reinforcements before continuing north. Between 1,000 and 2,000 Villa troops are en route to northern Sonora. South of Guaymas all seaports are quiet.

LOWER SKATING RECORD.

Minnesota Roller Artists Cover 348 Miles in 24-Hour Grind.

Duluth, Minn., Jan. 23.—Frank Bryant, of Duluth, and Raymond Kelly, of St. Paul, lowered the world's unofficial record for relay roller skating when they finished their 24-hour grind here early today. The team skated 348 miles and 8 laps. Fred Martin, of Milwaukee, and Frank Bacon, of Detroit, made the former record two weeks ago at Madison Square Garden when they rolled off 203 miles.

ERUPTION MORE VIOLENT.

Lassen Peak's Rumblings are Heard 25 Miles Distant.

Redding, Cal., Jan. 23.—A spectacular demonstration was given today by Lassen peak, which early broke forth in what is perhaps the most violent eruption of the series that began last May. Subterranean rumblings and tremors of earth were heard and felt at Volta, twenty-five miles distant from the peak. Falling ashes covered the snow fields at Macomber Flat, fourteen miles away. The plumed column of steam from the crater was visible at great distances.

CHANGE IN NAME.

Directors of the Old H. G. Raymond Company Hold Meeting.

At a meeting of the directors of the H. G. Raymond company Saturday morning it was unanimously voted to change the name to the Schiefer Automobile company. This action was taken as a result of Raymond selling his entire interest in the company to Chester G. Schiefer about the first of the year.

COAL OPERATOR HIT.

Receiver Named for Isaac Brownfield at Uniontown, Pa.

Uniontown, Pa., Jan. 23.—Receivers were appointed here today for Isaac Brownfield, a coal operator with assets og $801,000 and liabilities of $450,000. The assets consist largely of coal lands in western Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

NOTICE!

3% Discount on all cash orders at J. W. Keller's Grocery and Meat Market, 1819 Wayne Trace Phone 2146.

The Cosiest Corner

WITH a G. E. Luminous Radiator you can have the cosiest corner in any room in the house. Just place the radiator wherever you desire, attach the plug to any lamp socket, and the cosiest corner will be right there—filled with the warmth of glowing electric fires.

Try one during these chilly autumn evenings

B-87

Light and Power Department
Fort Wayne and Northern Indiana Traction Co.
Phones Nos. 298-299 1025 Calhoun St.

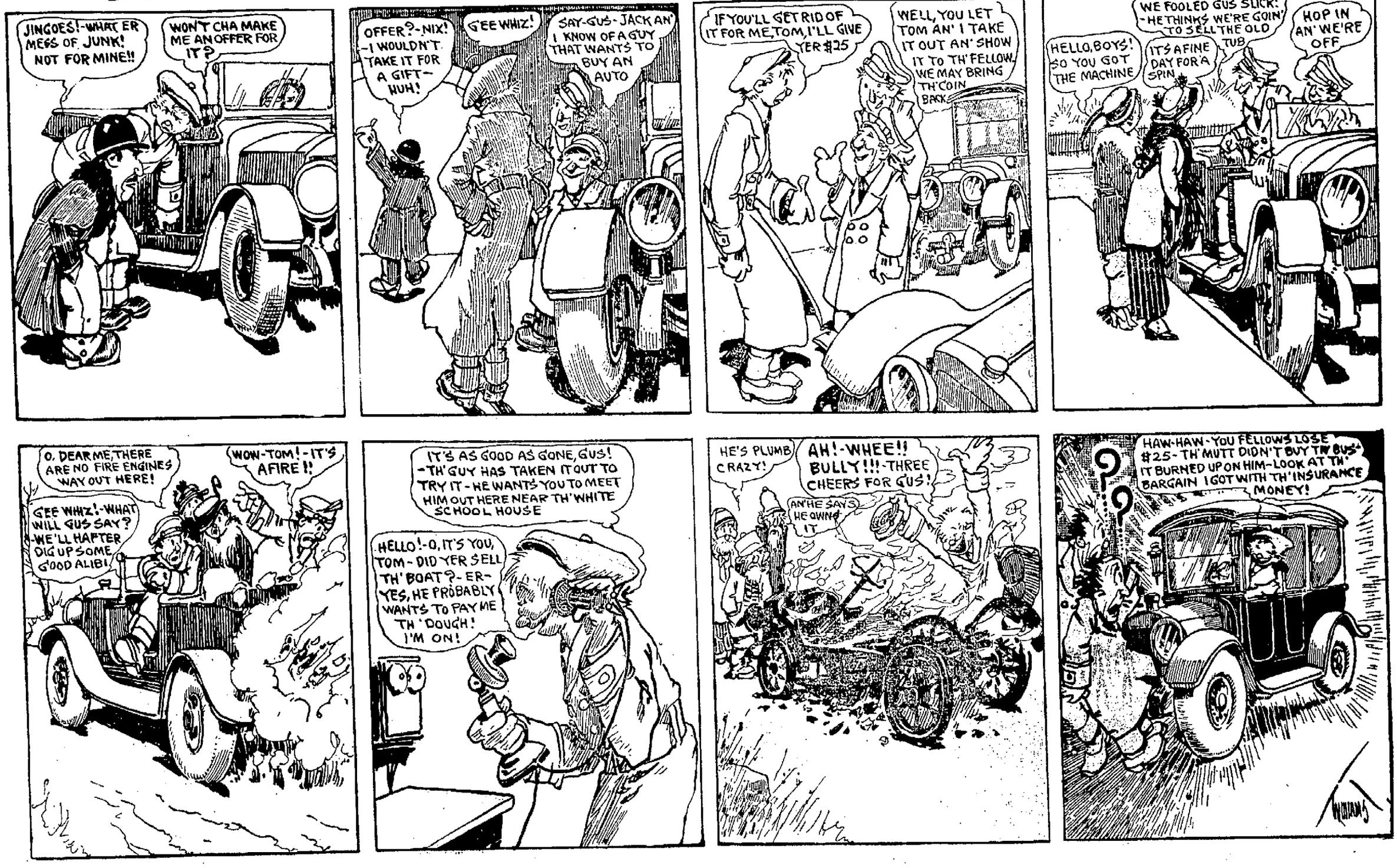
COMIC SECTION

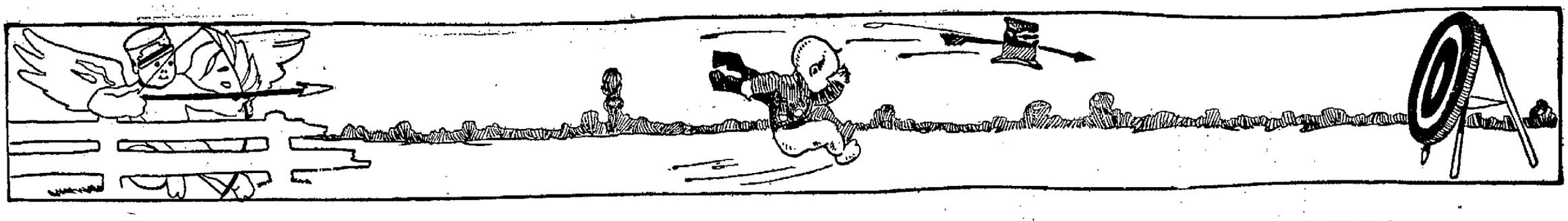
The Fort Wayne Sentinel

COMIC SECTION

FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1915

GASOLINE GUS—HE'S FIXED FOR THE COLD WEATHER NOW


JINGOES!-WHAT ER MESS OF JUNK! NOT FOR MINE!!
WON'T CHA MAKE ME AN OFFER FOR IT?
OFFER?-NIX! -I WOULDN'T TAKE IT FOR A GIFT-NUH!
GEE WHIZ!
SAY-GUS-JACK AN' I KNOW OF A GUY THAT WANTS TO BUY AN AUTO
IF YOU'LL GET RID OF IT FOR ME, TOM, I'LL GIVE YER $25
WELL, YOU LET TOM AN' I TAKE IT OUT AN' SHOW IT TO TH' FELLOW, WE MAY BRING TH' COIN BACK
WE FOOLED GUS SLICK! -HE THINKS WE'RE GOIN' TO SELL THE OLD TUB
HELLO, BOYS! SO YOU GOT THE MACHINE
IT'S A FINE DAY FOR A SPIN
HOP IN AN' WE'RE OFF
O, DEAR ME, THERE ARE NO FIRE ENGINES WAY OUT HERE!
WOW-TOM! -IT'S AFIRE!!
GEE WHIZ! -WHAT WILL GUS SAY? WE'LL HAFTER DIG UP SOME GOOD ALIBI
IT'S AS GOOD AS GONE, GUS! -TH' GUY HAS TAKEN IT OUT TO TRY IT - HE WANTS YOU TO MEET HIM OUT HERE NEAR TH' WHITE SCHOOL HOUSE
HELLO!-O, IT'S YOU, TOM - DID YER SELL TH' BOAT?- ER- YES, HE PROBABLY WANTS TO PAY ME TH' DOUGH! I'M ON!
HE'S PLUMB CRAZY!
AH!-WHEE!! BULLY!!!-THREE CHEERS FOR GUS!
AN' HE SAYS HE OWNS IT
HAW-HAW-YOU FELLOWS LOSE #25- TH' MUTT DIDN'T BUY TH' BUS- IT BURNED UP ON HIM-LOOK AT TH' BARGAIN I GOT WITH TH' INSURANCE MONEY!
WILLIAMS



DOLLY DIMPLE MAKES SOME OBSERVATIONS ON DRESS

STORY BOOK
VOTES FOR WOMEN
"I'll sit here and observe the styles," says Dot, "as they pass by."
"And if I may," a voice chimes in beside her, "so will I.
"I'm Daffy Down Dilly. I've come up to town
In a yellow petticoat and a green gown.
"Quite hopeless, I suppose, for dress!
But then, perhaps, I may
"Escape attention," Daffy adds. Says Dot: "Yes, I should say, you might. In fact, you'll hardly meet remark upon your way—you're not the only daffy thing one sees in styles today!"

Has the Coddled Child a Chance?

Will the Pampered Boy or Girl Have as Much Opportunity for Greatness as the Boy Brought Up on the Cobble Stones?

If a baby boy should be put in a box lined with cotton batting, he would never become a man, according to one of our ex-Presidents, who has always been an advocate of the strenuous life. To be vigorous the baby has to meet with knocks and learn to fight, the same authority says. Now comes Mrs. Frederic C. Dumaine of Concord, Mass., with a theory somewhat like the one Theodore Roosevelt has long talked about.

"Many children are killed by love," says she. "The child of wealth has a chance only when the parents are wise enough not to coddle it."

She did not point to the great men of America, who started as rail splitters and became Presidents. According to her discussion the child brought up on the cobblestones, who escapes being run down by an automobile, will be better physically and morally than one brought up in a palatial residence with every attention possible.

"After all, mothers, bless them, are selfish creatures where their children are concerned," she began. "Hundreds of them are simply killing their children through love.

"When the child is a babe in arms the mother hangs over it, smothers it with clothes and kisses and jumps at every cry.

"Soon the baby becomes anemic. Too many aunts and cousins and uncles have coddled it.

"Then the youngster begins to walk. It falls over the threshold. And the mother runs, picks him up and guides him over the other thresholds.

"My son fell just twice going over the threshold. He picked himself up and the third time he was more careful. Had I aided him over that threshold every time, I would have made it unnecessary for him to think for himself, and he would have depended upon me in other emergencies.

"So many mothers stay with their children until they fall asleep. The mother who does that is not giving her child proper opportunity to overcome fear of being alone or fretting. When a child cries, the best way is to rectify what is wrong and then leave. The child is not foolish. Give in to the child once when it cries, and you must give in always.

"The child of wealth is not coddled. A maid is considered not competent who can rule only by petting her charges. Nor is the childish desire for sweets granted indiscriminately.

"Children should be put to bed at a certain hour every night regardless of company or other unusual circumstances at the home.

"The child of wealth has many advantages, but there is no reason why the child of Mr. Everyday Man shouldn't be brought up in a similar manner. It would react to their advantage when mature years come.

"I thoroughly approve of sending children away to school for it develops their independence and self-reliance. They are away from the danger of coddling, are made to think for themselves, and are taught to respect the rights of others.

"Too many mothers fail to appreciate when their children are 'grown up.' They try to live their lives for them, even after they are married.

"Some mothers actually believe that they should assume the responsibility for the bringing up of the grandchildren.

"An argument against suffrage is that it will ruin the home. My argument is that the men are not getting what they deserve from the women. Women should be expected to think on serious subjects. They should discuss and vote on the important issues.

"When women realize these things they will appreciate the better their duty to their children and how to best serve them in infancy so that when they are men and women they will forever rise up and call them blessed."

Mrs. Dumaine's children are Mary, 17; Elizabeth, 15; Harriet, 14; Fred, 12; Cordelia, 7; Christopher, 4; Thomas, 2.

The four oldest purchase all their clothes and converse on important subjects of the day with unusual wisdom.

UPPER LEFT—Baby pictures of Gloriana Gould. Center—Kathleen Vanderbilt. Below—Other pictures of well off babies.

DIFFERENCE NOT ONE OF WEALTH BUT OF SENSE.

The difference between children is not one of wealth, but of sense, Mrs. Dumaine says. The rich have the best opportunity for bringing up their children in the best possible way.

The well planned nursery today is a very different room from the attic playground to which children used to be relegated on rainy days. In the present day well appointed home there is now set apart for the definite use of the little folks not merely one room, where toys, crib and tub make a heterogeneous dumping ground for everything that belongs to the children, but a suite, consisting of day nursery, night nursery and bath, with nurse's room adjoining, and comfortingly near to mother, just across the hall.

In location the ideal modern nursery faces south and east, so that by day each of its rooms is flooded with sunshine. Its appointments are dainty and inviting, and they have been chosen after the most recent, approved hygienic standards, for the object of setting apart these rooms for little folk is to create in them the kind of atmosphere that will develop a normal, happy child.

Delicate blue is the color chosen for the walls and hangings, not only because of its daintiness, but because it is a restful color for the eyes, and because, too, it gives the rooms an atmosphere of brightness, cleanliness and cheeriness.

The floor, which is given an unpolished finish, so that it may not become a source of danger, has one large rug, instead of many small ones that are apt to slide, in a tone of darker blue than the walls; the furniture is white enameled, with decorations in blue, and the toys are of the new sanitary type that are both attractive and safe to play with.

The crib or bed is white enameled and is placed with the head against the center of one wall, so that it shall get plenty of good, fresh air, but facing away from the windows, so that the early morning light may not shine into the child's eyes.

Few mothers give much thought to the artificial light that must be used in these rooms from dusk until bedtime, and frequently during the night. One of the responsible causes for eye trouble in children is the bad habit of letting them lie facing a strong light—whether daylight or artificial light.

ARTIFICIAL LIGHTS SOURCE OF DANGER.

Many a conscientious mother or nurse who will carefully screen a window with dainty curtains and dark shades, so that the child's eyes may not be injured by too direct sunlight during a daytime nap, will, curiously enough, allow a child to lie in its crib at night, looking upward toward a ceiling group of bright, unshaded lights ,or at dazzling brackets on the walls, without realizing that comparatively the same thing is happening to the little eyes by this carelessness that would happen if direct sunlight were shining down upon the bed. Many a nursery otherwise model in every respect has sinned in this particular and most important feature, and many a mother has in consequence wondered why her children's eyes were weak—why the youngsters were restless, fretful, sleepless—and attributed it to any other cause than the ill effects of glare.

It is all-important, however, while the eyes are young that they should be carefully guarded against anything like glare, which means defective vision, disordered nerves and many other ills later on. There are a few lighting principles which everyone should know and apply to home lighting in general, and which it is as easy as it is important to observe:

A light not properly shaded to reduce its brightness should never be within the range of vision.

It should never be wholly unshaded.

Proper shading consists in surrounding the source of light with a translucent shade or globe of such a nature that it does not allow the light source to be seen directly.

Wall fixtures must be heavily shaded and pendant ceiling fixtures must have frosted tipped lamps for electricity or frosted cylinders for inverted gas lamps in addition to the surrounding shades.

The reason for the argument against direct lighting in the nursery is simple. It is natural for a child, when awake in bed, to look upward if it is lying on its back, and because of this the first thing the eyes encounter is the overhead group of brilliant lights, a practice which will produce serious results if continued. Wall lights, unless of very low brilliancy and completely shaded by thick fabric screens, produce the same effect when the child lies on its side, looking in that direction. Ideal lighting systems for the nursery, therefore, are the indirect or semi-direct, in which the light sources are concealed in opaque or partly opaque bowls which hang from the ceiling, and which direct the light to the ceiling, from which it is diffused throughout the room.

Why Rabbits Burrow.

Why do rabbits burrow, while hares make forms on the surface of the ground? The burrowing of the rabbit is an instinctive way, consequent on its defective speed. The rabbit cannot outrun its enemies, therefore it obtains immunity from attack by contriving a retreat in the ground. It is a curious circumstance that the individuals composing this genus present very great differences in their habits. Some, as the hare, are found throughout the day resting on one particular spot, frequently in a kind of arbor formed of the high rank grass occasionally scattered over fields; at other times in hedgerows, but never attempting to burrow; others, as the rabbit, are most expert miners, sinking long galleries, without any regular order, in which they rest during the day, and bring up their young; and it is said that they never forsake the burrow which they have once inhabited. Rabbits, if once domesticated, lose their disposition to bu-

FINDING AMUSEMENT IN A WOODEN LEG, AS TOLD BY THE OWNER OF AN ARTIFICIAL LIMB OF WILLOW

Growing facetious about a wooden leg is something few persons can afford to do. A man with an artificial foot, however, may take the step with impunity. And the oddest part part of it is almost every man you meet with a "peg" takes his misfortune with the greatest good humor—we're all members of the "Knights of the Willow" among ourselves.

Only a few days ago down in the factory where I had my willow "peg" made, near Eighth on Main, the phone rang, while I sat talking to the boss.

"Yes?" queried the proprietor. "The what?" he asked wonderingly. "Is this the Timber Navigation Company?"

And then he recognized the voice coming over the wire and he laughed. "It's the headquarters for Knights of the Willow, anyway," he replied.

Another wretched individual limped into the place one day while I sat watching the repair man fasten a new piece of buckskin strap to his "sidewheeler." He was as disconsolate a man as ever visited an artificial limb manufacturing plant.

"Can you show me a cork leg?" he inquired.

"I cannot," replied the boss. "I never saw such an article in my experience of artificial limb making. There is no such thing made as a cork leg. But we have the regular English willow limbs for one or two hands or for either or both feet. Where the public ever got the notion such flimsy material as cork could be used in a leg that must be made to stand several thousand pounds of pressure I don't know. It couldn't be done."

There are funny little sides to wearing artificial legs, too. Lots of times I have had fellows accidentally kick my shin on crowded street cars or in similar places. The resounding whack of a boot sole against the willow gives me many an inward smile at the look of astonishment that passes over their faces. A few nights ago a pal of mine, with an artificial arm, was standing near the cashier's desk in a restaurant near Grand avenue. A vivacious young women was switching around nervously, when she banged against his gloved hand. She must have shocked her "crazy" bone rudely. I had to turn away to keep from laughing in her face. My pal scarcely knew she had struck his "willow," but she knew it and thought his indifference was assumed. She really believed, I think, that he had a baseball bat tucked away under his clothes somewhere. She glared fiercely at him and at the gloved hand hanging innocently at his side.

But people ought to be accustomed to them by this time. They have been on earth a long time—a couple of thousand years, anyway. Out of curiosity, the ancient records were searched to see just who it was that invented artificial legs and hands, and who the first man was that wore one. No one seems to know. In a tomb in Padua remains were found of a man supposed to have lived about 300 B. C. He wore an artificial leg. No wonder he died. It was made of wood, partly, and mostly of bronze. The whole surface was covered with the metal and around the poor soul's waist was a wide band of metal to support all those pounds of junk he lugged around.

There have been lots of artificial hands and legs and false ears and noses and teeth and palates found in all the ancient burying places of Europe and Northern Africa. They were hardly such contrivances, though, as a man would hanker for, according to the descriptions given of them.

But they aren't worse than some made today. The United States leads all the world in the perfection attained in making the substitutes for those portions of anatomy whittled away by the surgeon. England makes pretty good ones, France not quite so good, and Germany still poorer ones. But Japan has a product that can't be passed by. Always keen to show their carving ability, they cut out every toe in the wood.

But men aren't the only ones to tote memberships in the "Knights of the Willow" club. The boss where I got mine tells me that about 65 per cent of the orders of his firm are for men and about 15 per cent for women. The rest are divided between "kids," boys and girls, running nip and tuck. He says, too, nearly all of the boys' orders come from rural districts. They seem to get mixed up with moving machines just as soon as those implements begin to be called into action on the farms. The men and women come mostly from the cities. The railroads demand the heaviest toll, he says, the factories coming next and the street railways being fair producers of business for him.

An Indestructible Honor Badge For American Heiress

Lady Decies, Formerly Vivien Gould, Is First of American Titled Women Working As Red Cross Nurses to Receive a Wound, Which Will Remain With Her for Life.

A badge of honor has been engraved on the left shoulder of Lady Decies, formerly Miss Vivien Gould, who was severely wounded by a piece of shell while acting as a Red Cross nurse on the battlefields of France. The former Miss Gould is the first of the American girls who married foreign titles to be wounded in the service of the land of their husbands.

While many Americans seek to discredit the title seeking heiresses of this country, Lady Decies has done much to counteract the unfavorable opinion by her action in the present war. With other American heiresses she has gone to the front and shared the dangers of military life with Lord Decies.

It was during a raid of a Zeppelin airship that Lady Decies was wounded. She was caring for some wounded soldiers when a bomb was dropped near her. It burst into fragments and one piece struck a little French peasant girl. Another fragment struck Lady Decies. Although wounded severely, Lady Decies rushed to the aid of the little girl. She bathed the wounds of the peasant child and carried her out of the danger zone. When physicians came to attend the titled Englishwoman she pointed to the girl, who was suffering most.

War is a great leveler. Perhaps after this war is over Lady Decies and all the other grand ladies will retire to their palaces and fine houses, where their fellow beings cannot enter. They probably will go back to their old diversions, but for the time being they are human and deeply interested in those around them. In time of peace Lady Decies could not have been a nurse. It is beneath her station. In time of war there is no station. Lord Decan get as muddy as the gamin from London. Lady Decies can do the humble work just as well as the lowly women from the poorer sections of Liverpool.

Perhaps from the hospitals these women will have opportunity to see more of the evils of war than if they were on the firing line. The men see only the glory and glamour of the fighting. Only occasionally do they have time to reflect on the awfulness of it all. Back in the hospitals where Lady Decies and the rest of the nurses spend most of their time they hear the stories from the front with the glamour eliminated.

The story told to a New York girl in a letter from a French hospital, fittingly describes the hospital life. The letter was written from the youngest Captain in the French Army at Orleans. It follows:

SHELL STRIKES LABORER'S COTTAGE.

"I am writing stretched out, because my ankle is broken, and my back and my body are cramped up and my head scratched; but that is nothing; a few scratches and a small fracture will keep me where I am about a month, when I hope to go back to my regiment. I am so afraid it will be all over before I return; but I have had luck!

"I was in a laborer's little cottage, keeping it as a lookout telephone station from which to direct my battery of four beautiful cannons—all my own, because I was made a Captain on the battlefield of Wailly. Our position was surely reported to the Germans by spies, for on the morning of the fourth day they opened fire on our little cottage. I was on the first floor with friend Captain —— and six of my men were beneath on the ground floor with the telephone.

"The first shots shook the earth around us, but we had heard so much shooting for months that we paid no attention and went on writing orders, not being able ourselves to fire at the time. Then came a terrible crash in the house next to us. It was from their heaviest guns, shooting a No. — shell. We were delighted; they had missed us. But in the moment of our rejoicing there was a terrific explosion and everything blew up. I remember it all so clearly, for I did not lose consciousness and saw it all.

"The dark walls were suddenly illuminated and in the sky line huge black splinters were flying. I felt a terrible noise in my head and I sank gently until I found myself on my feet in ruins. Not a wall was left standing. I never saw the roof again; it was carried away through the air by the rush of the shell. And then to find myself alive! It was so queer and so wonderful that I began to laugh.

"I saw my friend, Captain —, and two other officers, and their faces were streaming with blood, as was mine. But at the time we didn't notice it. We only knew that we were alive. Then I heard terrible groans and cries for help. They came from one of my men buried beneath a heavy stone in a heap of debris. I managed on my knees to push away the stone to liberate him—but I can't describe it. It is too dreadful to write. At last help came and I ordered what was left of my men to be carried away.

"After that I thought it was about time to get away myself, and it was then I discovered that my leg was broken, for I could not walk. It is extraordinary how your nerves kill the pain during the time you are obliged to give orders. I crawled away on all fours, or rather on all three, for 1,500 meters. The others were too terribly wounded to help me. And then for the first time I was afraid. The Germans continued to sprinkle us with shot and my only thought was: 'Oh, if those shells would spare me, now that I am wounded; it is not playing the game to fire now.' And they did miss me, every one of them, and I crawled at last to safety, my poor uniform in tatters."

MEN DRIVEN TO INSANITY IN TRENCHES.

Back in the hospitals the women see the effects of the life in the trenches where men are driven to insanity by the strain.

The insanity wards in the big government hospital at Netley are filled to overflowing, and all the hospitals in the south of England have many patients who suffered absolute nervous collapse and have been sent back to England for treatment.

Most of the cases show decided improvement as soon as the men get into new surroundings and are afforded quiet. Many of the patients suffering with nervous afflictions and who declared when they left Belgium that they could never endure further service under the fire of heavy guns, clamor to return to the fields of action as soon as they get a grasp on their nerves.

An amazing number of invalided soldiers have never been touched by a bullet or shell and show no physical signs of disability. Some of the most desperate cases are men who were terribly shocked by shells which exploded near them. One sergeant, a boy of 18, who recently left Netley to visit his relatives in Manchester, was hurled through the air for fifty feet by the force of an exploding shell, not a fragment of which touched him.

Both of his eardrums were broken and he was unconscious for several days. His brain was so affected that he was unable to see anything for weeks, if he became the least excited. When he left the Netley hospital he still walked somewhat unsteady and complained that dark spots frequently appeared before his eyes. Physicians send such patients away from hospitals as speedily as possible that they may be more free from military surroundings and reminded less frequently of their experiences in the field.

As is the case in nearly all military action soldiers are on rare occasions found shooting their own hands or feet or exposing their arms and hands to the fire of the enemy that they may get wounds which will relieve them from service in the trenches. This is attributed to shattered nerves in many cases, although there are occasional court-martials in cases where there is reason to believe that cowardice inspired such action.

In engagements where the fighting is at such close range as in the present position in Belgium, it is a simple matter for a soldier to expose his hand or arm and catch a bullet from the enemy's trenches.

Bad teeth are playing havoc with the English troops exposed to cold and dampness in the trenches. Many dentists have been sent to the front to treat defective teeth which have caused neuralgia and disabled men otherwise sound.

Recruiting officers were at first extremely particular about the teeth of applicants for admission to the army, but it soon became necessary to let down the bars. As the middle and lower class people of England take indifferent care of their mouths and seldom have their teeth treated, dental troubles have been numerous.

"I am not going to bite the Germans," was the protest of an Englishman rejected at the opening of the war because of defective teeth. But the developments of the last three months have shown that no soldier is any better than his teeth. Inability to masticate the coarse army fare properly has incapacitated large numbers of soldiers who were actually forced to leave the front because of aching teeth and swollen jaws aggravated by standing for days in wet trenches.

It is not unusual to see recruits who have part of their front teeth missing and others badly decayed. But such men are turned over to the dental corps as rapidly as possible and given careful treatment. If recruiting officers in England were to demand the sound teeth required for admission to the American Army they would get few recruits. The public schools in London and other large cities are having the teeth of pupils examined and encouraging proper care of the mouth.

UPPER LEFT—Lord and Lady Decies. Upper right—A Red Cross nurse on the battlefield. Center—Lady Decies before her marriage. Following her is Mrs. Anthony Drexel. Lower left—Lord and Lady Decies on their last visit to this country. A nurse is carrying their baby. At right—Lord Decies in uniform at court and Lady Decies in a characteristic pose.

Ancient Suez Canal.

That the Suez Canal, figuring so prominently in the military operations to which Turkey is a party, is not the first canal that joined the Red Sea with the Mediterranean, is told in a statement given out by the National Geographic Society.

From the morning of history, the West has sought to break into the East by way of Suez. Somewhere during the years 1350-1309 B. C., the Egyptians, under Seti I and Rameses II, joined the Nile by way of Lake Timsah to the Red Sea, thus operating a waterway, the archtype of the present canal, from the Mediterranean, over the Suez Isthmus, to the Orient. This canal was choked by sand in the course of ages.

Necho, about 600 B. C., began a canal from ancient Bubastis, and Darius Hystaspis, 100 years later, completed the work, once more bringing the Red Sea and Nile together. Although nearly choked up by the beginning of the Christian era, it was navigable to a degree as late as the battle of Actium, and some of Cleopatra's ships escaped this way to the Red Sea.

Trajan restored the canal. It fell into disuse and choked up again. Amru, the Islamic conqueror of Egypt, restored it for the last time in the seventh century, connecting Cairo with the Red Sea. Napoleon caused the old route to be surveyed, but was forced to drop the project.

After him, Metternich, the great reactionary Prime Minister of Austria-Hungary, stimulated a Suez commission in 1847. Nothing, however, came of it.

As the world well knows, the Suez Canal was built by the man who failed to build the Panama Canal—Count Ferdinand de Lesseps. Its original depth was twenty-six and one-fourth feet, and its bottom width seventy-two feet. It could accommodate ships of twenty-five feet, but it was in operation eleven years, beginning in 1869, before vessels of such draft sought passage. By 1890 its depth had been increased to twenty-nine and one-half feet, and when the United States announced its intention to make a canal forty-one feet deep and 300 feet wide at its narrowest bottom point at Panama, the work at Suez was extended so as ultimately give a bottom width of 134½ feet and a depth of thirty-six and one-twelfth feet. It was expected that this enlargement would be complete by next year, but the war has interrupted operations.

How much larger than the average demands for a canal the Panama waterway has been made is strikingly shown by a statement from Suez to the effect that only 1 per cent of the ships seeking passage by that route have a draft of twenty-eight feet.

In 1869, ten vessels passed through the Suez Canal. In 1912, 5,373 ships steamed through, of 20,275,120 net tonnage, and paying for this privilege around $25,000,000. Seven out of every ten of these ships flew the British flag. England has dominated the canal ever since the Khedive, in 1875, sold his 176,602 canal shares for $20,000,000 to the British Government. These shares are now worth close to $200,000,000.

Catskin for Soldiers.

"We will fight to the last cat and dog before we acknowledge ourselves beaten," declared the spokesman of Germany in this country a few weeks ago.

Already, according to a dispatch from Sargans, near the Swiss-Austrian frontier, they are making a beginning with the cats.

A novel appeal to the public has just been issued by the Mayor and corporation of Brausburg, a township of East Prussia.

This district seems to be very prolific in cats, and the authorities have hit upon the brilliant idea of thinning out the cats and at the same time benefiting the army in the field.

They therefore call upon the citizens to shoot the cats and send in the skins as speedily as possible to the Town Hall. The Mayor promises to superintend the conversion of the skins into body belts and mittens.

Davy Jones's Navy.

We have a feeling that when this war is over, Davy Jones is going to have a strong navy

Thrilling Tales of Love and Adventure

Keeping a Promise

By Will Seaton

OLD Nanny's visitor jumped up from her seat at the fireside, and reached down the faded silk gown from the nail upon which is hung, behind the door.

"There!" she cried laughingly, throwing the dress across the old woman's knee. "You are content now, Nanny?"

"It's my best possession in this world now, Miss Eilean," said the old Scotchwoman apologetically, looking up wistfully into the girl's bright face.

"It was my lad that sent it to me, nigh'on 50 year ago now. He was to hae been married ye ken, missie. Donald was away in Ameriky, and doin' fine. 'The first siller as ever I earn, Nanny,' was his promise to me, when he went over the sea, 'shall buy you a silken goon.'"

A mist dimmed the hard old eyes as Nanny added quietly, "And the goon came, with a letter frae the freend he lived wi' to say that my Donald was dead—killed in a moment, Miss Eilean, by the falling of a tree."

Silence fell in the tiny room, broken presently by the sound of approaching footsteps. Eilean looked up quickly, a pretty blush tinging her cheek as she recognized the tall, handsome man who bent his head to enter the low doorway.

"It's the doctor!" cried Nanny, as the young man stepped briskly into the room shaking hands with Eilean Travers, and then greeting his patient with a cheery smile.

"I had no idea it was so late," exclaimed Eilean, who had jumped up hurriedly, after consulting the tiny watch in her wristband; "I must go back at once. The children will be waiting for me; it is their bedtime almost. Goodby, Nanny, I will come very soon."

Eilean had not long left the Glen and begun her walk across the moor when the jangle of a bicycle bell behind her made her look around, and recognizing Dr. Macallum in the cyclist, she stood and waited till he overtook her.

The young doctor has just finished his medical course at Edinburgh, and it was while studying there that he had made the acquaintance of Eilean Travers. Eilean's home was in the south of England, but she had spent the last two years in Edinburgh, where she held the post of governess to the two spoilt children of Hon. Mrs. Mc Courteney.

The establishment in Moray place had been transferred temporarily to Brackendale, a lovely shooting estate in the West Highlands. Here Eilean had again encountered Kenneth Macullum, who was also staying in the neighborhood with a friend, who owned a shooting lodge not far from Brackendale.

"Something is worrying you tonight, Kenneth. May I not know what it is?"

"Yes," answered the young man with a quick sigh. "I am worried about something." Then, with a gesture of impatience he suddenly burst out, "O, it's such beastly hard luck on a fellow not to have money! If I had a few of the hundreds that many a young fool chucks away in a single night over a game of cards, what it would mean to me!"

Eilean said nothing, only looked at her friend with troubled eyes.

"It's like this, Eilean," said Kenneth Macullum moodily, "you know I'm 'pledged' now, and ready to practice. I've had an offer from a doctor, an old friend of my father's, who has one of the best practices in Yorkshire, to become his partner. Dr. Thorne is getting old and will soon retire. He offers me the partnership for $2500—a partnership that in a few years will be worth thousands a year to me. I've got to refuse it because I can't find the money. I might borrow the money, certainly, but—well, I have reasons for not wishing to do that."

"I'm so sorry," said Eilean sympathetically. "It's very hard for you, Kenneth. But don't despair; some other way will be found for you. You will get on, I am quite sure of it."

"A chance like that does not come twice in a man's lifetime," he said gloomily. "I shall have to take a beggarly assistantship, I suppose."

He laughed bitterly and then his mood changed, and he turned to Eilean and caught her hands in his.

"Eilean," he whispered imploringly, "don't you understand, dear, why this is so hard for me? It is because I love you, and want you for my wife that I am so anxious to rise in my profession. No, don't start, dear; you have known—you must have known—for ever so long. All that you were to me. It can be no surprise to you to hear me say so now.

"But there," said the young man with a sigh, pulling himself together briskly, "I ought not to have spoken like that—I must not dream of marrying until I have made my way, and that may be—any time. Forgive me, Eilean, I ought not to have distressed you by talking like a madman."

"I am glad you told me, all the same," said Eilean, simply, "and, Kenneth, I know it—I feel it—you will succeed."

"God bless you ,dear, for your sympathy."

* * * * *

A dour, hard-natured, unlovable woman was old Nanny Ross. For 40 years or more she had lived all alone in the tumbledown cottage in the glen, holding herself aloof from everyone.

Eilean Travers had come by chance upon the cottage during one of her rambles with her little charges. At first old Nanny's reception of her had not been cordial, but pity for the old woman's lonely state led Eilean to repeat her visits, and in time her coming was looked for with pleasure.

Eilean's home duties prevented her from going to see her protege for several days after that cold winter's evening when she and Kennth Macullum had met in the cottage and she had learned his feelings towords her. When at last Eilean was able to snatch a free hour from her exacting little pupils, she noticed a great change in the feeble old body. She could only speak with difficulty, and seemed restless and ill at ease.

When Eilean bent over the pillow to bid her goodby, old Nanny put out a shaking hand. "Dinna leave me," she said huskily.

"I fear I must, Nanny," the girl said kindly. "My time is not my own, you see. But what troubles you?"

"I'm feared," muttered the old woman, shivering. "I'm goin' verra sune now, Miss Eilean."

"What do you fear, dear Nanny?" she asked.

"The cauld grip, Missie, the grip o' the King o' Terrors—he's no far frae me now."

"The King of Love, Nanny, not the King of Terrors—who comes with healing in his wings, and rest for the weary," said Eilean softly.

"I've no been a guid servant to him, Miss Eilean."

"He will pardon our sins, Nanny"; and going to the door, Eilean opened it. "See," said Eilean, pointing to the distant hills, behind which the sun was sinking in the banks of gold and crimson cloud. "Yonder are the steps of his palace and the gates of his temple."

"Aye, aye," murmured old Nanny, dreamily; then, as Eilean pressed the cold hand kindly and bid her goodby, she said wistfully, "Ye'll come again, Missie, before the king comes, and no leave me to gang into his presence wi'out askin' a blessin' for me?"

"Yes, Nanny, yes," promised Eilean soothingly; "I will come—I promise."

* * * * *

Dinner was over at Brackendale, and in the big drawing room, Eilean Travers, seated at the piano, was playing dance music, while Mrs. McCourtenay's guests enjoyed an impromptu dance. Eilean heard her name spoken, and, raising her eyes from the music, saw one of the visitors standing at her elbow.

"Excuse me, Miss Travers," he said courteously, during a pause in the dancing, "a gentleman is in the gun room and desires to see you on urgent business. Allow me to take your place at the piano. I don't dance, but I believe I am considered rather a good hand at playing music."

In the gun room she found Kennth Macullum, who had brought her an urgent message from the cottage in the glen. Old Nanny Ross was dying, and begged Miss Eilean to remember her promise.

Eilean hastened to find Mrs. McCourtenay, and preferred her request. To her surprise and dismay it met with a curt refusal.

"Go to the Glen at this time of night to humor the whim of a crotchety, crazy old woman!" exclaimed Mrs. McCourtenay in tones of cold displeasure. "What a preposterous idea! My dear Miss Travers, you must be quite mad."

"You refuse your permission?" said Eilean, her eyes darkening defiantly. "Then I am sorry to displease you, Mrs. McCourtenay, but I must go without it. I made a promise to a dying woman, and I must keep it."

Hon. Mrs. McCourtenay looked her governess up and down with haughty displeasure, then she swept back into the drawing room, saying coldly, "I decline to discuss this matter any further. I have expressed my wishes, Miss Travers, and if you choose to disregard them, and accompany Dr. Macallum alone, and at this hour, to the Glen, you must consider your engagement with me at an end."

The door closed sharply behind her, and Eilean remained standing in the dim lit corridor, petrified and dismayed.

"What shall I do, O, what can I do?" she said to herself, with tears in her eyes. Keep her promise, and bear the consequences? The cold wrath of Mrs. McCourtenay, the certain dismissal next day? It might be a long time before she got another situation.

Break her promise? The vision rose before her of the lonely old woman with the chill hand of death upon her—the forsaken soul going forth in trembling to meet its Maker—no human being near to soothe that last dread hour and speed the parting soul with the blessing so earnestly desired.

"I am coming with you, Kenneth," she said, as she joined her lover, and together they stepped through the door leading from the gunroom to the garden. A streak of light across the path showed the doctor's bicycle leading against a tree.

"Eilean," said Macallum gently, "the road to the glen is downhill all the way, and on my bicycle I can ride the distance in 20 minutes, but walking it will take us an hour at least. Old Nanny was very near the end when I left her; I almost doubt whether she could last so long. If, dear, you dared, and would mount behind me—"

"I am not afraid," she said quietly.

"I am a steady rider, and if you have nerve and can hold firmly to me, I do not think there is much danger," said Macallum, as he wheeled his bicycle into position. "But, dear, do not risk it unless you are quite sure of yourself. If anything happened to you, I should never forgive myself."

Soon the bicycle with its double burden was whirling swiftly down the steep mountain path. With teeth set, and every nerve and muscle firmly controlled, Macallum rode on, bearing that precious life in his hands, and not daring to let himself think of the danger. A stone in the way, a loosened nut, a mistaken turn, and both would be hurled to certain destruction.

Eilean kept her firm hold unfaltering, but with wide eyes staring terrified into the black darkness before her. Never to the end of her life did she forget that wild ride through the silent night, with the wind straining past her ears, nothing solid beneath her feet, her only support the step upon which one foot rested.

A muttered "Thank God" burst from him as the last turn was safely passed at length, and the crag upon which the cottage stood came in sight. At the foot of the crag the doctor dismounted, and putting his arm tenderly about the girl at his side, said thankfully, "Thank God, that is over, my brave little lass!"

By the light of the feeble lamp on the mantelshelf Eilean could see old Nanny's sunken eyes lighten as she came and stood beside the bed.

"Ye—hae—kep' your promise," said the trambling old voice. "Ye're in—time—yet, missie."

Eilean took the withered hand in hers, speaking soothing words of courage.

The old woman seemed to gain sudden strength and raised herself on her pillow, speaking quite clearly—

"Ye hae been verra guid to an auld body, and"—nodding weakly towards Macallum—"him, too; you'll get your reward—aye, aye, that shall ye."

"I want no reward, Nanny," said Eilean gently, "only to know that you are happier for my coming."

The old woman signed to her to be silent awhile. "I must speak," she said with an effort, "for my strength is wearing fast, and I've something to say afore I die. It's my silken goon, missie," the old woman went on eagerly. "I was meaning to be buried in it, but now my mind is no the same, missie!"

She gripped Eilean's hand, and spoke in a whisper. "It's a white shroud I would hae—white as the first snow, to hide the blackness of the soul beneath, and then mebbe they'll let me in at the temple gate."

Old Nanny fell back exhausted with the effort her words had cost her, and the doctor stepped forward and moistened her dry lips. A few deep breaths and then the faltering voice continued:

"An' my silken goon is for Miss Eilean—I leave it to her, and all—that—is—there—below the hem. Mind that—my dear—it's all there, the savin's o' 50 year, and rightly come by. I made muckle siller in my young days, by serving the gentry. It's yours, missie, all to—be—yours—"

The faint whisper died away, and Eilean flung herself on her knees beside the bed, crying, "Oh, Nanny!"

When the dying woman was speaking, Dr. Macallum had been hurriedly scribbling down the words of this strange bequest upon a leaf torn from his pocket book. As the weak voice ceased, he bent down and slipped his arm beneath old Nanny's shoulder, and thus supporting her, he put the pencil between the stiffening fingers.

"Write your name here, Nanny—just here," he whispered. "Try if you can manage it—for Miss Eilean's sake."

Faintly, but legibly, the old woman traced her name, with the help of the strong hand which steadied her trembling wrist, and then the pencil slipped from the feeble fingers.

Day was breaking over the glen when, after reverently covering the dead face, Kenneth Macallum followed Eilean into the tiny parlor beyond the kitchen. Eilean stood at the open window, looking out at the brightening sky, which showed streaks of pink and green above the dark tops of the pines.

She looked up quickly as her lover entered and saw that he carried in his arms the worn silk gown of which Nanny had been so proud.

With a few deft cuts, Dr. Macallum slit up the hem of the skirt, then started back with the exclamation of surprise. Concealed between the silk and the lining of the hem was a banknote for five dollars! By the time the hem was entirely unripped a pile of notes lay upon the table beside them, amounting in value to over five thousand dollars.

"Oh, Kenneth, Kenneth," cried Eilean, scarcely knowing whether to laugh or cry. "All this money for me! Poor, poor old Nanny, and she so often in want!"

"She was a miser, poor soul," said Macallum, thoughtfully, "and she evidently meant to carry her treasure with her out of this world, if not into the next."

"Your partnership, dear," cried Eilean, the glad tears shining in her gray eyes. "Now, now you can take it. Oh, Kenneth, I said a way would be found."

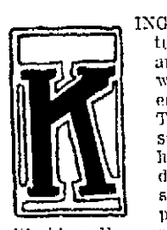
She turned away, and with great tears brimming down her pale cheeks she gazed reverently at poor old tired Nanny, as she lay there stiff and cold.

But a great change had come over the old woman's countenance. It was no longer hard, wizened, and worldwears. A peaceful, contented smile lit up the old face, making it appear that of a woman 30 years younger.

Someone must have told Nanny, as she made the long journey from which none return, that she had not saved in vain.

The Real Reason

By Enos Emory



KINGDON wanted solitude and his pipe and a chance to wonder why on earth Elizabeth Treynor should suddenly refuse to have anything to do with him, after she had golfed, and picnicked, and sang with him all summer, and after she had succeeded in getting him thoroughly in love with her.

He felt ill-treated; he did not fall in love easily, and in general he did not care for western girls, being a Connecticut man, Yale trained and Europe finished, before settling to practice medicine in the mid-west. Elizabeth was different, and as he reflected on the difference between her and all other girls in the world, he heard Bradford whistling at the Treynor side gate for Jack, and then asking if Kingdon were there.

Kingdon slipped over the fence in the twilight and clambered up the first conveniently low-branched tree. Panting but triumphant, he heard Bradford's account of how he had chased Kingdon and lost him somewhere, and that he wanted him to take Nell Somers to the dance they had just gotten up on the spur of the moment—and where was Jack's sister? Bradford wanted to ask her to go with him.

Startled by a sound curiously like a suppressed snicker, Kingdon decided to climb higher. He reached up for a branch above him—and seized a small warm slipper that gave his hand a little kick.

"Keep still, can't you? And let go my foot!" a whisper admonished him. He looked up and saw Elizabeth sitting high and dry on a horizontal branch, swinging her feet and peering toward the house. "S-sh!" she warned again, for her brother Jack and Bradford came into the garden.

"Elizabeth!" Jack called. Then, "Confound girls, anyhow! She was here five minutes ago, and her wraps are in the hall. She must be near." On the strength of Elizabeth's chuckle, Dr. John Kingdon climbed up and sat beside her. Her gray suit made her almost invisible in the growing dark, but he knew by heart the blue of her eyes, the rich brownness of her hair and the coldness of her manner to him of late.

"What are you doing here?" She tried to get hauteur into a whisper and failed.

"What you are—escaping Bradford, evidently. I wouldn't go to the dance because you were to be there."

"Thanks," she replied, "neither would I, because you were to be there. That's why I'm here. One has to explain to Richard Bradford—and he always wants to know why."

"I'd like to know why myself."

"Oh, be still! Why doesn't he go?" whispered the girl, for the eternal Bradford sauntered under their tree and lighted his pipe.

"Don't wait for me, Jack, old man. I'll wait around a bit, and if she doesn't show up I'll come out alone."

"The confounded idiot!" Kingdon whispered, and put out a protecting hand when she seemed to sway a bit. She froze instantly, and he dared not venture excuse nor protest.

The darkness had increased, and when the moon came sailing up, Bradford swore at his luck and departed, clicking the gate behind him.

"Now, Dr. Kingdon, I think you can make your escape."

"But I don't want to—now! May I not stay long enough to apologize for intruding on your tree-solitude?" He spoke softly, with a delicate slipping of the r's. His fine, dark face bent toward her. "I have not meant to persecute you, but you did not answer my letter. I will never trouble you again, but will you not be fair enough to tell me just what I have done? You could do an enemy that justice!" To his surprise she grasped his arm.

"Father and mother!" she murmured. "You'll have to stay—I couldn't explain to them—why I am here!" Kingdon hardly breathed, for she forgot to loosen the blessed hold on his sleeve.

Mr. Treynor walked in portly pompousness beside his anxious little wife.

"Elizabeth worries me so!" she complained, and they seated themselves on a rustic bench. "She's so difficult! I can't lay it to college, and her trip to Europe, for she was lively till just of late. Now she doesn't enjoy society, and is getting interested in the poor. And what do you suppose is her reason for refusing to have anything to do with that nice Dr. Kingdon and——"

"Some fool notion," her father grunted.

"And taking up with that Bradford? I hope she won't marry him. I don't care if we have always known him—he doesn't seem quite nice. Well, he told Elizabeth that Dr. Kingdon said at the club that western girls hadn't reserve enough—that he disapproved of co-education because it made girls too free-and-easy with men, and a lot of stuff like that!"

"She needn't be a fool if he did—he never meant it for her."

"No; I'm from New Hampshire, and she has lived there half her time during the last six years. I wonder where she is now? Probably at Anne's. She's safe enough. Jo, if you're going to sleep, we might's well go in. I don't like talking to the air, and I don't like Dick Bradford, and I wish the children were home. There's so much drunkenness after Labor Day. Listen to that, now!" Two men, laughing and yelling drove past in a cart at a furious pace.

"It's Sam Brown," continued Mrs. Treynor. "I wish they didn't live next door. He's sure to kill some one sooner or later. He'll come back about midnight and chase the family outdoors. I think the public ought——" Her voice died away as she entered the house with her husband.

Then Kingdon turned and faced the still, proud girl beside him. She held her head high, her beautiful face full in the moonlight.

"Is that true—what your mother said? Is that why you treat me so? Won't you be fair enough to tell me?"

"Well, yes," she admitted. "I don't like being called underbred. It's not true—and you wouldn't like it yourself."

"It was a careless statement, exaggerated by Bradford, and made when I had met only a few girls of the Molly Racer type. You know perfectly well that it never applied to you, in my mind or anybody's. I saw at a glance that you were thoroughbred—that you added to the older culture of the East the frank courage and honesty of the West, that you had the poise to be a law unto yourself—and unto me. O, I shall finish now, for I shall never speak to you again till you say you wish me to. You're a girl I could adore and be proud of, East or West. I would bear anything for one willing word of love from you. You know me, my pedigree, education and behavior—the best of their kind. I haven't much money, though I shall have; but I have pride—as much as you."

He paused. Elizabeth looked straight at him.

"I was unfair—and I am sorry. I want you to——" A furious rattle of wheels, a sound of cursing and yelling, and Sam Brown's cart careened dangerously as the terrified horse crashed into the fence just beneath. Kingdon started to leap down, then caught the girl's face to his breast and covered her ears with his hands to spare her the sight and sound of the drunken brute being dragged to death.

The horse broke loose and dashed away. A crowd gathered, and Kingdon whispered: "Stay here—I'll be back in a moment and get you down." He slipped down into the alley and out into the crowd.

In about twenty minutes—ages to the girl—he again scrambled up beside her.

"I did what there was to do—told them the life had gone out. He never knew what struck him—it's an undertaker's work now. This has been miserable enough for you. Let me help you down, and to the house." As she did not speak he looked at her. She laughed and held out her hand.

"Will you speak to me—now that I ask you to? You are—the nicest man—I know." She took his hand and climbed down—he after her.

"Wait," he commanded, swinging down before her. "I shall lift you down." She was just in easy reach of his arms. "And—another thing—I want you to—kiss me!"

"Why should I?" she laughed at last. "It's improper—reason enough for a western girl!" he teased.

"Impertinent, and won't stand," she decided. "Another reason!"

"Well, Elizabeth—do it—because you want to!"

He held out his arms, and she could not find it in her heart to deny him.

A Girl of Sense

By Annette Angert

YOUNG Harold Imlay of Chester had graduated in law and been taken into partnership with his father. He was having what he called a little fling before settling down to the stern business of law, and he had an auto to help him out. The auto revolved around the country at various speeds, none of which was less than 40 miles an hour.

On a certain morning when it was taken out to scorch up the highway, it refused to scorch. In fact, it "went dead." That's not so very rare a case. There is a little something out of kilter, and the man that knows how can remedy it in a few minutes.

The trouble in this case was that nobody in the village knew how. The clock-tinker, the blacksmith, the cobbler and the doctor all diagnosed and prescribed, but without avail. Then a tin peddler came along and hopped off his wagon and fussed for a minute and hopped on again and drove off.

The auto was now all right. The young lawyer offered free seats, but they were declined with thanks. It wasn't their day for dying. The decliners saw man and machine disappear down the highway like a cannon ball and felt that it was good to be alive and have dinner coming to them.

Perhaps the man did not knowingly lie. Perhaps he thought a balky auto could be fixed as easily as a balky wheelbarrow. At any rate, after a run of five miles, young Imlay discovered that he was flying and that the machine was beyond his control to stop.

Five miles from where the auto started out and half an hour before it did start, a saddle pony was led around to the door of a manor house, and Miss Irene Galbraith mounted and galloped away. Something of an artist she was, and she had her sketch book with her.

Two miles down the road she found her subject. Five cows which were running at large contrary to the highway laws were standing in the middle of the dusty road with half-closed eyes and their tails lazily switching at the flies. They had arranged themselves as if for a photograph, and the girl dismounted and got out her materials.

Young Imlay had put in the fastest half mile he ever expected to before reaching the crest of the hill, but he instantly realized that there was a mile a minute pace before him. Straight down over the crazy old bridge, and—

"Cows in the road!" he said to himself.

That settled it. There must be a smashup.

"And a girl there! She must know sense she'll scatter those cows and give me a clear road. If she does I'll marry her; if she does not—"

"Here you cows, get out of this!" cried the girl as she picked a stick and ran forward and belabored them.

The surprised cows moved. They didn't hustle, but they didn't have to go far to clear the road. A long blast and a rumble, and the girl caught sight of a white but determined face through the haze of dust. That was simply one peril avoided. Further up the road others must be encountered. She threw aside her sketching and mounted her pony and set off in chase. Half a mile away the auto had plowed its way into a bank and was at rest.

Young Imlay had been thrown out by the collision and suffered a broken leg. He was unconscious until some time after a doctor had looked him over at the manor house. No one knew who he was until his pockets had been searched, and then the father was telephoned to. By the time he arrived the son had gathered up the threads of the case and was ready to say to the jury:

"No use talking, governor, I've got it bad!"

"Anything beside the leg?"

"My heart."

"Why—why, I didn't understand that the fall had affected your heart."

"But it has. It's a case of love at first sight, and the first sight didn't last more'n half a second!"

"And where is the girl?"

"Right here in the house. It was she who found me in the road and bossed the job of getting me here. Say, governor, she's a girl of sense! I haven't had a fair look at her face yet, but I know from her voice that she's goodlooking.

"We must now get you home," said the father in very sober tones.

"Can't be done, governor. Here I stay till the leg mends and I've got the promise of that girl to be my wife."

"Young man, this seems to have affected your brain!"

"It has affected me all over. Say, governor, I'm a lawyer, am I not?"

"A very young and tender one."

"But I know what a breach of promise suit is, and I don't propose to stand in the dock."

"Harold Imlay, what can you mean?"

"Governor, when I saw those cows blocking the narrow highway and realized what a butcher shop it would be if the girl didn't move them on, I vowed to marry her if she did the right thing. She did it, and I'll keep my word."

"How many cows were there?"

"Five."

"And how fast was I going?"

"It looked like 200 or —" miles a minute to me."

"And if I'd struck that bunch of beef at that gait?"

"Why—why—"

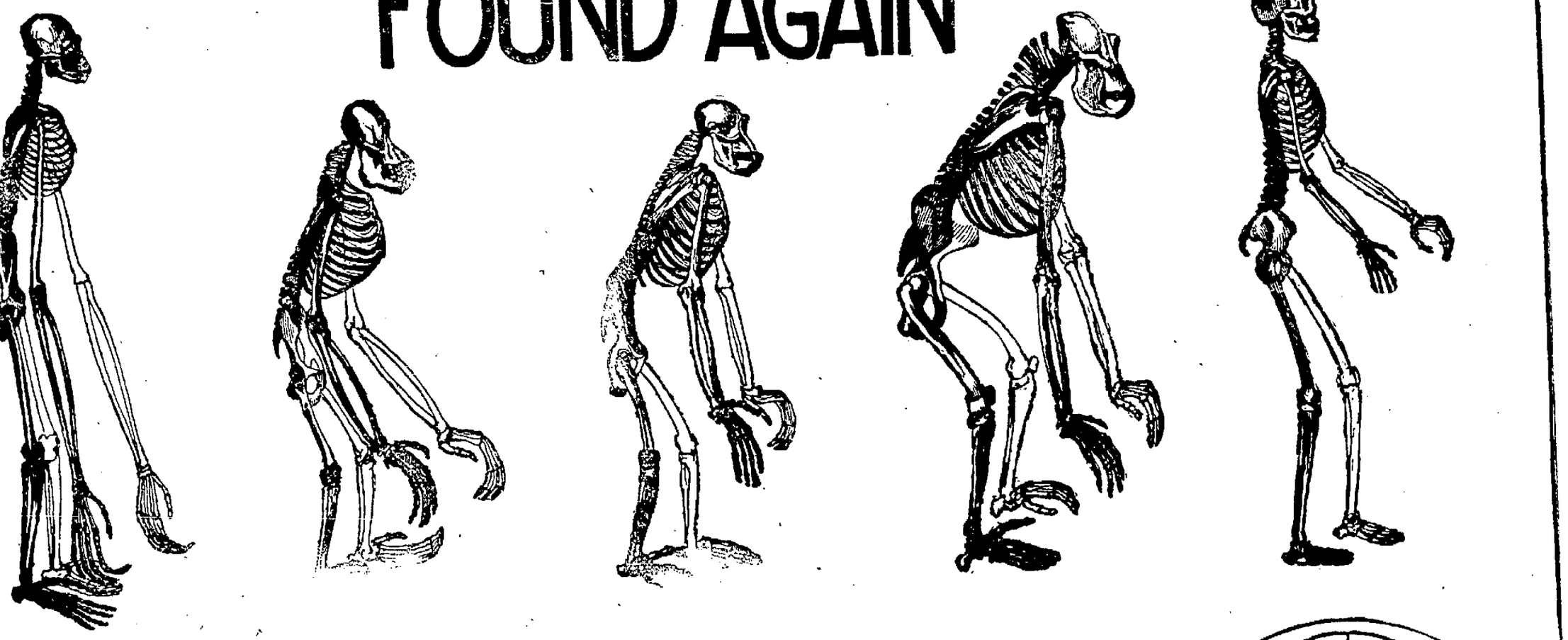
"My father would have had a dead son to bury, wouldn't he? I just want him to look at the case on its merits, you know. As a lawyer, he is naturally biased. If there had been only one cow, now, and she in poor condition, but there were five, and all fit for beef. Father must see that—that—"

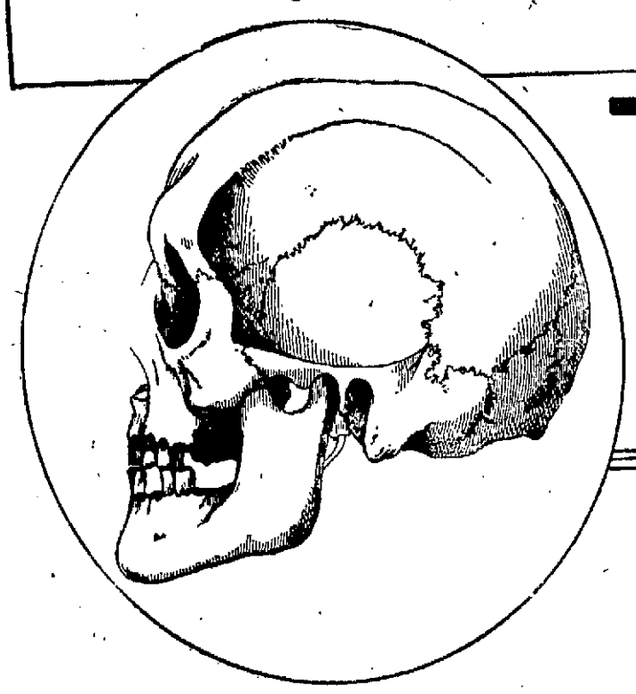
Miss Irene thought the young man's mind was wandering and called the nurse. His mind was all there, however, though it was six long weeks and he was crutching around before he finished the sentence by saying:

"Yes, you must see that having saved my life and having been bothered with me here so long—and as this leg will be weak for sometime to come, and as I have fallen in love with you—and as your father is in the library—and as I'm going to crutch in there and ask him—"

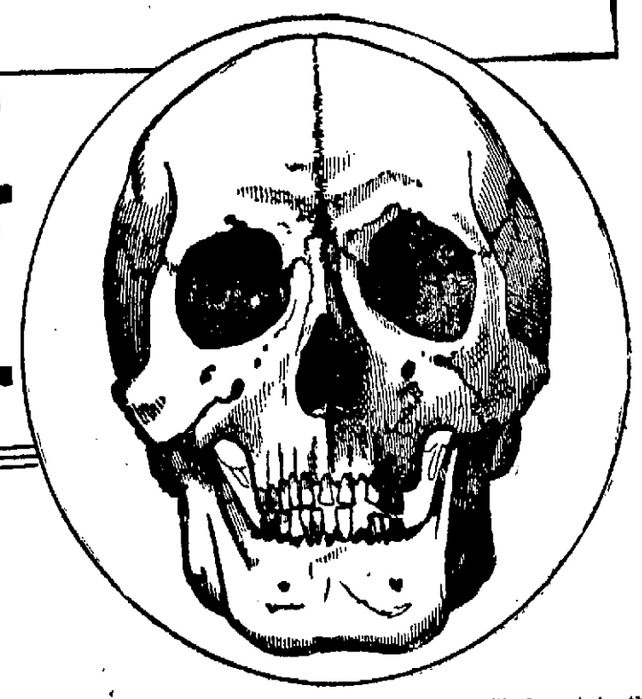
That marriage won't take place until next Christmas Day.

FOUND AGAIN





THE CRADLE OF THE HUMAN RACE



Columbia University Professor Says Skull of "Pithocanthropus Erectus" Discovered in Java Shows Garden of Eden Was on That Island

The Garden of Eden was in the Island of Java. There man first began to reason and from there his descendants spread to the rest of the world. The first man may have had a tail and he may not have had one. The possession of a tail would not deprive him of the power of reasoning and the absence of a tail had nothing to do with his intelligence.

The foregoing is in substance the belief of scientists who have explored the earth in quest of the "missing link." In referring to the missing link the popular mind jumps to the conclusion that the missing link joins man to the monkey. But the scientists of today do not believe the ape or the monkey is an ancestor of man. True the monkey is formed somewhat like a man, but that does not make him an ancestor. We speak of the dog and the wolf being cousins. It is possible the dog descended from a wolf. It is more likely they are only relatives, the experts say.

Man is classed by biologists as a primate. A monkey is put in the same class. They are relatives just as man is a relative of all other animals, only the monkey is classed as a little nearer in the relationship.

The missing link between man and his ape-like ancestors has been identified in the Pithocanthropus erectus, whose skull found in Java showed all the characteristics intermediate between man and ape, according to James H. McGregor, associate professor of zoology at Columbia University. Professor McGregor presented a series of restorations of skulls and [illegible] ductions of the appearance of primitive men recently at a meeting of the Geological Society of America.

Henry F. Osborn, also of Columbia delivered an address on the migration of human types during the old Stone Age in Europe, and traced several distinct species of man, which he said had disappeared utterly from the earth.

That the earth is about 100,000,000 years old is one of the deductions of George F. Becker of the United States Geological Survey. Radical activity, he said, is confined to a relatively thin zone in the upper crust of the earth.

Charles D. Walcott, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, demonstrated that huge beds of limestone were the work of microscopic plants known as Algae, which, he said, solved a mystery that has long been a source of argument among geologists.

Iron ore deposits in New Foundland are now known to be the result of plant activity, according to Prof. Gilbert Van Ingen of Princeton University.

Arthur P. Coleman, Toronto, Canada, was elected president of the geological society and E. O. Ulrich, Washington, was chosen president of the paleontological society.

PECULIAR MEN FOUND IN EAST INDIES

The most peculiar of all men are found in the East Indies. The interiors of Africa and South America have been penetrated, but that is not true of the islands of the Indian Ocean, where Dutch traders alone have penetrated the interiors. Cannibals still live there and have been encountered by the traders. These traders take few notes about the wonders of the country. They are well acquainted with the natives and the natives like them.

But there are portions of the interior where even the traders have not ventured.

Little is known of what lies "beyond the mountains," in the far away, unexplored places. And this region of mystery engages the horrified speculation of the natives of the coastal regions as well as the interest of the white inhabitants of the territory.

It is recorded by a Dutch magistrate that there is declared to be a village of people with tails. A native informed the administration of the territory, as the administrator relates, that there is at any rate a race of tailed men "beyond the mountains."

"I know," said he, "that tailed men live beyond the mountains."

"How do you know?" the administrator inquired.

"I ate one," was the native's sufficient reply.

Another native, according to the administrator, protested that he was perfectly well aware of the existence and place of habitation of these tailed men. Taken in his garden, said he, he had been carried captive to the very village of tailed men; and he had lived there for many weeks, and had acquainted himself with the customs of the tribe, who were so indubitably possessed of tails, indeed, that they had bored holes in the floors of their houses, which were elevated upon piles, so that, to squat comfortably when at home, it was their custom to thrust their tails through these apertures and dangle them unconstrained in the space below. The captive, with his very own eyes, had observed them do this very thing; and not only had he observed the comfortably disposed appendages, he had himself slipped under the houses, upon occasion, and softly, very softly, tied a knot in each dangling tail. It was his pleasure in this way to annoy the tailed men. In response to his outcry—that an enemy approached—the tailed men would leap to their feet; and it was vastly amusing (said he) to observe their behavior when the knots brought them back to their haunches with a jerk.

Tailed men? Of course there were tailed men! How in the world, it may be inquired, could the captive have tied knots in the tails of the tailed men if they had no tails? It is a fair illustration of the fearsome regard in which the native holds the unknown regions.

In certain sections of our own Philippine Islands there is a race of pygmies who have not more than twenty-five words in their vocabularies. They are different from pygmies of Africa, who are highly intelligent. There are two theories advanced about the pygmies. Some scientists say they were the original men, and because of hard luck have not developed. Others say they are degenerates and that original man was much bigger than modern day man.

M. Henriot, in a paper read before the Academie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres in 1718, made out by "irrefutable calculations," that Adam was 123 feet 9 inches and Eve 118 feet 9 inches in height. He gave a successively smaller stature to later celebrities, until he could allow 10 feet to Hercules, 6 feet to Alexander, and to the unfortunate Julius Caesar a miserable 5 feet

UPPER LEFT—Primates in various stages of development. At the extreme right of the group is man. Upper right—Skull found in Java. Center—An intelligent monkey.

But the modern pygmies, with hardly any exception, are lone hunters of the tropical jungle. Many of them, in fact, live in the same districts as not only lemurs and anthropoid apes, but the "corpulent" fauna of elephants, rhinoceroses and hippopotami, which, as we have seen, were the companions of the earliest races of man in Europe. Their districts are the least desirable or most out-of-the-way places of the earth. Men have left the pygmies alone in them, because such spots were not supposed worth occupation.

It is by no means certain that the bushman, or, more correctly, the pygmy, was the very first in Africa, for the people who used Chellian tools have not been discovered. But it seems certain that he preceded all other living Africans.

They use poisons, both vegetable and animal, and it is not too much to say that they seem to have been the very first race to understand and realize the importance of botany. Then, also, they are clever artists and musicians of quite remarkable efficiency for a stage so primitive. Perhaps it was this insignificant people that invented the very first type of violin. A deep poetical and emotional nature exists in their small bodies. In a state of nature their pantomimic dances are kept up with extraordinary enthusiasm, and continue all night long; to their peculiar dances the wildest tango would seem as mild as Sir Roger de Coverley.

But there is a story of an aboriginal very small people living in caves or holes, and which had tails, as far east as Japan, as well as in China, Siam, Annam and the Malay Peninsula. The same tradition about a little tailed man living in a cave is mentioned by Father Zeltner as occurring among the Wasulonke and Peuih, near Doro, in the African Soudan. All the Asiatic pygmies are shy, aboriginal, forest-living nomads, using poisoned ar-

rows and confined to the depths of the jungle or inaccessible and remote hills.

Commerson, during his stay in Madagascar, states that he saw a pygmy belonging to a race called "Quismosse" or "Kismosse" that then lived in the high mountainous districts. He saw one woman who had arms so long that, without bending, the hand could touch the kneecap. She was bronze-colored and not so dark as the other natives, and 3 feet 8 inches in height. Her hair was short and woolly. She was well proportioned otherwise, and was usually laughing.

The tribe to which she belonged kept cattle and lived in the higher mountain fastnesses. They were brave and independent, keeping off their enemies by spears and arrows, with which they were extremely expert.

Our Fifth Industry.

The development of the movie during the past eight years is a phenomenon which should impel ancient Aladdin—if he knows about it—to turn over in his grave. It is without parallel or comparison. It would challenge the elasticity of the imagination were there not the facts to chain us to actuality.

In 1914, up to the beginning of December, American manufacturers have turned out no less than 10,000 separate reels of negative film from each of which reels thirty-five "positive" copies, on an average, are made. The standard reel is 1,000 feet long, which makes 360,000,000 feet of film all told, including both the originals and copies! About 68,000 miles of motion pictures—enough to go around the globe a little less than three times. In one year less a month!

The cost of producing the ordinary sort of originals is at least $2 a foot. This means $20,000,000 spent in making the negative reels alone. The 350,000,000 copies cost 4 cents a foot, which totals $17,000,000 for these. Altogether $37,000,000 spent in the manufacture of films in eleven months. Some figures! Yes, and they are not all. For this estimate does not take into account the special feature projects recently become an important factor in the film industry, on a single one of which may be spent, as in the case of a much advertised seven-reel drama now playing, as high as $300,000.

It is estimated that there are today between 17,000 and 18,000 motion picture theaters in the United States, to which more than 10,000,000 people go daily. A commission appointed by the Mayor of Cleveland in 1913 reported that one-sixth of the population of that city went to movie shows at least once a day. During the summer months of 1914 the National Board of Censorship estimated that in New York City between 850,000 and 900,000 people—one-seventh of the total population—attended the motion picture theaters daily. Admission receipts total in 1914 (to December 1) approximately $319,000,000 for the movie theaters of the country.

More than $500,000,000 of actual capital has been invested in the business of making and exhibiting films in the United States. Two hundred and fifty thousand employes find in it a means of livelihood. Including all its ramifications and affiliations, the industry is called the fifth largest in the land, and the total value of the property and good will of it all is practically inestimable.

Slot Collectors.

The slot machines for collecting fares in the trolley cars have had their share of criticism, but it is likely that few passengers have misunderstood their purpose as one old lady did a few days ago. On entering the car she handed the conductor a quarter, for which he promptly returned five nickels, which the old lady complacently put into her pocketbook, thinking he had given her the change after taking out the fare. Then the conductor's trouble began. He asked her for her fare, but she refused to pay it, insisting that she had already done so. He patiently pointed the machine and explained that she was to drop a nickel into it. She could not yet understand the new method of collecting fares, but as he persisted in pointing to the glass receptable and asking for her nickel she at last drew out her purse and reluctantly deposited two cents! "There!" she said, with an air of finality. "That's every cent I'm going to give!" And she marched to her seat at the rear of the car, under the impression that she had been forced, against her will, to contribute to the Belgian sufferers, or to some similar cause.

Toronto Improvements.

The Toronto civic works committee held its final meeting for the year recently when Commissioner Harris presented a report showing that over $10,000,000 had been spent on various public works during the past twelve months. This large sum was distributed as follows: Roadways, $3,538,002.65; sewers, $2,972,481.74; water works, $2,194,511.60; railway and bridges, $729,518.21; marine works, $26,264.17; miscellaneous, $1,445,405.77.

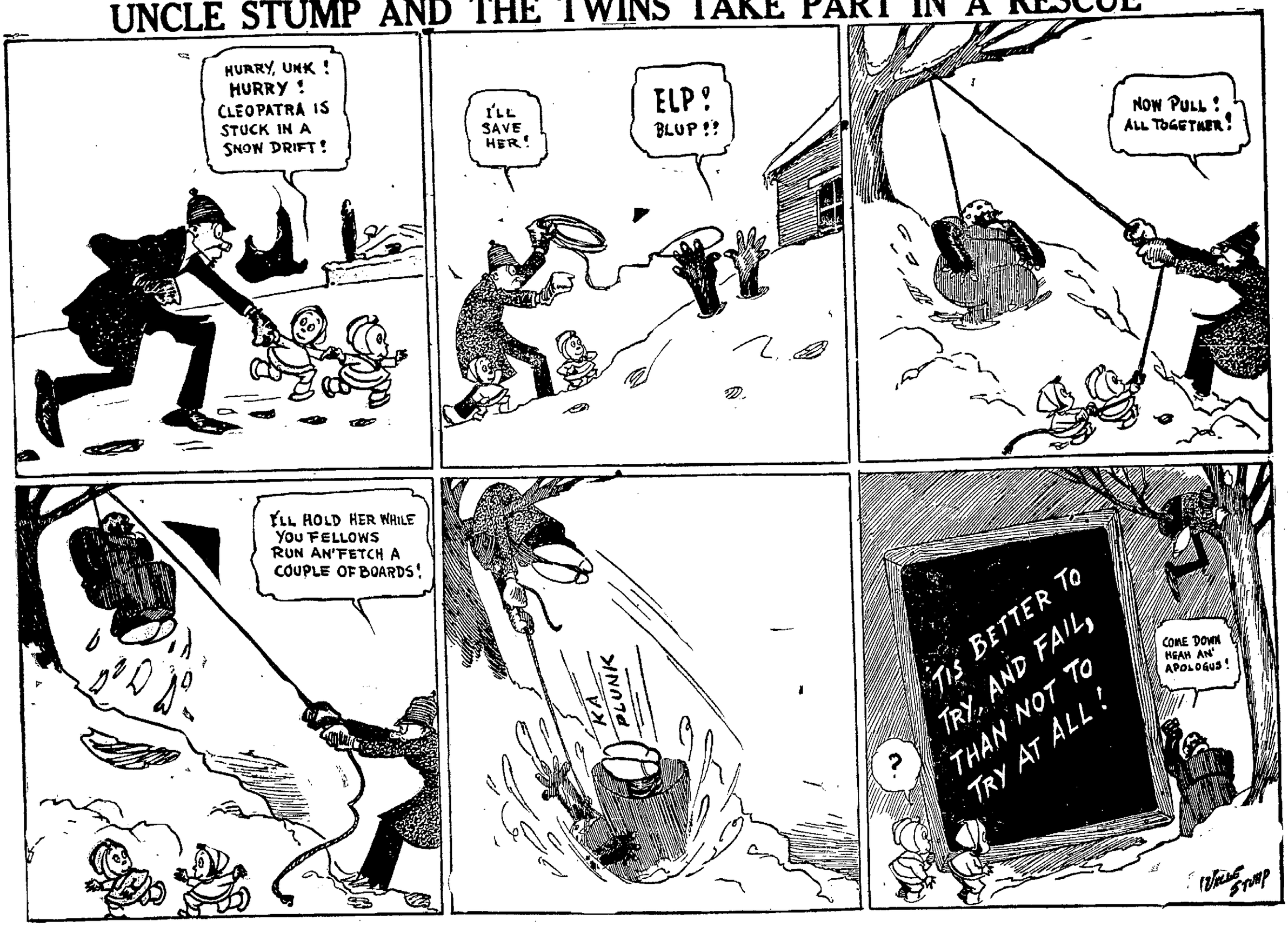
During the year 83.90 miles of sewers were commenced and 60.7 miles have been completed. Forty-two miles of pavements and fifty-four miles of sidewalks have been laid. Five subways have been constructed in connection with the North Toronto grade separation. Twenty-six miles of water mains were laid, 22 street corners were rounded and eleven streets extended.

Only a few routine matters were considered by the committee, the business being concluded by the customary votes of thanks to Alderman Dunn, chairman, and officials of the department.

Diocleti

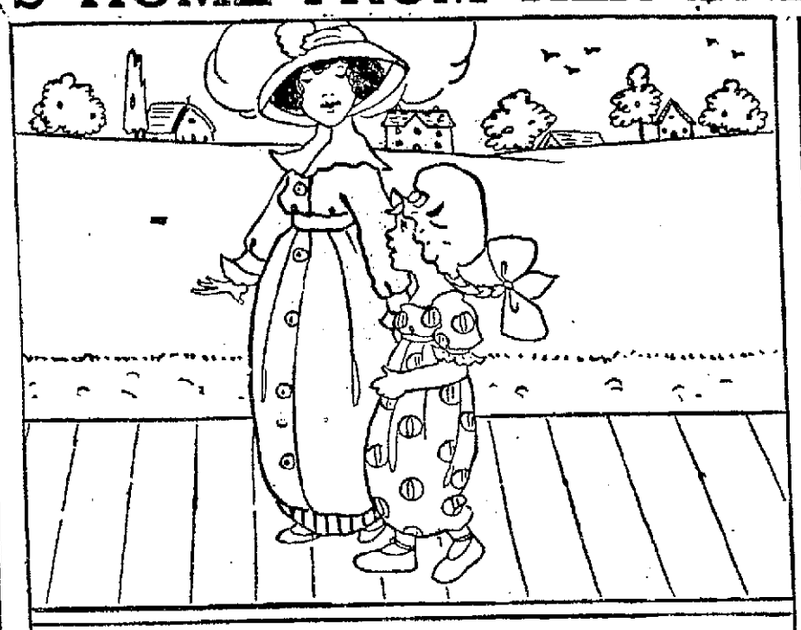
Diocletian, who wore a crown so fortunate and so revered, resigned it to retire to the felicity of a private life; and some time after, the necessity of public affairs requiring that he should reassume his charge, he made answer to those who came to court him to it: "You would not offer," said he, "to persuade me to this had you seen the fine order of the trees I have planted in my orchard, and the fair melons I have sown in my garden."

UNCLE STUMP AND THE TWINS TAKE PART IN A RESCUE


HURRY, UNK! HURRY! CLEOPATRA IS STUCK IN A SNOW DRIFT!
I'LL SAVE HER!
ELP! BLUP!!
NOW PULL! ALL TOGETHER!
I'LL HOLD HER WHILE YOU FELLOWS RUN AN'FETCH A COUPLE OF BOARDS!
KA PLUNK
'TIS BETTER TO TRY, AND FAIL, THAN NOT TO TRY AT ALL!
COME DOWN HEAH AN' APOLOGUS!
?
WALT STUMP

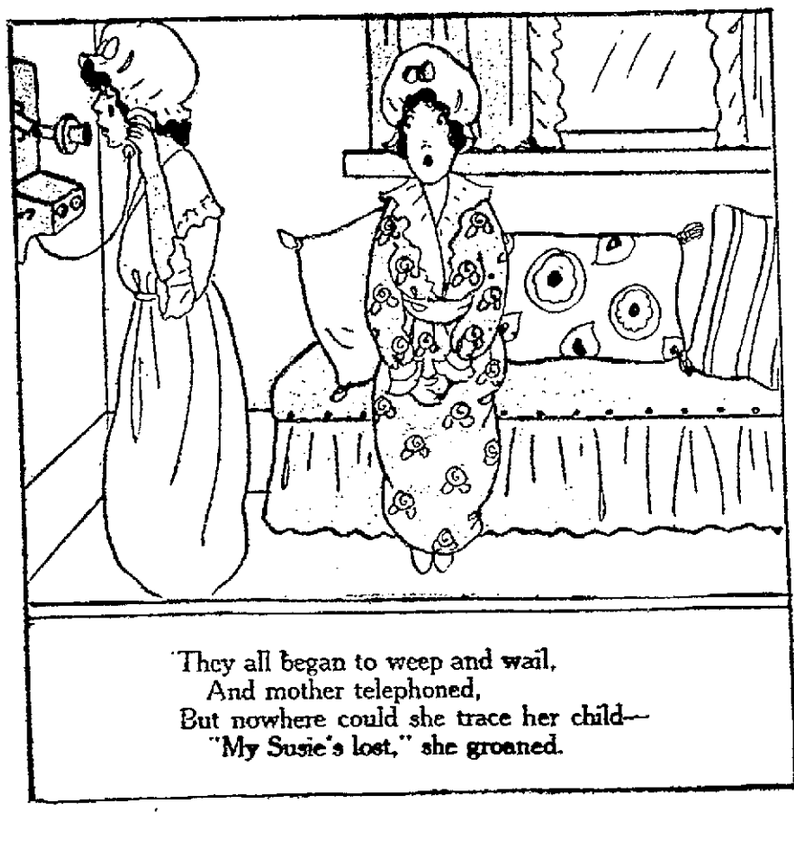
LITTLE SUE GETS HOME FROM HER UNEXPECTED TRIP

Poor little Sue is stranded far
Away from her home town;
Strange children jeer, while from her eyes
The tears are streaming down.

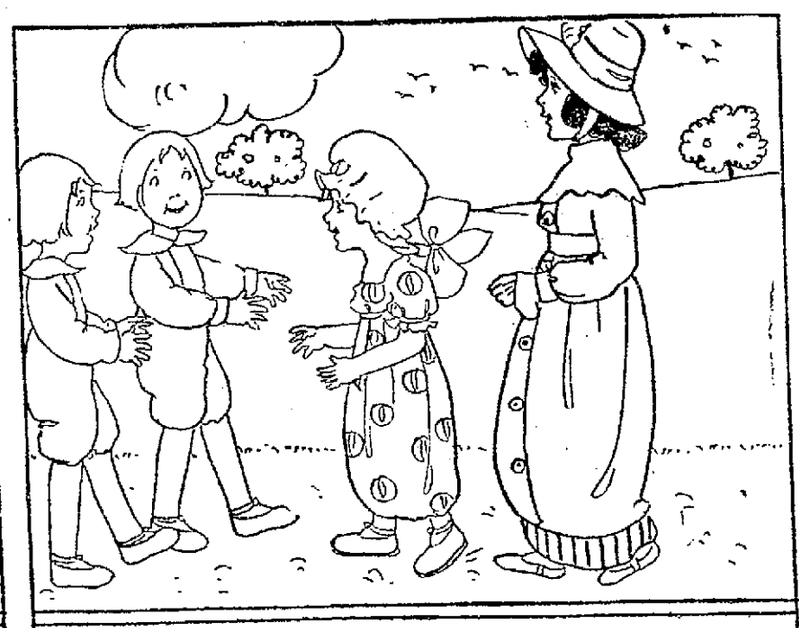


A lady comes, with arms outstretched.
"Poor little girl," cries she.
"You're lost? Just tell me where you live,
Then come along with me."

Meanwhile at home the aunt arrived—
"But where is little Sue!"
"She went to meet you," mother cried;
"She's lost! What shall we do?"



They all began to weep and wail,
And mother telephoned,
But nowhere could she trace her child—
"My Susie's lost," she groaned.



Now Susie and her new-found friend
Had taken a fast train,
And soon the twins, who searched for her,
Saw Sister Sue again.

Oh, what a joyful meeting! and
They then made her relate
How she climbed into the barrel and
Got shipped away as freight!

The European War

Tuned to Tune of Cold Steel

Latest Developments in the Battle Line

The Europeans are not waging a war of bravery. It is a war of cunning and machine-like calculation. It must not be supposed for an instant that bravery is unknown in this great conflict. Every day on the firing line is a day of bravery, and incidents of personal heroism are plentiful enough. In the earlier days of the fighting was the note of bravery especially dominant.

The dispatches are filled with the self-sacrificing heroism of the Belgians and of the Germans who died in heaps before Liege and Namur. Later dispatches told how the French could not be held in check by their commanders along the Aisne and they rushed to death toward the 16-inch guns of the Germans. The English have not showed lack of courage and heroism is a by-word for the Russians, Servians, Hungarians, Montenegrins. Even the Turks never were accused of cowardice. At times they have fled when opposed by overwhelming forces, armed with superior guns and led by greater commanders, but fanaticism of the Turks does not permit of cowardice.

But the big thing is that the bravery in this war doesn't count for much. Cold steel has in a few instances turned the tide of minor engagements, but this war will not be decided by such things as personal clashes as at the Battle of Gettysburg. In fact, bravery is on the debit side of the ledger instead of an asset. A writer back of the French lines says self-sacrifice killed numberless men.

Enthusiasm, self-sacrifice and dauntless bravery of the French only led them the more surely into the traps prepared for them by the enemy. Today, these qualities are still foremost, but, under stress of necessity, the other atavic qualities of the race, alertness, adaptability, resourcefulness and unquenchable good humor have asserted themselves.

At the beginning of the war the French disdained to dig trenches. Now they rival the Germans at their own game of hide and seek. They made conspicuous targets in their red "kepis" and trousers. Today, they are dressed from head to foot in inconspicuous blue. Scarcely has a week passed but new orders have come to alter this or that feature of equipment or tactics. And, at once, the pioupiou has understood and made the most of it with that good humor and critical intelligence which means that he abdicates nothing of his right to decide for himself whether the change is for the best.

This habit, too, of accepting quietly nothing which he does not understand, this lack of readiness to passive obedience, is one of the strongest characteristics of the French soldier. It must, evidently, beget a tendency to indiscipline. It does, when orders are uncalled for or arbitrarily given. Then the pioupiou "kicks for fair," more or less externally, according to circumstances, "il rouspette," as he puts it in his own slang. But, granted the evident fairness or reasonableness of the order, he obeys with only the more alacrity. This has brought about a relation between French soldiers and their officers which makes French Army discipline partake of the nobility of comradeship. President Poincare has paid it the following tribute, in a recent letter to the War Minister: "Under the fire of the enemy a trustful intimacy springs up between officers and men, which, far from diminishing discipline, heightens and ennobles it by the enlightened consciousness of solidarity in devotion to duty and in sacrifice."

This spirit of mutual trust which recalls the discipline of the armies of the first republic and the first empire is one which conciliates the necessity of concerted action with the respect of the individual, which insures order without crushing out individual initiative.

SCENES of heroism from drawings made for the London Graphic by artists on the field in the present war, and from actual descriptions of scenes as related to the artists by soldiers engaged.

BAYONET STILL CARRIED BY SOLDIER.

The bayonet is still carried by the soldier in all armies for you can never tell when a close quarters fight will have to be engaged in. These bayonet fights sometimes are between individuals and sometimes between whole sections of armies. The bayonet charges of this war have furnished the dramatic thrillers.

Before the war began it was contended that the bayonet as a fighting weapon had been thrown into the discard by civilized man, and would hereafter serve only as an intrenching tool.

It was thought that long range rifles with smokeless powder would prevent future close-quarter charges.

At the very beginning of the present war, it seems, the bayonet began to do such excellent work that its terrors were exaggerated.

Stories were sent out that the Germans were using saw bayonets in order to rip and rend the already wounded enemy. One Paris daily printed a photograph of such a German bayonet which, it declared, had been picked up on a battlefield of France.

"It is identical with many others," the story ran, "and it is evident they were made by a machine designed for the purpose."

Then it was learned that the teeth had been cut in for the purpose of sawing wood, and that for the convenience of the soldiers, there were quite a few such bayonets in each command.

In fact, ingenious artisans among the troops of both sides have made all kinds of handy tools out of their bayonets, without destroying their efficacy as a weapon.

A bayonet wound made with the ordinary kind is amply sufficient to put an enemy hors de combat without the aid of saw teeth or any such device, military experts declare.

UNITED STATES REQUIRES EFFICIENCY WITH BAYONET.

The attitude of the United States in regard to the bayonet may be gleaned from the following official announcement:

"The infantry soldier relies mainly on fire action to disable the enemy, but he should know that personal combat is often necessary to obtain success. Therefore, he must be instructed in the use of the rifle and bayonet in hand-to-hand encounters."

"Guard" is the position the soldier automatically and instinctively assumes when he is going to fight with his bayonet.

At the same time his practiced eye has picked out the most favorable ground and the best angle of light—from his side of the argument. He keeps going with his feet, trying to encircle his enemy and find a vulnerable place to jab.

The stomach is his "bull's-eye," with the chest counting as an inner ring, and the head as an outer, neck and limbs being least in order of importance. You have only to get in one good lunge on your enemy's stomach or chest to enable you to pass on to the next foe.

W. Barnes Steveni, who was for 25 years special correspondent in Russia, describes the methods of the Russians with the bayonet in his "Russian Army From Within," published by Doran. He says:

"The bayonet is undoubtedly the favorite weapon of the Russian soldier, and in his heavy hands it is extremely effective.

"The Russians, being heavy of build, always endeavor when fighting to get to close quarters, so that their generally superior weight may tell.

"In recent encounters with the Austrians the bayonet made havoc with their ranks, and will again whenever the stolid soldier of the Tsar faces his enemy.

"In an engagement the infantry always marches with bayonets screwed on the end of their rifles; they are so used to this that the increased weight does not interfere with the accuracy of firing. As a rule, they prepare to use the weapon directly they come within 150 yards of the front ranks of the enemy, and do not "fix bayonets" at the last moment, as is the custom in some European armies.

"Experience has shown that when the attacking party is able to approach within 100 yards of the opponent the shooting of the latter has very little effect, for the troops, unless unusually cool and well disciplined, begin to fire wildly directly the enemy comes to such close quarters. Russian soldiers, therefore, make it a general rule to advance to the counter-attack with the bayonet as soon as possible. Generally these tactics are extremely successful.

FOUR THOUSAND KILLED IN BAYONET CHARGE.

"The guards who are always stationed in and around the capital are especially trained in the use of this formidable weapon, and when things look very black these splendid troops, who with the Roumenians took the almost impregnable fortress of Plevna at the point of the bayonet, are called out as a dernier resort."

News of one of the fiercest bayonet charges has come from London. It tells of the terrible carnage around Dixmude in which the Germans finally captured the place, but not until 4,000 soldiers had died from bayonet wounds or were fatally hurt.

At first the French and German forces fought at a wide range, but gradually they drew in until finally, on the edge of the city, they resorted in some cases to their bare fists, although most of them worked with drawn bayonets until hundreds upon hundreds were slaughtered by the cold steel.

Another report, dated London, and which came in from war refugees, says that there was a fierce bayonet battle all the way from Ypres northwest to Dixmude, a distance of about fifteen miles.

The Germans would capture one trench at the point of the cold steel, the story runs, only to be driven back at the next. Both sides used the bayonet and after the battle both sides complained of the other for their cruelty in this regard.

Probably the most disastrous bayonet charge occurred when the French took the village of St. Remi on the heights of the Meuse. Thousands and thousands of French, disguised in German coats and helmets, stole up on the Kaiser's forces and almost before they knew it made a savage attack, using the bayonets for the most part.

So surprised were the Germans that they were overpowered before they had an opportunity to return the charge or let fire any shot.

On the day after the capture of St. Remi, or rather the recapture of it, there was another fierce bayonet charge about ten miles to the northwest if the dispatches are to be relied upon.

French troops were surprised by Germans, who had made good use of secret trenches, and in no time the bayonets were flying thick and fast with fatal and cruel results. It is estimated that fully 3,000 fell in this battle.

RELIGION, TEMPERANCE AND HEALTH

Liquor Interests Have Lost Their Troops, Declares Herbert Quick

(By Herbert Quick.)

Twenty years ago the liquor interests had in the drinking population of the nation a great army of voting troops, unanimously opposed to prohibition.

But now—

"If you leave it to the booze-fighters," said a drinking acquaintance of mine, the other day, "every state in the union will be dry in two years."

There is so much truth in his statement that it explains the onward sweep of the dry armies.

The liquor interests have lost their troops. Their customers may stand at the bars with their feet on the brass rails and drink but on the corner they argue for prohibition. Men sit drearily about tables with cocktails before them and hope the next election will go dry.

Twenty years ago the drinking man able to make a good speech went to the hustings when the prohibition fight was on, and spoke for "personal liberty" as a matter of duty. Now he doesn't give a damn. I'm not swearing—I'm quoting him.

A friend of mine, a retired army officer, is very fond of his toddy, and a trained judge of all sorts of alcholic beverages. I saw him recently, a few months after his state went dry. I asked him how he felt. "Fine!" said he. "And by the way, I haven't had a drink in six weeks."

"How on earth do you endure it!" I exclaimed.

"Why," said he, "I endure it as a babe endures his mother's milk. I don't miss it any more, and I sleep, eat and work with great comfort to myself. I don't care how dry the state gets!"

This change in the attitude of our drinking population is nothing short of revolutionary. First, people came to know that drinking is no necessary part of manhood. Abstinence did not make of a man a milksop. Then it dawned on the average drinker that when he went without liquor he was just as well as when he drank. Then he discovered that on the whole he was better. Then the doctors found out that they could get along without alcohol in their practice. Then the corporations and other great employers of labor discovered that the man who abstains is a better workman than the one who drinks. And all the while it was dawning on the drinking good fellows that money in their own banks is more useful than when in the account of the brewer and saloonkeeper.

For 50 years the facts have been piled up which condemn liquor, and the gloomy thing about the situation from the viewpoint of the booze business is that the facts are as well known to the drinkers as to any one else.

Even the Russian masses asked the czar to take away their vodka, and are now glad he did so. Millions of American vodka-fighters feel the same way. That's why the weather department is safe in keeping nailed to the mast the flag denoting dry weather.

The troops of King Alcohol have gone over to the enemy.

No, I am not a prohibitionist—I am an observer. One of my specialties is the reading of handwriting on the wall. There's an ocean of significant chirography on the wall just now.

THE EVER-PRESENT DANGER

(From the American Issue.)

Whooping Cough, Child Scourge, Often Understimated by Parents

In most states whooping cough causes more deaths than either scarlet fever, measles or smallpox.

Whooping cough is nearly always under-estimated in its importance by parents until it is too late for help.

The high mortality rate from this disease is caused mostly by its after-effects rather than from the disease itself. Children are more in danger of death from whooping cough than are adults.

Because it begins with a cold and displays many of the symptoms of grippe, whooping cough creeps into the victim before its presence is suspected.

Parents can scarcely do better than follow this advice given out by the Michigan state health board (an organization which has closely studied the disease):

"Inasmuch as whooping cough when uninfluenced by treatment, runs a course of two or three months, an average of ten weeks, and is spread by those sick with it before the "whoop" appears, it is important that the early symptoms be generally known, in order that its restriction shall be most complete.

"The first or catarrhal stage resembles an ordinary cold. The symptoms are a cough, usually rather severe, with a tendency to become paroxysmal, sneezing, sometimes watering of the eyes, and often a slight fever. Restlessness with a loss of appetite, and increased thirst, usually accompany these symptoms. It is often necessary to wait for the second stage, which is characterized by the "whoop," before the disease can be distinguished.

"When whooping cough is prevalent in a community any child or young person suffering from a severe cold, with a cough inclined to be paroxysmal, should be isolated and kept so until the character of the trouble is fully determined."

Providing there are no complications, fresh air in plenty is the watchword for children afflicted with whooping cough.

Patients should be well clad at such times—heavy enough to prevent all possibility of chilling and light enough to prevent overheating in play.

But as long as the child has fever or is weak it should be kept in bed.

* * *

Shoveling snow is an excellent, though not a very popular, remedy for dyspepsia. If there's no snow to shovel in your part of the country swing an ax for awhile every day or run a foot race or join a bowling club.

Exercise will aid digestion, and if your digestion is all right you won't need a dyspepsia cure.

A War Incident

Germany has scarcely one home untouched by war. The New York World tells a story of gripping pathos. It is of a family named Von Kenig, of whom the father is a retired colonel of the German army.

At the outbreak of the war he had three sons in the army. Immediately two younger sons joined the colors. In the first advance into France three sons were killed and a fourth was shot on the East Prussian frontier. The mother is little better than insane, and the father, a stern old Spartan, at last could stand it no longer. He obtained an audience with the Kaiser and told his story, praying that the last of the five might be spared.

The Kaiser was much moved by the story, and ordered a message sent to the division to which the young man was attached, directing that he be sent to interior duty, away from the front. The old man, deeply touched, sought to thank the Emporer.

"No," said the Kaiser, "it is I and your country who must thank you for the terrible sacrifice you have made. You have done nobly, but at a great price."

The colonel then went to the place where his boy was stationed. He was met by the commanding general and asked if the Kaiser's command had been received.

"Yes," said the general, "I received the command, but before I could transmit the order the boy received another command. He was killed ten minutes before the message arrived."

HOW THEY LEARN TO DRINK.

The accessibility of alcohol had given me the taste for it. The great majority of drinkers are born not only without desire for alcohol, but with actual repugnance for it. Not the first, nor the twentieth, nor the hundredth drink succeeded in giving them the liking. But they learned because alcohol was so accessible. * * * There will be no hardship worked on the coming generation (under prohibition). Not having access to alcohol, not being predisposed toward alcohol, it will never miss alcohol. It will mean life more abundant for the young girls born and growing up to share the lives of the young men.—Jack London, in "John Barleycorn."

Mountain Tops

"What mountain tops are you camping on nowadays?" asked Thoreau. It is a good question to put to oneself.

Are you sitting along the edge of the gutter, getting the stench that comes from scandal and low living? Are you just a little way farther off, where you divide your attention and time between the valley where the flood of evil has left its black sediment and the rugged hill-road framed with green trees and wild flowers; or have you had energy enough to climb clear to the top, where stars and moon and sun shine in their turn; where the eye can look miles about and see life as a great panorama without its belittling details; where the air is pure and the heart beats high with joy of living.

What mountain are you camping on nowadays? That is the question; but it is not the only one. Did you climb up alone, or did you pull up a friend or two with you?—Home and School

TODAY IN DRY RUSSIA.

The following is an Englishman's observations on how prohibition prohibits in Russia. He represents a Manchester firm and writes from Moscow:

At the present moment it is impossible for anybody in Russia, whether rich or poor, to obtain in any place whatever anything in the form of alcohol, unless at a druggist's with a doctor's prescription. All the government vodka shops have been closed since the beginning of the war, and now all manner of wine shops are closed. Even restaurants and hotels are forbidden to sell alcoholic drinks. The strange thing about it all is that nobody is grumbling and everybody is pleased. It is acclaimed on all sides—only the Russian peasant does not know what to do with his money.

The change that teetotalism has produced in the Russian village, often so remote from the outside world, is wonderful. Children, for instance, are being clothed in a way never dreamt of before, warmly and generously.

Government vodka shops, at least, are closed forever in Russia. That much has been decided on now, owing to the pressure of public opinion. Their business is dissolved. As a substitute, it is proposed to establish a government monopoly of sugar, in order that the poor may have a cheap supply. Heretofore it has been out of their reach.

LED TO CHRIST BY A CHILD

One evening my little boy was lying on the bed partly undressed. My wife and I were seated by the fire. She had been telling me that Theodore had not been a good boy that day and what he had been doing and I had reproved him for it. All was quiet, when suddenly he broke into a loud sobbing and crying, which surprised us. I went to him and asked him what was the matter.

"I don't want it there, father; I don't want it there."

"What, my child? What is it?"

"Why, father, I don't want the angels to write down in God's book all the bad I've done today. I don't want it; I wish he could wipe it out," and his distress greatly increased.

What could I do? I did not believe; yet he had been taught that way. I had to console him, so I said: "Well, you need not cry. You can have it all wiped out in a minute, if you want."

"How, father, how?"

"Why get down on your knees and ask God, for Christ's sake, to wipe it out, and He will do it."

I did not have to speak twice. He jumped out of bed, saying: "Father won't you come and help me?"

Now came the trial. The boy's distress was so great, and he pleaded so earnestly, that the big man, who never bowed to God in spirit and in truth, got down on his knees and asked God to "wipe out his sin," and perhaps, although my lips did not speak it, I included my own sins, too.

We got up, and he lay down on the bed again. In a few moments he said: "Father, are you sure it is all wiped out now?"

Oh, the acknowledgement grated through my unbelieving heart, as the words came from my mouth: "Why, yes, my son. The Bible says so, if you ask God for Christ's sake to do it, and if you are really sorry for what you have done."

A smile of pleasure passed over his face, as he quietly asked: "What did the angel wipe it out with—a sponge?"

Again was my whole soul stirred within me, as I answered: "No, with the precious blood of Christ."

The fountain had at last broken forth. It could not be checked, and my cold heart melted within me. I felt like a poor, guilty, ignorant sinner, and turning away, I said: "My dear wife, we must find God, if we want to show him to our children. We cannot show them the way unless we know it ourselves."

After a little time the boy, with heaven almost looking out of his eyes, came from his bed, and leaning upon my knee, turned his face to mine, and said: "Father, are you and mother both sinners?"

"Yes, my son, we are."

"Why, said he; "have you not a Savior? Don't you love God? Why are you sinners? God doesn't love sinners."

I answered as best I could, and in the silent hours of night I bent in prayer over that dear boy, and prayed, "Lord, I believe; help thou mine unbelief."

My wife would not pray with me over our boy till blessed again by God; the Lord's prayer was put into my heart, and we said it together, and prayed jointly for ourselves and for our child. And God heard our prayers and received us, as He always does those who seek Him with their whole heart, for He said unto such, "They shall surely find me."—Church Advocate.

What a Boy Costs

So you are twenty-one.

And you stand up clear-eyed, clear-minded, to look all the world squarely in the face. You are a man! Did you ever think, son, how much it has cost to make a man out of you?

Some one has figured up the cost in money of rearing a child. He says to bring a young man to legal age, care for him and educate him, costs $25,000, which is a lot of money to put into flesh and blood.

But that isn't all. You have cost your father many hard knocks and short dinners and gray streaks in his hair; and your mother—oh, boy, you will never know! You have cost her days and nights of anxiety, and wrinkles in her face, and heartaches and sacrifice.

It has been expensive to grow; but—

If you are what we think you are, you are worth all your cost—and much more.

Be sure of this; while your father does not say much but "Hello, son," way down in his tough, staunch heart he thinks you are the finest ever; and as for the little mother, she simply can not keep her love and pride for you out of her eyes. You are a man now.

And some time you must step into your father's shoes. He wouldn't like you to call him old, but just the same he isn't as young as he used to be. You see, young man, he has been working pretty hard for more than twenty years to help you up! and already your mother is beginning to lean on you.

Doesn't that sober you, twenty-one? Your father has done fairly well, but you can do better. You may not think so, but he does. He has given you a better chance than he had. In many ways you can begin where he left off. He expects a good deal from you, and that is why he has tried to make a man of you. Don't flinch, boy!

The world will try you out. It will put to test every liber in you; but you are made of good stuff. Once the load is fairly strapped on your young shoulders, you will carry it and scarcely feel it—if only there be the willing and cheerful mind. All hail you on the threshold!

It's high time you are beginning to pay the freight; and your back debts to your father and mother. You will pay them up, won't you, boy?

How shall you pay them?

By being always and everywhere a man!—Unidentified.

HOW TOBACCO CUTS DOWN THE SAFETY MARGIN.

(By J. H. Kellogg, M. D.)

"For thy sake, tobacco, I would do anything but die," said Charles Lamb in his famous farewell to tobacco. He had come to the point where life must be sacrificed or tobacco given up.

A good many people in these days have reached a similar situation. They have reached the place where they must do something or the other—they must die or stop using tobacco. That condition comes to every tobacco user sooner or later. There can be no doubt at all that every man who smokes, whether he be a heavy smoker or a light smoker (and after all these terms are wholly relative, since what might be light smoking for one man would be heavy smoking for another) is certainly shortening his life. He is doing something which is a damage to him.

HAPPY NANCY'S SECRET

There once lived in an old brown cottage a solitary woman who tended her little garden, knit and spun for a living and was known everywhere by the name of "Happy Nancy." She had no money, no family, no relatives; and was half blind, quite lame, and very crooked. And yet there, in that plain-featured, deformed body, God, who loves to bring strength out of weakness, had set His royal seal.

"Well, Nancy, singing again," would the chance visitor say, as he stopped at her door.

"Oh, yes, I'm forever at it."

"I wish you'd tell me your secret, Nancy—you are all alone, you work hard, you have nothing very pleasant around you, why are you so happy?"

"Perhaps it's because I haven't got anybody but God," replied the good creature looking up. "You see, rich folks like you depend upon their families and their houses; they've got to think of their business, of their wives and children, and then they're always mighty afraid of trouble ahead. I ain't got anything to trouble myself about, you see, 'cause I leave it all to the Lord. I think, 'Well, if He can keep this great world in such good order, the sun rolling day after day, and the stars a-shining night after night; make my garden things come up the same, season after season. He can certainly take care of such a poor, simple thing as I am, and so you see. I leave it all to the Lord, and the Lord takes care of me.'".

"But, Nancy, suppose a frost should come after your fruit trees are in blossom, and your little plants up, and suppose—"

"But I don't suppose; I never can suppose, I don't want to suppose, except that the Lord will do everything right. That's what makes you people unhappy; you're all the time supposing. Now, why don't you wait till the suppose comes, as I do, and then make the best of it."

"Ah, Nancy, it's pretty certain that you'll get into heaven, while many of us, with all our worldly wisdom, will have to stay out."

"There you are at it again," said Nancy, shaking her head, "always looking out for some black cloud. Why, if I was you, I'd keep the devil at arm's length, instead of taking him right into my heart; he'll do you a desperate sight of mischief."

It would be well for us to imitate Happy Nancy, and "never suppose." If you see a cloud don't suppose it is going to storm; if you see a frown, don't suppose a scolding will follow; do the best you can, and there leave it. Be childlike toward your heavenly Father; believe more and more in His love; instead of trusting your finite understanding, learn to confide in His infinite wisdom; and above all, "wait till the suppose comes, and then make the best of it." Never give place in your thoughts to imaginary evils; and depend upon it, our days will have more sunshine in them if we follow Happy Nancy's rule.

LIQUOR CURSES UNBORN.

Dr. T. A. McNichol, of New York, a careful, painstaking scientist, tells us that he found in an institution for the care of defectives not a single patient whose parents were both non-drinkers. Thus the unborn are cursed into life by the poison. In one Kentucky town there were thirty-seven murders in four years through rum. In a village of scarcely more than one thousand population I was told there had been over fifty violent deaths because of alcohol. The papers of Birmingham, Alabama last year reported in September that over three hundred had been killed since the first of January, averaging more than a murder a day, and they were practically all attributable to rum. Cases could be multiplied greatly, but we desist.—Exchange.

TELL OF REDEMPTION.

One thousand converts of the William A. Sunday meetings in Scranton and Wilkesbarre moved en masse on Philadelphia and conducted services in nearly four hundred of the leading churches of that city, both morning and evening. "In simple language," says the Public Ledger, "these men, many of whom scorned to enter a church six months ago, give remarkable testimony to that change that took place in their lives when they accepted the invitation to 'get right with God.' They told of their redemption from the drink habit and other vices, of reunited families, of men who for twenty years reviled the church, suddenly transformed into Christian evangelists, and of card-playing clubs and 'booze joints' changed into prayer meetings and Bible classes."

TAKE TIME FOR THIS.

"Take time to be holy,
Speak oft with thy Lord,
Much time hold in secret,
Commune with his Word,
Make friends of God's children,
Help those who are weak,
Forgetting in nothing,
His blessing to seek."

Seven thousand women practice medicine in the United States.

Much of the best wall paper is made in part from leather waste.

WHAT DOES IT COST TO LIVE?

Some years ago Henry Ward Beecher drew upon himself much acrimonious denunciation by declaring that a man and wife could, if need be, live upon six dollars a week. After he had been widely denounced for the inhumanity of this statement he said that the first year after his marriage he had a salary on a salary of fifteen dollars a week, and his wife had lived upon that without running in debt, so that he was speaking from knowledge.

Some of the Boston papers have lately discussed the question as to whether a young man is justified in marrying on a salary of fifteen dollars a week, and have decided that it would be an unsafe experiment; but one of the younger clergymen, Rev. A. A. Stockdale, has told a reporter that he began married life not so long ago on but nine dollars per week, and could live on that amount again, although it would be scarcely possible to do so as a pastor of a city church with the varied demands made upon one. He said to a reporter who interviewed him:

"Mrs. Stockdale and I could demonstrate the $10 a week limit right now if we could go to a strange city for six months, where we were freed from the social demands of a large church. When we started I had a salary of $450 and the parsonage, but out of this I had to spend $4.40 a week care fare, which just about counterbalanced the parsonage. At this time—the first year we were married—our boy came, and I attended Boston University. We didn't eat much meat, but we were just the happiest people in the world.

"Some of these very common problems of how to make both ends meet are the things that weld two hearts together, while to be satiated with the material things will split them as far apart as the ends of the universe.

"Our house isn't yet fully furnished, but we have replaced much that was cheap with better. We have the joy of that incentive. I have formed the unconscious habit of sitting with my knees crossed, because that first year I tore a hole in the knee of my trousers, and since it came just at the crease of the knee when I walked, I always had to sit with it hidden.

"A wife who meets her husband at night, after a good day's work, in a neat work apron, looks mighty nice to him; while I have seen countless women in beautiful clothes and rapid faces who were positively hideous.

"The thing that really matters most to a woman is her husband's single-hearted devotion, and the thing she fears most on earth is its loss. Now will you tell me which has the most cause for fear, the wife of the rich man or of the poor man?

"When a man earns $10 a week then I should not advocate a wife's keeping on with her wage-earning. It is for her to store up a reserve of spiritual energy that she may cheer the man on. And if she is discontented with the $10, just let her attend one of the charity conferences and she will come back feeling like a millionaire. Too much trouble comes from walking up and down looking for things we can't have.

"As for the question of a woman's economic dependence, Mrs. Stockdale didn't like that at first. She had been a teacher. But we arranged matters by having what we call a memory spot, where she put such memoranda as I am to take up at my desk as I have time. And once in a while I find a reminder that she wants some cash. That makes the matter purely a business transaction with no sense of personal request about it."

"BIBLEIZING" THE HOTELS.

The Gideons, the well-known aggressive order of Christian commercial travelers, have carried their campaign for supplying hotel rooms with Bibles to a point where 160,000 rooms in high-grade hotels have now been "Bibleized." They are increasing this number at the rate of 5,000 rooms per month. In addition, many thousands of rooms have been supplied through other agencies imitating the Gideons or by proprietors who have taken the idea from them. The most extraordinary testimonies come to the Gideon leaders of the good that their Bible have accomplished. One man converted by this means has since been instrumental in the conversion of fifty-five Italian, laborers, thirty-five of whom he has brought into connection with the church which he himself joined after becoming a Christian.

NO SMOKERS IN FIFTEEN YEARS.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, pure food expert, predicts that within fifteen years smoking and tobacco chewing in public will have become obsolete. Dr. Wiley is one of the incorporators of the Anti-Tobacco association. He says: "A man has a perfect right to drink, chew or dip snuff in his private sanctum, but has not the shadow of a right to inflict unwholesome smoke and his vile breath on the community at large."

Philadelphia's yearly loss because of rats is estimated at $1,000,000.

About 65 per cent of the Swiss federal railways rest on steel ties.

Promise and Peril.

Too much can hardly be said regarding the insidious growth of the power of habit over a man or of the difficulty of undoing a habit when it has once been formed. An old myth says that one of the Fates spun filaments so fine that they were invisible, and then became a victim of her own cunning, since she became bound to the spot by these very threads. So the habit of thought or action that we seek to instill into others may at length retain us in its grasp. The story is also told of a Grecian flute-player who charged double fees for pupils who had been taught by inferior masters, on the ground that it was much more difficult to undo bad habits than to form new ones that are good. Beware of the inclinations and incipiencies of thought and purpose, for remember that while primarily "habit" is the thing you "have," ultimately it becomes the thing that has you!

THE WAY OUT OF A CRISIS.

Do all you can, and pray. This was Jacob's method, and there has been no improvement on it, to this day. When he had planned every way to overawe and please his brother, he went alone and spent the night with God in powerful supplication and intercession, and God helped him to pray effectually, for not only did he talk with God, but God talked with him. And there he prevailed with God after God had conquered and cured him, and, prevailing with heaven, he prevailed with earth.—Way of Truth.

DOUBLE THANKS FOR MEDICINE

The following, related by one of the Indian representatives of the Gossner Mission of Germany, is typical of eastern manners and customs. Woe to the missionary who would become irritated and annoyed by the slowness of those among whom he seeks to work.

While I was visiting candidates for baptism in the village of Chuanbalur, an old man approached me, made a low bow and handed me a quantity of husked rice. "Here, Sahib," said he, "eat this rice anywhere and anytime you like. It is only a little, but I present it to you very gladly."

"But who?" I asked, as I gave the rice into a servant's keeping.

"Have you quite forgotten Sahib, that a long time ago I came to you and fetched medicine? My daughter, who in the meantime has become young again, had many bad sores on her left arm, but after she had 'stuck' you medicine on it, the arm became quite healthy again. Without your medicine she must have died. That is my conviction. So I bring you this rice as a thank-offering. More I cannot give, but this little I am only too glad to present."

"Good, good, my old friend. I am quite content with that, and thank you very much. I do not want more."

"Very good, very good," was the reply. "I am so glad you are content with that. That is what I came for. Now I will go again. May I go? Am I at liberty?"

"Yes, certainly, old friend, you may go, you are at liberty."

"Very good. Peace be to you! Now I will go. I may go, may I not?"

"Why yes, you may go." And he went.

In fifteen minutes he came again.

"Sahib, I have come to you once again. Will you hear me? May I speak? Do you command me to speak?"

"Yes, my old friend, you may speak. What is the matter?"

"It is just this, Sahib: I have brought here a fowl. I have considered everything over again, and I find that I am able to give this fowl. It is but a small bird, but if you will feed her, she will be a big hen, then you eat it up."

"Fine, fine," I said, as I took the bird. The boy who keeps my horse received it in charge to feed and fatten it.

"But are you really able to give so much?" I asked.

"Yes, Sahib, I am. I am very glad your European medicine drove all the sores away from my daughter's arm. Therefore I give this hen. If you would only have the great kindness to look that way—my daughter stands just there. She will not come near, because she is afraid and shy, but she rejoices that she is well again. I know it, because she said so to me. That is just what I had to bring before you, and for that reason I came once again. May I go now?"

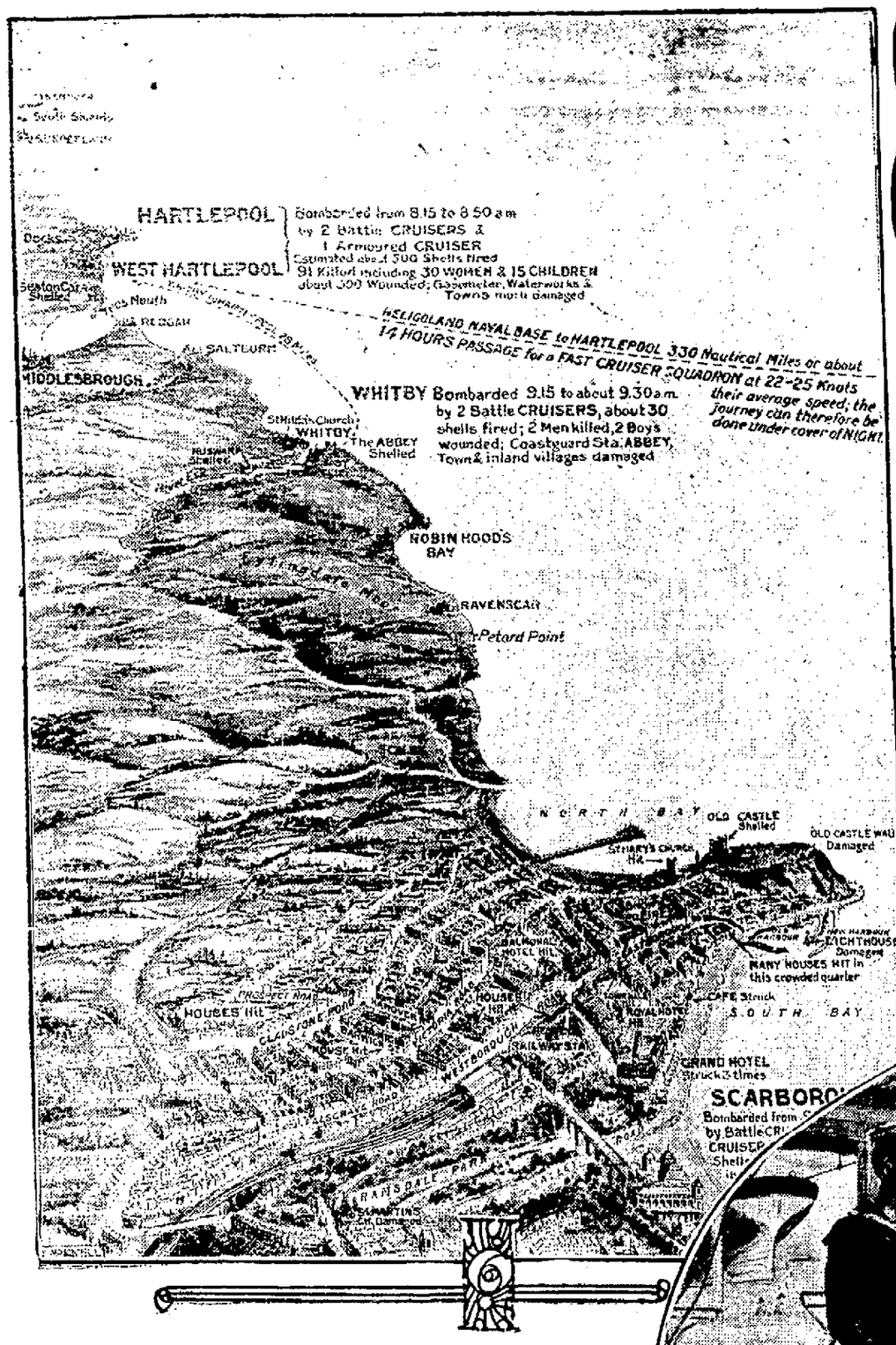
"Yes, my old friend, you may go; you are at liberty. I am very pleased that you should have presented me so much."

"Then I will go. Peace be to you!"

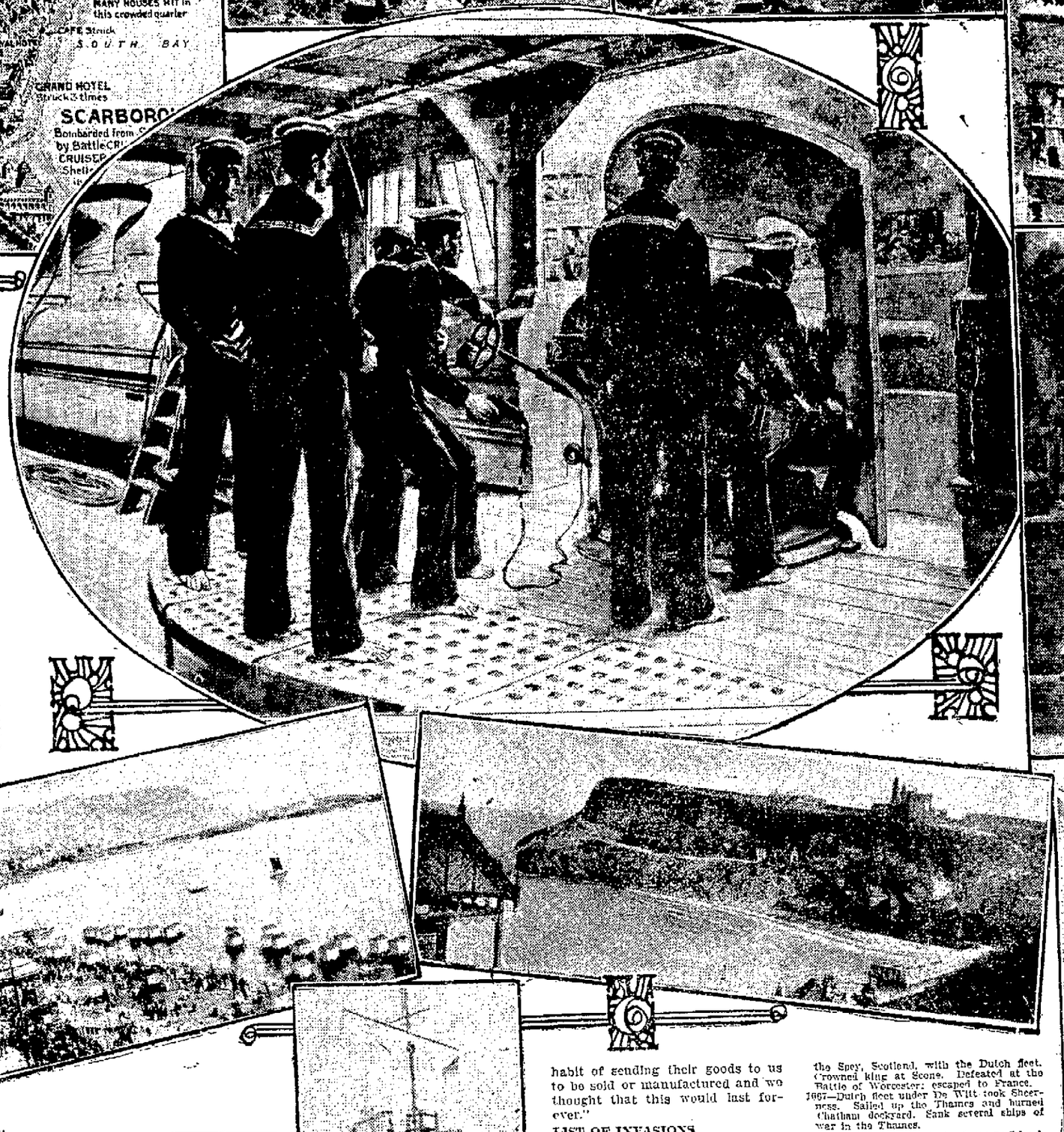
"Peace be to you, my old friend."

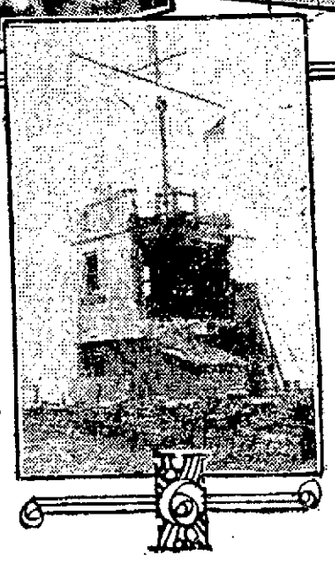
—Evangelical

Magazine Feature Section



FIGHTING OFF THE FIFTY-FIRST INVASION





The danger of German invasion of England has been one of the bugaboos of the Island Empire ever since the victorious Prussian soldiers beat down the French almost fifty years ago and crowned their King Emperor in the halls of France. Prior to that time Germany had not been reckoned with as a great world power. Austria had been counted. So had Sweden, Holland, Spain, France and Portugal, but never Germany. She was a loose confederation of States and not until the Prussian chieftain bound them together with hoops of iron was she the greatest single military unit the world has seen with the exception of the France of Napoleon.

Invasion from other sources has long been a bugaboo of England, but they never feared the Germans since the original German invasion more than a thousand years ago, when the Angles and Saxons crowded over to Britain and gave the country the name of England. But these invaders intermarried with the Celtic inhabitants and they lived at peace with each other. Time and again they joined hands in fighting back the Danes and again they united under Harold to oppose the ambitions of William of Normandy.

But William conquered the land and his heir, George, now sits on the throne of the Britons, the Angles and Saxons. Counting William's invasion England had suffered from the fifty-first for the cousins of the old Angles and Saxons have again crossed the North Sea and dropped shells from their aeroplanes and warships upon the towns of the Britons.

It has been against just such an invasion that England has maintained her enormous navy at such great sacrifice of treasure. The people have consented to the enormous appropriations only because of the continued fear of the Germans. England is not nearly as populous as the United States. She is not nearly as wealthy. Yet her navy is far greater than ours and has cost her vastly greater sums of money. This money is paid for by the people of the kingdom, as George Washington and his patriots taught the British back in 1776 that taxation without representation is wrong.

It is interesting to know that as early as 1871 the German raid on England was predicted in a story in Blackwood's Magazine. There were no aeroplanes then. Wireless telegraphy was not dreamed of.

Consequently the fighting is a little different from the present day, but the scheme of the German raids as outlined in the story are similar to the ones they have made on the English coast, with modern battleship and aeroplane.

The story as written in 1871 is told by the author in the words of a grandfather living in 1821, fifty years after the battle. This old man had fought in those mythical days when Germany, flushed with its victory on the continent, annexed Holland and Denmark. England faced an uprising in India, a Fenian disturbance in Ireland, and trouble between the United States and Canada, which had taken three battalions of the guards across the ocean. The fleet was widely scattered, a large part of the navy being in the Mediterranean. Then the newsboys began to cry: "New edition—enemy's fleet in sight!"

The English fleet was destroyed.

ENGLAND RELIES ON VOLUNTEERS.

With the fleet destroyed, England had for reliance only its small regular army, the militia of about 5,000 men, and 100,000 recruits. The grandfather, then a clerk in a government office, set off with his regiment for the east coast, only to be turned back when it was found that the threatened landing at Harwich was only a ruse, and that the invasion was to be made from the south. So in great confusion the volunteers were rushed toward the camp at Brighton. Confusion was everywhere, the railroad lines were blocked with traffic, the food trains could not get through, there were no cooking utensils, no plan, seemingly, about anything.

Successful landings had been made at three points.

While the advance was disputed by the troops nearer the coast, the main army was assembled in the neighborhood of Dorking, a small village twenty-three miles southwest of London, in Surrey. As for the next pages, they read much like a story from the front today. For twelve hours they had been waiting for the struggle. A shotted gun was fired down the valley and soon they could see a troop of horse artillery—working away like fury. For two hours this went on while the British gave no shot in reply. "If a battle is like this," said one of the men, "it's mild work to say the least." Then a rattle of musketry was heard in front, and the German attack was on. Twice repulsed, the helmeted hordes finally won the day by a flank attack.

An officer of the Guards, who had ridden up just before the battle, had said: "You are volunteers, I suppose. Well, now, look here, mind. I don't want to hurt your feelings, but I'll tell you what. If all you gentlemen were just to go back and leave us to fight it out alone, it would be a devilish good thing. We could do it a precious deal better without you." But in repudiation of this unkind reference to their lack of training the volunteers stood the fire very well and the bayonet, too, but with their officers shot, they were of no value. In the retreat that followed each mile was bitterly fought, but the Woolwich Arsenal was captured and the advance was on.

Fifty years after a wound put him out of the conflict, the old man looks back and concludes:

"When each minute may be your last, you do not think much about other people, nor when you are facing another man with a rifle have you time to consider whether he or you are the invader, or that you are fighting for your home and hearths. All fighting is pretty much alike, I suspect, when once it begins.

"Need I tell you the rest?—of the ransom we had to pay, and the taxes raised to cover it, which keeps us paupers to this day?—the brutal frankness that announced that we must give place to a new naval power, and be made harmless for revenge?—the victorious troops living at free quarters?

"And what was there left for us to live for? Stripped of our colonies: Canada and the West Indies gone to America; Australia forced to separate; India lost forever, after the English there had all been destroyed. Gibraltar and Malta ceded to the new naval power: Ireland independent and in perpetual anarchy and revolution.

"When I look at my country as it is now—its trade gone, its factories silent, its harbors empty, a prey to pauperism and decay—when I see all this, and think what Great Britain was in my youth, I ask myself whether I have really a heart or any sense of patriotism that I should have witnessed such degradation and still care to live! * * *

"But our own people could not be made to see how artificial our prosperity was—that it all rested on foreign trade and financial credit; that the course of trade once turned away from us, even for a time, it might never return. * * * They could not be brought to see that the wealth heaped up on every side was not created in the country, but in India, China and other parts of the world. * * * We were so rich merely because other nations from all parts of the world were in the habit of sending their goods to us to be sold or manufactured and we thought that this would last forever."

LIST OF INVASIONS FOR 900 YEARS.

Since the days of William the Conqueror foreigners have raided the English Coast fifty-one times. Our Paul Jones landed three times. Here is the list of invasions:

1066, (September 28)—William the Conqueror landed at Hastings.
1069—The Danish Invasion up the Humber in concert with the Revolt of the Earls against William. York sacked.
1101—Robert of Normandy landed at Portsmouth.
1139—Matilda, granddaughter of William the Conqueror, landed at Portsmouth. Took King Stephen prisoner.
1215—Louis, son of Philip II of France (Louis VIII), landed at Sandwich, in Kent. Marched on London. King John compelled to flee to the Welsh marshes.
1315—Edward Bruce, with 6,000 men, landed at Olderfleet, Ireland. Crowned king at Dundalk, defeated and slain by Sir John Birmingham at the battle of Dundalk.
1326—Isabella, Queen of Edward II, landed at Orwell, Suffolk. Deposed King Edward.
1377—French attacked Dartmouth.
1377—French attacked Rye.
1377—French attacked Portsmouth.
1399—Henry Bollingbroke, afterwards Henry IV, while Richard II was in Ireland, landed at Ravenspur, in Yorkshire, and deposed Richard.
1405—Twelve thousand French landed at Milford Haven and joined the Welsh rebel, Owen Glendower. They took Carmarthen.
1470—Warwick, the "king maker," landed at Dartmouth. Drove Edward IV out of England. Reinstated Henry VI.
1471—Margaret, Queen of Henry VI, landed at Weymouth. Defeated at Tewkesbury.
1471—Edward IV attacked Ravenspur.
1485—Henry Tudor (Henry VII), with three thousand Frenchmen, landed at Milford Haven. Defeated and slew Richard III at Bosworth and was himself crowned king.
1486—Lambert Simnel landed in Dublin. Two thousand German troops under Marshal Swartz crossed to Lancashire.
1487—Simnel landed at Foudray. Defeated at Stoke-on-Trent.
1492—Warbeck landed in Cork.
1497—Warbeck landed in Deal with six hundred men.
1495—Warbeck besieged Waterford unsuccessfully for seven days.
1497—Warbeck landed at Whitesand Bay, Cornwall. Besieged Exeter with three thousand men and was defeated and beheaded.
1513—The Earl of Arran, with three thousand men and twenty-three ships, landed at Carrickfergus and burned the town.
1536—Thomas Stafford, nephew of Cardinal Pole, landed at Scarborough and seized the castle, which he held for three days, and was then beheaded.
1559—One thousand Frenchmen landed at Leith and fortified the town.
1579—Philip II of Spain dispatched a force, under James Fitzmaurice, of Spaniards and Italians, and landed at Smerthwick in Ireland.
1580—Philip II and Pope Gregory XIII sent a larger expedition of 8,000 soldiers, who landed at Smerthwick.
1601—Spanish fleet, fifty ships, 3,000 men, under Aguilla, landed and captured Kinsale.
1601—Six other ships of Spanish troops land near Cape Clear.
1650—Montrose landed at Orkney in Scotland. Defeated and slain.
1650—Charles II landed at the mouth of the Spey, Scotland, with the Dutch fleet. Crowned king at Scone. Defeated at the Battle of Worcester; escaped to France.
1667—Dutch fleet under De Witt took Sheerness. Sailed up the Thames and burned Chatham dockyard. Sank several ships of war in the Thames.
1667 (April)—Dutch fleet attack Burnt Island, in Fifeshire, Scotland, and retired.
1685—Argyll lands at Cantyre in support of the Duke of Monmouth.
1685—Monmouth lands at Lynn, Devon; attempts to take Bristol with 6,000 men. Defeated at Sedgemoor and beheaded.
1688—William of Orange, with 600 transports, fifty men of war, arrived at Tor Bay, Devon. Entered Exeter with 13,000 men. Afterwards crowned William III.
1689—James II landed at Kinsale with 1,200 French and Irish followers. Afterwards defeated at the Battle of Boyne.
1690—Lauzun landed in Ireland with 7,300 French troops.
1690—De Tourville, French fleet took and destroyed Teignmouth, Devonshire.
1691—General St. Ruth landed with French forces at Limerick.
1715—The Pretender landed at Peterhead.
1719—Spanish troops (200) landed at Glenshiel in Ross-shire. Defeated by General Wightman.
1745—The Pretender, Charles Edward, landed in the Hebrides.
1745—Small French force land at Montrose. The Pretender was victorious at Prestonpans and Falkirk. Finally defeated at Culloden Moor.
1760—Thurot, otherwise O'Farrell, Commodore in the French Navy, landed with 1,000 men at Carrickfergus.

PAUL JONES SUCCEEDED THREE TIMES.

1778 (April 23)—Paul Jones landed at Whitehaven.
1778—Paul Jones landed at Kirkcudbright and destroyed the residence of Lord Selkirk.
1778 (April 24)—Paul Jones arrived at Carrickfergus, captured and destroyed the warship Drake.
1778—Paul Jones attempts Leith.
1796—An expedition under Generals Hoche, Grouchy and Wolfe Tone entered Bantry Bay with 15,000 French troops, but did not land.
1797 (February)—1,400 French troops landed at Fishguard.
1798—General Humbert and 1,000 men landed at Killala Bay. Defeated the English under General Lake at Castlebar, marched on Dublin, and were defeated by General Cornwallis with 20,000 troops at Ballinamuck.
1798 (October)—General Savary, with 2,000 but hearing of Humbert's defeat, returned to France.
1798 (October 10)—Generals Hardie and Wolfe Tone, with a large body of French troops, arrived at Loch Swilly, and were defeated after engagement with Admiral Warren.
1914—German raids by air and sea.

This Is the Life.

A small boy went up to the soda water clerk and said:

"Give me a ptomaine cocktail."

"What's that?"

"I want a ptomaine cocktail."

"That's a new one on me. Explain what it is."

"Well, I've just escaped from my home and I can do what I like. Now, every time I have seen anything I particularly liked, my mother would say, 'No, you can't have that. It's got ptomaines in it.' And so I want a ptomaine cocktail, with all the ptomaines you can squeeze in. I'm out for the time of

UPPER LEFT—Coast of England, which was bombarded by the Germans. Center — English sailors practicing to handle guns on the Thames, drawn by Frank L. Dadd, of the London Graphic staff. Other views are of Scarborough, Whitby and Hartepool, which were bombarded by the Germans.

NEWS AND VIEWS OF THE FARMER

Workmen Need Encouragement

On one farm where I worked we had forty cows to milk morning and night. Two of us to do the work under a boss who was mean, faultfinding and dictational, and who always thought we were not accomplishing what we should and also always had on tap some work for us to attack before we were properly through with what we were then doing. He watched our every move, routed us out at 4 o'clock in the morning and saw to it that it was 8 or 9 o'clock at night before we were through. We were supplied with candles for retiring, which were usually short enough to burn out within half an hour after going to our sleeping quarters. Indisposition on the part of any workman was no excuse, pay being deducted for time spent on the sick list and never, while I was there, was there any sympathy shown or any attempt made to help a man recover. Such a boss loses more in consequence through lack of interest and from carelessness in the performance of the work on the part of his help than is compensated by the extra work done for the satisfaction, to him, of having goaded his men as far as lay in his power. The men became listless and shiftless, feeling that no matter how hard or conscientiously they worked the boss was never satisfied. To obtain the best united effort of all the men there must be harmony or the disgruntled ones will soon turn away the man who is a good worker and who tries conscientiously to do his best.—A Hired Man.

Water Used on the Farm

The following gives approximate quantities of water required per day on the farm:

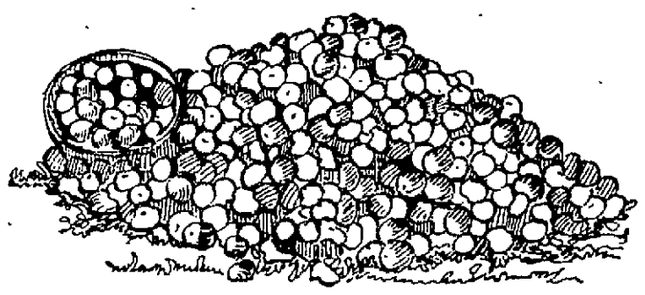
Each member of the family for all purposes will require 25-40 gals.; each cow will require 12 gals.; each horse will require 10 gals.; each hog will require 2½ gals.; each sheep will require 2 gals. The water consumption will vary from day to day and with the seasons. For a family of 6 persons a 200-gallon supply should be sufficient if the water is used in the house only. On a farm where water is supplied to a family of 6 persons, 10 horses, 12 cows, 25 hogs, and 15 sheep, the daily storage supply should be at least 500 gallons, with whatever additional amount, if any, the farmer deems necessary for fire protection.

Feeding the silage tends to relax the cow's system like grass in the summer time, therefore, she is more susceptible to extremes of heat and cold than the cows that are kept exclusively on dry fodder and they should not be exposed to chilly winds but kept warm and comfortable.

THE SPRAYING AND DUSTING OF APPLE TREES COMPARED

The Work, Results of Which Are Given Herewith, Was Done by the Missouri Bureau of Plant Industry in Co-operation With the Bureau of Entomology of the U. S. Department of Agriculture—The Two Principal Objects Were to Demonstrate the Most Practicable Treatment for General Protection of Orchards, and to Determine by Comparative Tests Something of the Relative Merits of Spraying and Dusting.

By F. W. FAUROT



Entire Crop of Six Trees Dusted Thirteen Times with Commercial Dust. Sound Apples, 101, in Basket; Bitter Rot, 3374, in Pile.

There is perhaps no phase of orcharding that is being perfected and modernized as rapidly as is the process of spraying. The change which naturally comes from climatic variations, together with the age and growth of the orchard industry, and results in appearance of new troubles and the increased severity of old ones, has made the question of spraying a vital one to apple growers. Consequent to these conditions, together with the increasing demand for fruit of fine appearance, comes the necessity and the imperative demand for safe and effective treatments. Conditions vary in different localities and even in different orchards in the same locality, consequently it is difficult to outline a treatment that is applicable to all sections and all conditions. There are effective remedies and preventatives for the more important insects and diseases that directly attack orchard fruits but their efficiency depends largely upon the intelligence with which they are applied. Success and failures in spraying have been side by side and will continue to be made in the same manner simply because some do not give proper consideration to the more important features of the work. The success with which spraying operations are carried on depends more upon the good judgment exercised by the grower in doing the work than upon the remedies used; that is to say, work that is poorly done or done too late, will not accomplish the intended purpose.

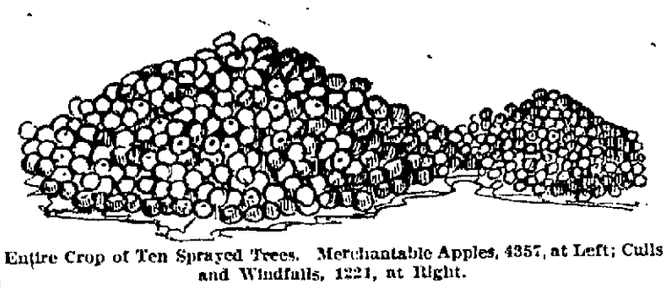
In the eastern states, spraying of the apple has been more or less extensively carried on for years. There the development of the process has been governed almost entirely by requirements necessary to control fungous diseases. This has resulted in the adoption and use of apparatus that will produce fine mist-like sprays which may be evenly distributed over the surface of the fruit and foliage, thus affording the most complete protection by the most economical use of mixtures possible. In certain western states, however, where orcharding as an industry is newer, where through the practice of intensified methods it has been developed to a higher state of perfection than in other sections of the country and where spraying operations have been directed chiefly against codling moth, the tendency in recent years has been to adopt appliances that produce a coarse spray which may be forced under high pressure into the calyx cavities of the young fruits with a view to protect for the entire season that portion of the fruits against the invasion of worms. These differences in methods and of opinion, too, have been the cause of some controversy between investigators of the east and the west. In the middle west, where spraying is done at all, the tendency has been to follow the lead of the east. It seems, however, that in this section of the country, where it is frequently necessary to protect fruit against both fungeous diseases and insects, the logical and most practical mode of procedure to be followed is to adopt a modification or a combination of the methods in vogue in the east and in the west by using the western method for the first spraying for the codling moth, reducing the fungicide, where necessary to use it, to one-half or even to one-fourth the customary strength because of the greater amount of liquid required for a drenching spraying and adhering to the established method for all other sprayings.

There is one prevailing tendency, which, unless corrected, will always stand in the way of attainment to a high degree of success in spraying, and that is the inclination to get along with insufficient or inefficient equipment. So long as growers attempt to spray two or three hundred acres with one machine their efforts will be only partially rewarded.

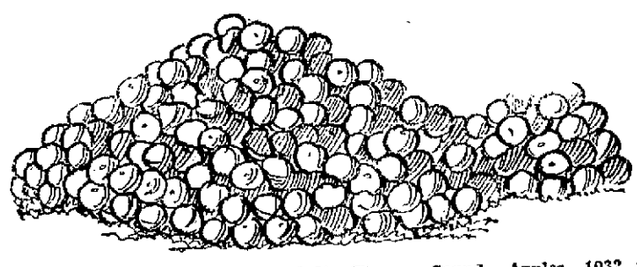
Bordeaux mixture has for years been the standard fungicide for all general purposes. Its efficiency has kept it in favor in spite of the injury it sometimes causes. The question of spray injury is perhaps one of the most perplexing ones that has ever come up in connection with the treatment of the diseases of orchard fruits and it is particularly significant in its relation to apple scab. The injury has been attributed to various causes and, among others, the strength of the mixture. Observations of several seasons at the Missouri station seem to indicate that the strength of the mixture, although it has some influence, is not as important a factor as some others and that some injury is likely to result from the use of blue-stone.

Thus far attempts to eliminate the injury feature in the use of bordeaux mixture have not been successful. The most plausible solution seems to be the adoption of some other mixture for the two sprayings following the falling of the bloom. At present, the most promising mixture for this purpose is probably a self-boiled preparation of sulphur and lime. It is not difficult to prepare and is about as expensive as bordeaux.

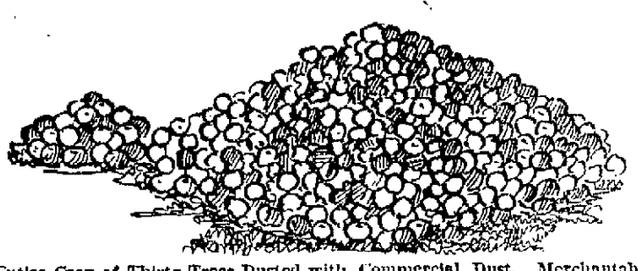
There is perhaps no state in the Union in which the question of dusting has been so thoroughly agitated or in which spraying has met with more opposition than in Missouri, and for this there are several reasons. In orchards ranging from two hundred to two thousand acres labor is a most important factor. Consequently, in the endeavor to meet the requirements of these conditions, efficiency has been entirely neglected for convenience and expediency. For these reasons, experiments to obtain data on the dust process have been conducted with the following result: Observations showed that there was a difference of over fifty-six per cent of merchantable fruit in favor of the sprayed plant when compared with the dusted plant and of over seventy-three per cent when compared with the untreated plat. The reader must decide for himself whether or not he will dust his trees, but it does not seem advisable to recommend the use of dust in apple orchards for any purpose whatever, in view of the results of the observations made.



Entire Crop of Ten Sprayed Trees. Merchantable Apples, 4357, at Left; Culls and Windfalls, 1221, at Right.



Entire Crop of Seven Trees Sprayed Six Times. Sound Apples, 1032 at Left; Scabby, 93, at Right.



Entire Crop of Thirty Trees Dusted with Commercial Dust. Merchantable Apples, 137, at Left; Culls and Windfalls, 7463, at Right.

Mature vs. Immature Breeding Stock

Early maturity for the pork barrel is one thing and early maturity for breeding purposes is quite another, yet the two are closely related and it is desirable that we consider them together. The tendency must come from the small or dwarf varieties.

But we may produce pigs with an inherited tendency to make a rapid growth from birth to the time they are fit for market and at the same time attain the size and vigor of our matured breeding stock.

Another difficulty I have observed in producing pork from the small and undeveloped breeding animals is that the pork is too fat to meet the market demands, which call for a carcass that will furnish pork that is well-marbled with fat and lean meat, and this kind of meat comes from pigs that are from matured parents and that have the inherited tendency to make growth rather than to take on too much fat at the period when they are being finished for market.

The pigs from a well-developed 500-pound sow will make more pork in less time than those from a young, immature sow. If this is not the case, why are all of the phenomonial weights made by the leading show animals in the under-a-year class made by pigs that come from matured sirs and dams?

Feeding Alfalfa to Horses

Alfalfa is a splendid horse feed, but must be fed with judgment and care. Because of its palatability, mature horses are likely to eat too much alfalfa, if permitted to have free access to it. The average farm horse at hard work is allowed to eat much more alfalfa and other roughage than he really needs to maintain his weight.

Horses like alfalfa stems. Refuse from the cattle racks is very acceptable to horses.

Feed mature horses first and second cutting alfalfa which is free from mold and dust.

A sudden change of feed deranges the horse's digestive system.

Horses accustomed to alfalfa as a regular part of their ration are seldom troubled from its use.

Something must be done to prevent the annual slaughter of new-born heifer calves in the milk-producing sections if we do much good work in the improvement of our dairy cows.

Small leaks sink the ship. Plug the leaks on the farm and you will be surprised at the increased profits that will follow your efforts.

CONTROLLING THE CEDAR RUST DISEASE

By H. S. REID

The cedar rust of apples is more or less widespread in the eastern and central portions of the United States. It is reported from New Hampshire to North Carolina on the Atlantic seaboard and westward as far as Iowa and Nebraska. The disease is not found except in regions where both apples and red cedar grow. The red cedar is very abundant in some parts of the eastern states, and in those sections there is a great deal more of the disease than in any other portion. The principal reason for this lies in the fact, that, along with the abundance of cedar trees, the large commercial apple orchards contain many varieties which are particularly susceptible to the disease. Orchards in the vicinity of cedar thickets have usually suffered more severely than those which are situated at some distance. The injury is more marked if the orchard is on the leeward side of the cedar thickets, where the spores of the disease may be continually borne in by prevaling winds, but all orchards of susceptible varieties of apples suffer more or less from the cedar rust. Two years ago, the financial loss to apple growers in the state of Virginia alone was estimated to be upwards of one-half million dollars, and this did not take into account the loss due to weakening of the trees and to impairing the vitality of the fruit buds for the following year, which would surely diminish each succeeding crop.

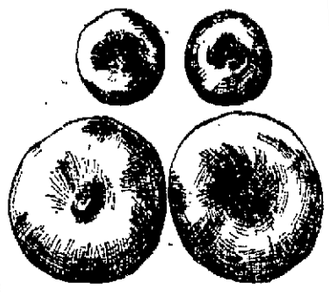
A "Cedar Apple" in the Gelatinous Condition. It is Usual to Find This Condition After a Warm Spring Rain. When These Masses Begin to Dry Out They Set Free Millions of Sporidia Capable of Infecting Apple Foliage.

The cedar trees in the vicinity of apple orchards develop, during the winter, and early spring, a large number of corky galls, which are commonly spoken of as cedar apples. These galls contain the winter spores and slowly mature during the warm days of late winter and early spring. When the weather becomes warm enough and there is abundant moisture present, the cedar apples thrust out many gelatinous tendrils. So long as the gelatinous material is damp the spores do not escape to any extent, but, if bright, sunny days with brisk winds follow, the watery tendrils are dried and the spores are blown away from the cedar apples. The wind, of course, blows these spores where it lists, but only those which are carried to apple trees find conditions which are suited to their germination and future development.

How far these spores may be carried has never been definitely determined. Our observations and studies go to show, however, that if an orchard is one-half mile from the cedar the amount of rust infestion is usually not great enough to be a serious injury to the orchard. Any cedar trees which are cut after March first should be burned, since they retain the ability to cause infection for two months.

The Country Beautiful

"Believing in the gospel of good things, I pledge myself to beautify and keep beauteous the landscape from my upper window. The four sides of my habitation shall be without offense to the sense of my neighbor or the stranger within my sight. The way before my door, my neighbor's door, or the thoroughfare of trade I will not abuse or put to unworthy use. In every way consistent with my station and citizenship, I will encourage tidiness by word and example. I will help to make the country beautiful."



The Results of Spraying with Copper-Lime-Sulphur. The Two Lower Apples Came from a Sprayed tree; the Two Upper Came from an Unsprayed Tree in the Next Row.

SEASONABLE RECEIPES.

Chocolate Pop Corn.

2 teacupfuls of white sugar.
½ cup of corn syrup.
2 ounces of chocolate.
1 cup of water.

Put these ingredients into a kettle and cook them until the sirup hardens when put in cold water. Pour over 4 quarts of crisp, freshly popped corn and stir well to insure the uniform coating of the kernels.

Sugared Pop Corn.

Make a syrup by boiling together 2 teacupfuls of granulated sugar and 1 teacup of water. Boil until the syrup strings from the spoon or hardens when dropped into cold water. Pour over 6 quarts of freshly popped corn and stir well.

Put This in Your Scrap Book.

Painters and other mechanics often are compelled to use a freezing mixture in doing certain kinds of work and usually the following mixture is used: Four parts nitric acid, six parts nitrate of ammonia and nine parts phosphate of soda. Put in a large vessel that will also hold the vessel containing the cream or other liquid to be frozen; pour the freezing mixture around the inside vessel and let set until the liquid is frozen. Small blocks of ice can be frozen if desired; ice cream and other frozen desserts can be made and it can be used for any purpose that ice is used for.

Raise what you feed and feed what you raise.

PLANNING AND ADORNING THE FARMSTEAD

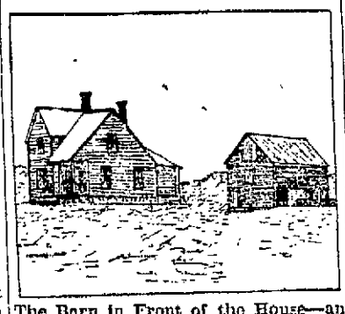
By A. T. ERWIN

Neat, conveniently arranged buildings, a well-kept lawn attractively bordered with trees and shrubs add greatly to the appearance and value of the farm and to the happiness of its occupants.

The farmstead, including as it does, the general area occupied by the farm buildings, house and lawn, is the centre of activity for the farm. Its planing and development, both from the standpoint of convenience and securing an attractive landscape effect, deserve special consideration.

A well-thought out plan is the first requisite to get these results, as in the absence of a definite scheme mistakes are likely to be made. This plan should include the location of buildings, drives, walks, trees, shrubbery, and every other feature which contributes either to the convenience or ornamentation of the place. The location of the house and farm buildings is the first consideration, even though it happens that some or all of these are already on the ground, a place for their location is important. New farm houses are erected to supplant old ones and other new farm structures are added, which makes practicable a general consideration of the entire building scheme. Material improvement can often be made in a farmstead by a readjustment as new buildings are put up, though the best results are obtained where things are planned right from the start.

In selecting a site for the house, good drainage is the first requisite. A south or east slope is generally to be preferred while a north slope is undesirable. In its location give the house greatest prominence. The farmstead first of all provides a home and the residence should stand out as the central and most conspicuous feature of the picture. To place the barn and other buildings in front of the house is to reverse the logical order of things. Locate the house back far enough from the highway to afford privacy and give a good stretch of lawn in front, and yet not so far back as to suggest a spirit of exclusion, nor with a lawn so large that it cannot be properly cared for. Most city dooryards are too small while many of those in the country are so large that it is impracticable to give them lawn treatment.



The Barn in Front of the House—an Illogical Arrangement.

The location and grouping of the general farm buildings is a perplexing problem and each place presents its own peculiar conditions and difficulties. The most common mistakes occur in the location of buildings as to convenience. The corn crib should be located near the particular feeding-place that will call for the bulk of its supply and the toolshed where the implements can be taken up or dropped enroute to or from the field. In this connection the importance of providing enough shed room for the tools and general equipment needs emphasis. The promiscuous scattering of machinery about the barn yard always gives a place an air of carelessness and neglect and detracts much from its appearance, while the weathering of the machinery causes a serious economic loss. The watering trough and work shop call for a central location.

The general farm buildings should be in the rear of the farm house and the stable at least 150 to 200 feet away. Locate them to avoid odors being carried to the house by the summer winds. So far as practicable, arrange the buildings to serve as a windbreak. Locate the yards on the side farthest from the house, though it is often an advantage to provide a paddock near the highway for the display of the farm herds.

The business side of the farm must not be lost sight of and special features of the general building equipment may be given prominence, such as the seedhouse or any other important feature of the place. In landscaping the farmstead, it is not the idea to obscure their presence, but rather to secure an orderly arrangement of the buildings and to have the front side to the front and the back side to the rear.

THE EGG TRADE.

If you are selling eggs for hatching a visit to the best breeding farm you can easily reach will pay well. Observe closely the methods followed there and then improve on them all you can.

Always ship eggs in baskets or cartons made for the purpose and never in dirty old boxes packed in sawdust or bran.

The pullets do not need a nest egg as a pattern but one or two dummies placed in the nest will show them where they ought to lay.

Oyster shells ground fine are excellent for supplying lime. A pound of shells contains enough lime to thoroughly coat seven dozen eggs.

When the nests are put in order for the winter, sprinkle ashes into the material and put a couple of moth balls in as well. These tend to discourage mites and lice.

The authorities of Ontario are considering the conservation of Canada forests by the establishment of fur farms, as a means of utilizing the large tracts of timber lands in the north. It is claimed that these farms would produce millions of revenue annually.

I plant castor beans around the outside of my garden, and I have not been bothered with moles in the garden for five years.—Byron Stout, Decatur, Ill.

A man with a grouch is like a dog who has been fighting skunks—everybody gives him a wide berth.

BROILER POINTERS.

No person can hope to be successful in the broiler business without both skill and capital.

It must be run in connection with a good egg farm, as that is the only way to procure good eggs for the incubator.

It is, if anything, more important to have a good brooder than a hatcher. A top heat brooder may be all right in summer, but you won't want it in winter.

When closing for the night, if the little ones are stretching out on the brooder floors, with their bills buried in the sand, everything is all right. If they sit with their mouths open, the heat is too great.

Feed just a little short of what the chicks will eat up clean, and keep everything tidy and deodorized.

A cross of Plymouth Rock and Brown Leghorn makes very good broilers; they are quick growing birds with a yellow skin.

Taking everything into consideration, the broiler business is very profitable for the farmer in winter. Of course he must have some sort of convenient buildings and intelligence enough to run an incubator.—W. M. Kelley.

The men who are inclined to leave the fertile lands of the older communities to take up irrigated lands in the west should understand that there is a vast difference between farming with a plow and a long handled shovel.

A kicker, no matter whether he is a mule or a man, is always unpopular.

WOMAN WINS FAME AS BUTTER-MAKER.

Minnesota has a woman who has opened up a new avenue of activity for women—that of professional butter-making. This woman is Mrs. J. W. McLaughlin, of Owantonna, who was for six years sole manager of the Elgin Co-operative Creamery, at Elgin, Minn. Mrs. McLaughlin has won many coveted prizes. She captured first prize in the hand seperator class at the State Butter show, and twice in succession won second prize in the open classes at the Interstate Butter show at Mason City, Iowa. Her name has gone abroad through the country, and as a result she was asked to address butter-makers at the National Dairy show in Chicago recently on "Operating a Successful Creamery."

The high prices paid for skunk fur has caused a great demand for skins and in some parts of the south the animals are being protected by wire fences built around their favorite haunts. The skunk ought to be protected because it is always feeding on the enemies of farm crops. In many states they are protected by law.

Comfort and contentment are the two keynotes of success. When a cow is comfortable and contented, she responds with a flow of milk far in excess of that she gives when she is uncomfortable and irritated.

Nourish the cow by supplying all the food necessary to repair the waste of her system and keep her in perfect condition.

LOOK TO THE ROOTS IN THE CELLAR.

If you have cannas, dahlias and other roots of similar character stored in the cellar, look them over frequently.

If any have moulded, remove them before decay sets in and others become diseased by contact.

If they appear to be drying up it will be well to put them in a place where there is more moisture. It is generally damper near the cellar bottom than anywhere else.

If the cellar is very damp it may be necessary to spread out the tubers on shelves elevated four or five feet above the cellar floor where the air can circulate freely about them.

Dressing Capons.

Capons are generally dressed by leaving feathers on the neck from the head down two-thirds to the shoulders. They are also left on two first joints of wings and tail, half way up the back and on the legs from the knee-joint two-thirds up the hips. All the rest of the feathers are taken off.

Alfalfa means more money and better homes.

Petroleum has been found in paying quantities about 100 miles northwest of Edmonton, Canada.

POULTRY-RAISING WISDOM.

What is the sense of a woman going into poultry unless she has a liking for that sort of thing. Chicken-raising as a fad is the most ridiculous business I ever saw, and I have seen some queer things done on a farm. In the first place, it takes a person a couple of seasons to learn the chicken game and there is so much patience and steady work required that people will not stick to it unless they have a real passion for the business.

It's a queer fact that the majority of people, even farmers, lose money on poultry, or at least fail to make anything substantial, whereas a man or woman who likes to handle chickens and sticks to it in a sensible way can clean up a lot of money. There is a very great deal in doctoring poultry, keeping it free from vermin and feeding it wisely. The faddest can't do those things and so quits in disgust after a year or two of failure or poor success.—An Old Farmer.

If you are going to dip your hogs and then put them back in the same old infested pens better save time and money by letting them alone because it will not be two weeks until the animals are as lousy as ever.

Muddy roads always add to the distance to market and cut the profit on produce.

PLANT FRUIT TREES ALONG ROADSIDES.

Fresh fruit plucked from roadside trees is a pleasure travelers will be able to enjoy several years hence, when they stop for lunch in some shady nook.

In many communities civic associations, farmers' organizations and horticultural societies have promised their aid to provide free roadside fruit for the traveler.

This very pleasant idea was originated by a southern Missouri nursery, which has placed 50,000 appie, peach, pear, plum and cherry trees along the side of the Missouri section of the National Old Trails Highway. The fruit will be free to transcontinental motorists.

If farmers kept books there would be a great many better ones than there are today.

I have found that the man who takes no farm paper is the man who needs it most.

A Kansas farmer who sued the railroad company for killing a mule was defeated because the lawyer for the company convinced the jury that the mule walked on the bridge over which the track ran and, being of a sombre disposition, committed suicide by jumping off

Shades Of The Golden Hynde!

WAS DRAKE EVER KING?

Queen Elizabeth's Admiral Believed to His Dying Day He Had Been Crowned Ruler of California, But Records Dug Up Recently Show the Indians Only Played a Joke on Him.

AT TOP—Queen Elizabeth knighting Sir Francis Drake after his return from California, reproduced from Harper's Magazine. Center — The Indians crowning Drake, from a sketch in Francis Fletcher's diary. At left—Drake. At right — Queen Elizabeth. Lower left—The Golden Hynde, from Harper's Magazine. Lower right—The defeat of the Invincible Armada.

Now comes a new historical critic who declares Sir Francis Drake never was king of California, and that California never had any white man as king except as the region was tributary to the King of Spain and was governed as a part of Mexico. For more than three centuries the archives of the court of England have shown that Sir Francis Drake was at one time crowned King of California, and was recognized as King by the Indians.

The crowning of Sir Francis was only a huge joke perpetrated by the Indians to gain gifts from the daring English admiral, who risked his life and the lives of his men to circumnavigate the globe and prey on the Spanish settlements of the Pacific Ocean, the critics now say. It was the first time a joke ever was perpetrated on an Englishman by Americans, and it was the most successful of all.

The diary of Francis Fletcher, a sailor parson, who acted as chaplain for Drake, tells the story of the first great practical joke on the English admiral, but the story as told by the Rev. Mr. Fletcher is told in all seriousness, as that personage believed his commander had been crowned King, as related in his diary.

When Drake was crowned by the Californians the only Englishman in the land were his own sailors, 166 men. The year of the crowning was 1579, and the place was on the coast of California, north of San Francisco Bay, where Drake had been in hidding from the Spanish for several months.

He also had been outfitting, preparatory to a dash across the Pacific Ocean, and was repairing the vessel, which had sprung a leak.

Judging from records recently unearthed near Cape Mendocino, Drake was crowned with feathers. For a necklace a string of wampum beads was put around his neck and a pipe of peace was placed in his hands. The pipe was of unusual length and Drake and his men mistook it for a scepter. The California records are Indians engravings on stone, found in a cave. They are very crude, but they show that the crown was nothing but of feathers and they show the other details. There is nothing in the Indian legends of California to show a king had ever been crowned there.

For the rest of the records we must look to Fletcher's diary. Fletcher explains that after a year of looting Drake wandered along the coast and was looking for the Northwest passage. His ship, the Golden Hynde, had sprung a leak in an engagement with some Spaniards, so Drake put into a bay north of San Francisco for repairs. Drake was afraid of the Indians, because he did not know whether they were friends or enemies of the Spanish. An Indian paddled out to meet the Golden Hynde in a canoe and scattered feathers on the water and went through a lot of pantomime, but Drake did not know the meaning of the signs so he remained aloof. Then, according to Fletcher:

"The Indian came again the second time in like manner and so the third time, when he brought with him (as a present from the rest) a bunch of feathers, much like the feathers of a blacke crowe, very neatly and artificially gathered upon a string, and drawne together in a round bundle, being verie cleanse and finely cut. With this also he brought a little basket made of rushes, and filled with an herbe which they called Tobah. Both being tyde to a short rodde he caste into our boate."

Drake tried to give presents in return, but the Indian paddled away quickly. He took only an old cocked hat which some sailor had thrown overboard. The hat made quite an impression on the tribe apparently, for they all gathered around the possessor on the beach.

In three days' time Drake concluded the Indians were friendly, so landed his men and began to unload the ship. A fort was constructed as a matter of precaution.

While the crew prepared the Golden Hynde for sea, Drake visited with the Indians. A tale says he took an Indian chieftain's daughter to wife. At any rate, he got on famously with the savages, aided no doubt by generous gifts.

As the time neared for his departure and gifts grew fewer, the Indians announced that they intended to give a festival to Drake and his party. Drake came, in full armor, and the Indians danced and played games for his benefit.

At the close of the ceremonies the Indians signaled that Drake was to be honored in some way. First an Indian approached bearing what Fletcher calls "a scepter." Drake accepted this kingly accouterment. Then a chain was placed around his neck and amid great shoutings a "crown of feathers" was placed on his head.

Drake saw no other meaning to the ceremony than that he had been chosen king. What they really did was give him a pipe, a belt of wampum and a war bonnet. Drake drew his men up in line and, with a great flourish of trumpets anddrums, accepted the kingdom of California. As a postscript he added that he made no claims to being an independent monarch. He was still a vassal to Queen Elizabeth.

Fletcher's diary says:

"Our General caused to be set up a monument of our being there, as also of Her Majesty's and successors right and title to that kingdom; namely a plate of brasse, fast nailed to a greate and firme poste; whereon is engraven her grace's name, the day and year of our arrival there, and of the free giving up of the province and kingdom, both by the King and people, unto Her Majesties' hands; together with Her Highnesse picture and arms, in a piece of sixpence current English mone, shewing itselfe by a hole made of purpose through the plate; underneath was likewise engraven the name of our Generall."

Drake believed he was King of California all the rest of his life. Because of the hazards of the journey and the remoteness from England he never visited his kingdom again. He did not consider it worth whie. London, with its galeties and the coast of Europe with a chance to fight the Spaniards proved more enticing amusement.

Drake was one of the dashing heroes of English history. He probably did not know as much about the science of maneuvering a fleet of ships as Admiral Nelson, of a later date, but he certainly knew all about the game of fighting at close quarters and without fear.

His journey around the world was probably his most daring achievement and deserves to rank with the voyage of Columbus and Magellan as a heroic trip. Magellan was the first to go around the world, but his voyage was made under comparatively favorable auspices. There were no hostile fleets in the Pacific when Magellan made his voyage. He crossed the Pacific more than a half century before Drake. He was killed in the Philippine Islands and one of his captains completed the daring voyage.

When Drake made his trip he not only had to travel as far as Magellan, but he had to fight Spaniards all the way.

The Spanish had conquered Peru and they were on the western coast of Mexico, Panama and California. He turned his obstacles into assets and plundered the Spaniards for provisions and gold.

Because of his achievement Drake was one of the most favored men in England. Queen Elizabeth boarded Drake's own ship to knight him. When a few years later the Spanish threatened English commerce, Drake drove his vessel into the port at Cadiz and burned the ships. His next move was to annihilate the Invincible Armada Spain sent to wipe out England. With only a few inferior ships Drake worked such havoc on his Spanish foes they were utterly destroyed.

After his death it was ordered that the Golden Hynde be preserved forever. It rotted after a century and some of the good boards were turned into a chair for the King. The rest of the ship was sunk to prevent it being a menace to commerce.

ENGLISH ACTRESS LIKES AMERICA, BUT SHE CANNOT UNDERSTAND HOW NEW YORK STANDS HER STUFFY SUBWAYS

New Yorkers, even though, as it is said, there may be few of the genuine article, are a loyal lot so possessed of a quantity of municipal vanity that practically the first thing they demand of the visitor from afar is an expression of admiration for their city. "What do you think of New York?" rolls as smoothly from their tongues as the conventional "Good morning." In fact, it attaches itself automatically to the greeting of the stranger and is repeated at regular intervals during the visit.

Accordingly, ever since England's most beautiful young actress of Shakespearean roles landed here, not many days ago, she has met that eager question on all sides. And her enthusiastic reply, "Splendid," is endearing Miss Phyllis Nielson-Terry to New Yorkers, who are looking forward expectantly to seeing her upon a New York stage this month.

Those who remember Ellen Terry's wonderful portrayal of Shakespearean characters are eager to greet her favorite niece, while those younger folk who have only heard of the older woman's fame are equally eager to see this young woman, called by many the "new Bernhardt," and the "most talented actress of the younger school."

To begin with, Phyllis Nielson-Terry comes quite naturally by her dramatic ability, for she is descended from a long line of ancestors distinguished upon the stage. In fact, the Terrys have been called the "standard bearers of the Shakespearean and romantic drama on the English speaking stage," while her mother, whom she resembles in feeling and temperament, was an actress of great personal charm, who made her debut with Mary Anderson in London.

Miss Phyllis Nielson-Terry is a tall young woman of 22, with big, deep blue eyes, fair hair and regular features, but judging from her manner one would say that she was quite unconscious of being a beauty.

She really doesn't like to be interviewed—her business is to act, if you please! But even so she answers questions most politely and is certainly quite satisfactory in her appreciation of New York.

"Oh, it's splendid!" she says, with real enthusiasm. "There are so many different kinds of people and things here. They say that Paris is a cosmopolitan city, but I think New York is much more so. Parts of it remind me very forcibly of Paris; for instance, sections of Fifth avenue seem very similar to the Rue de la Paix, while Broadway—the Great White Way, you call it, don't you?—with all its brilliant electric lights and signs, is very much like Montmartre. I think. You have such fascinating shops, and such interesting looking people on your streets, too," she added.

"But do you know (Miss Terry leaned forward a bit confidingly) I'm still hunting for sky here."

"Then you don't like our skyscrapers?"—another almost automatic question.

"I like things in moderation, you see," was the somewhat guarded reply. "I don't exactly care about living up on the sixteenth or twentieth story. I like to stay a little closer to earth.

"And, although I like this big city of yours very much, as I've said, I really don't quite see how you can endure your crowded subways. You could never persuade an Englishman to be herded in as your—what is it you call them? A strap hanger? He would not stand for that. He would insist on having the seat that he paid for and would wait all day, if need be, until he got it.

"Yes, this is my first visit to America and I shall be delighted to play to an American audience. Afraid of you? Dear me, no, not a bit of it; why should I be?" Miss Terry looks quite surprised at such a suggestion. "I have been to the theater here several times already and have enjoyed it very much.

"Why did I go on the stage? It was in me, I suppose. No, there really isn't anything to tell about it. I just went on and did as I was told; that's all. Oh, yes, of course, I know why I do things, the reason for every motion; that is quite necessary. Yes, I like tragedy. I like to play emotional parts"—just here one remembers being told how strongly Miss Terry resembles her aunt, Ellen Terry, not only in height, but in the range and vitality of her voice and in the marvelous emotional shading of her smile—"and I like comedy, too," she continued; "it is very pleasant to feel that one is making people have a good time and to be a little happy."

"Do you think that Shakespeare has a very popular appeal today?" ventured the interviewer meditatively as she ran over in her mind the plays that had seemed to have had the best receptions of late. Then the young English actress was genuinely shocked.

"Why, certainly!" she exclaimed. "Shakespeare is a classic always, and just as fine today as ever. Of course some changes must be made; Shakespeare didn't write for the sort of people who go to see his plays today. Some of the speeches are too coarse for this time and must be omitted or changed. Then, too, you must remember that in his day there was no scenery and now there's much of it. Most of Shakespeare's plays had five acts with numerous scenes in each. Now we prefer three acts as a rule and as few scenes as possible so as not to break the continuity of the play.

"I suppose I have played most of the popular Shakespearean roles, particularly Viola, Desdemona, Portia, Juliet and Rosalind. I haven't any favorite, though. I love them all."

As she said good-bye Miss Terry added one more comment to her views of Americans.

"You are so funny about pictures," she laughed. "I can't see why you should want photographs of me in all sorts of unnatural poses that I never assume, and I really can't understand why you should be interested in my best gown—now why?"

Bigger Culebra School.

It has been found necessary to increase the accommodations for white school children at Culebra canal zone, by using a part of the upper floor of the old administration building. The enrollment on the opening day of this year was 84, as compared with 10 in June last year. The entire school arrangement at Culebra is temporary, but it will probably have to be continued for the greater part of the present term.

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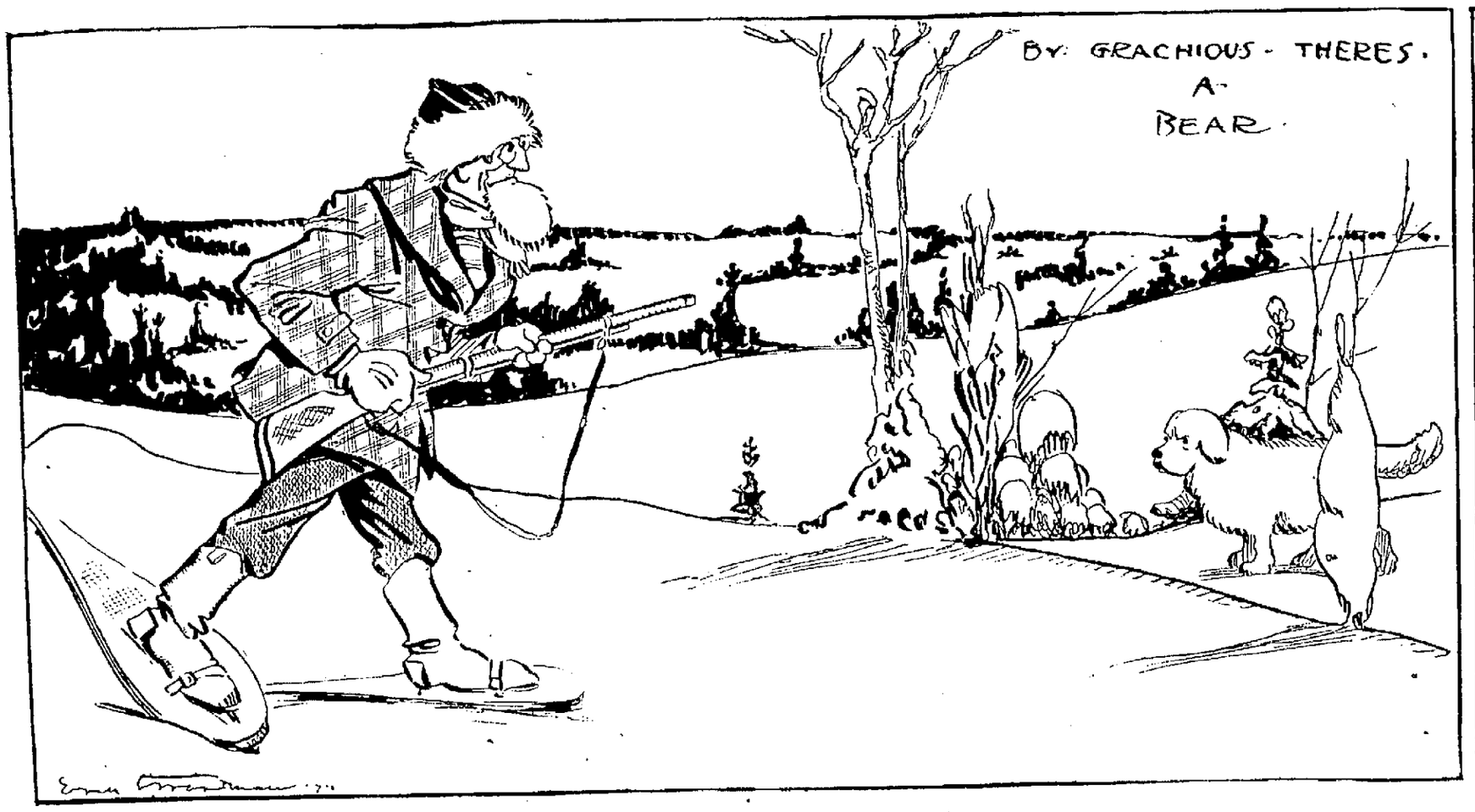

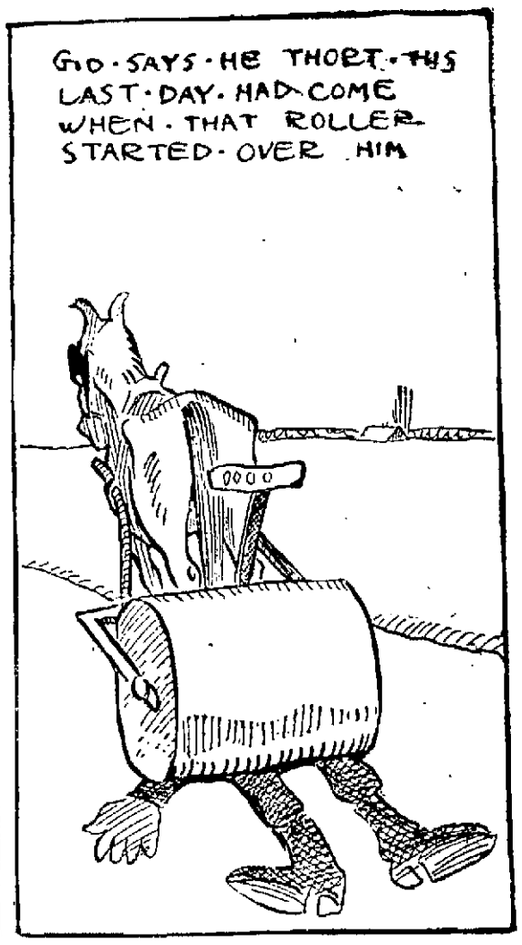

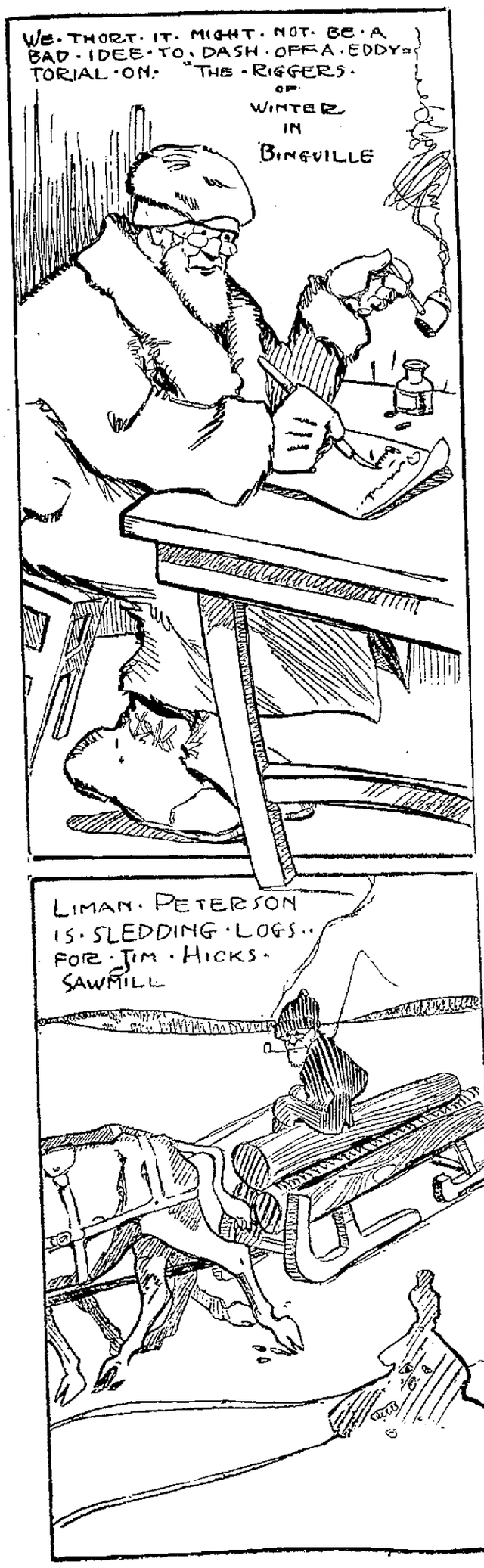

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THE RIGGERS OF WINTER EDDYTORIUL

Being as drear winter has now closed down over our erstwhile bustling town and Bingville folks spends most of their time settin by the fire when they aint luggin wood to keep the fire goin and thus excape a ignominous deth by freezin, we thort it might not be a bad idee to dash off a eddytoriul on "The Riggers of Winter in Bingville" perviding we find ourself able to dash off sich a eddytoriul with our mitts on.

There is at present about 4 ft of snow on the ground in Bingville & vicinnity in most places and where the wind has blowd it into drifts blamed if it aint clean over a persons head. As a result there aint much traveling hereabouts outside of the beaten paths from whitch the snow has been shuveld.

The snow of itself wouldnt be so bad if it want so allfired cold. For the past wk or more the wether has been so freezin that it has been all we could do to remain in the Bugle offis and transackt our multifarious duties without gittin chilled to the bone although we had on 2 suits of wool underwear, 2 prs of pants 2 shirts a heavy bearskin overcoat and wore ear lugs over our ears and artick overshoes over our boots and even then we had to stop writing at our eddytoriul desk every onct in a while and beat ourself with our hands until we was black and blue to keep warm.

Dad Henderson our oldest inhabitant who has saw a good menny hot summers & as menny hard winters says that he calkilates that last Tuesday night was the coldest night he has ever put through. Dad says that afore he went to bed he stuck his head outen the front door a minnit to look at the thermometer and it was 28 below zero in the shade. Dad tuk a hot soapstone to bed with him to keep his bed warm and the stone was so hot it blistered his feet, but Dad says he would a good cal ruther have his feet blistered than froze. When he got up in the morning and looked at the thermometer agin he found that the mercury had kept goin down and goin down until it was all in the bulb and then it busted the bulb so Dad figgers that it must of been about 110 below zero along about 1 A. M.

During this cold snap Hen Weathersby's store has become a favorite place for our most respeckted cittizens to colleckt during the day & also in the evg being as Hen allus keep a good fire a goin in his store stove and the boys set around it and toast their shins and indulge in soshial discourse and smoke or play checkers.

Hen says however that in spite of the increased number of people who comes to his store sinst the cold wether set in his trade has fell off somethink awful and that he's purty sick & tired luggin wood to keep folks warm who don't never buy nothink offen him.

Lem Quigly who has spent most of his time at Hen's store ever sinst it first got cold huggin the stove and sleepin two thirds of the time says Hen ort not to talk that way unless he desires to drive away trade. Hen says that it would be a good thing if he did drive Lem away being as Lem buys all his tobacko at the co seat and then smokes it in Hen's store all winter long.

We persoom we are voising the genl sentiment of this community when we say that we hope this present cold snap won't last mutch longer. If it does it is our eddytoriul opinyun that we'll all be froze stiffen isickles.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE BUGLE AND READ THE LATEST COLD WETHER NEWS!

Got the Best of Eb

Eb Green made a trip to the co seat last wk and while he was there a slick tungd clerk in a store talked Eb into buyin a new fangeld razzer whitch is called a "safety razzer" for whitch Eb paid a dollar of hard ernd money.

When Eb got back to Bingville he tuk the razzer up to Hen Weathersby's store and showed it all around. Harve Hines our tonsorial barber who was present made all manner of fun of it and said it looked to him like a lawn mower and that he'd let his whiskers grow clean down to his toes afore he would shave his face with a contrapshion like that whitch had the blade concealed inside of it and might git loose and a ear or a nose off afore you knowd it.

Eb sais that was jest the pint about this razzer—that it was perfeckly safe even for a baby to shave with being as you couldn't cut yourself with it if you tried.

Well, Sunday morning Eb tried to shave with his new razzer. He said he diddent try to cut hisself with it, but by the time he got his whiskers scraped offen his face he was bleeding in seven places and looked as if he had tried to cut his head offen his shoulders.

Eb says he calkilates he don't jest understand the hang of using a safety razzer and if there's ennybuddy in Bingville who does he will sell it for 90 cts and no questshions asked.

Speshial Notis!

We had a turrible time warming up our printing ink to print this ishue of the Bugle with being as it was thickern cold molasses and the best we could do we couldnt seem to git it het up very mutch & as a result quite a number of copies was all splotched up. If the copy you got happens to be in that condishion and you cant read this notise because its all smeared up you'll know what the matter is & guvvern yourself according instid of coming to the Bugle offis and wanting to fite or stop your paper.

EDITOR BUGGLE.

Bear Shot

That's What Wes Woodruff Thort It Was but It Wassent---Wes Now Regrets That He Made Sich a Fool Mistake---Full Particklers Below

Wes Woodruff our expert hunter & trapper had a curious experients last Tuesday whitch will linger with him & flourish in his memry like a green bay tree for lo these menny yrs to come we persoom.

Last Tuesday afternoon the sun come out for a hour or two and Wes thort he would take his shotgun and go over in the holler back of town to see if he couldnt shoot a few quails for a quail potpie. Wes is a great hand for quail potpie and being as he haddent had some for quite a spell he thort one wouldnt go bad.

Well Wes strapped on his snowshoes and tuk his shotgun also his powder horn and a bottle of bird shot in his hip pocket and started. Wes he floundered through the snow until he got back into the woods whitch skirts the holler and was cranin his neck and sneakin along lookin for quail when all to onct he seen a big black objeck comeing up the holler and soon as he seen it Wes he says to hisself, "By grachious, there's a bear!"

If Wes had of stopped to of thort he ort to of knowd that at this time of the year enny bear that's got enny sense a tall is denned up for the winter and will continue to sleep the time away until warm wether comes in the spring. And also if he had stopt to think he would of knowd it would be no use to shoot at a bear with nothink but birdshot in his shotgun to kill quail with.

Wes however was excited and he diddent stop to think about nothink, but clapped the gun to his shoulder tuk a quick aim and fired.

Soon as the bear give a yelp of pain Wes realised for the 1st time that he had went and put a few birdshot into old "Nero" Lem Brown's big black dog who was probably out chasin after rabbits on his own hook.

Wes stept out soon as he had fired and "Nero" set down in the snow and tried to bite hisself where the shot had stung him. Then soon as he got his eyes on Wes "Nero" peared to sort of figger out in his mind that it was Wes who was responsible for shooting them birdshot into him and with a awful growl "Nero" started for Wes.

Soon as Wes seen the dog comin he started for Bingville as fast as he could run on snowshoes. If it haddent been that "Nero" broke through the snow he would of ketched Wes in short order, but as it was the race was a purty even one clean acrost the medder and until Wes was only a few yards from his back fence.

Wes said afterward he never knowd he could run so fast on snowshoes as he done then. He throwd away his shotgun when he first started & lost his hat in the excitement. Jest as Wes was trying to git over the fence however "Nero" overtuk him and grabbed Wes by the seat of the pants and hung on. Wes was danglin on the inside of the fence and "Nero" on tother. Wes says he never hoped his pants would give way on him as mutch as he did on that occashion. "Nero" hung on like grim deth and all the time Wes was hollering for help as loud as he could holler.

Finaly Wesses wife heard his cries and run outen the house with a broom in her hand and soon as she hit "Nero" a cupple of wallops over the head with the broom he let go and started for home with his tail betwixt his legs.

It was nearly dark by this time so Wes didnt go back after his hat and shotgun until the next morning. Lem Brown is talking of bringing a suit for damages agin Wes for trying to shoot "Nero" with intent to kill.

Personals & Lokals Intermingled

Lash Smiley says it's almost cold enuff to freeze the horns offen a muley cow. A muley cow aint got no horns on her to freeze off, you dogblamed fool.

Be that as it may we'll all be turrible glad when this cold snap is over. With the thermometer 15 to 20 degrees below zero it don't seem possible that it was as hot in Bingville last summer as it was does it? Anser—no it dont.

Doc Livermore, our expert veternary & human speshialist was off feed for a couple of days this wk. Doc says he thinks his stummick went back on him being as he overet when he was invited out to dinner to Lem Quigley's last Sunday. Doc diddent take none of his own medisin when he was sick although if he would it would give his other pashients more confidence in him.

Miss Milly Underwood went & lost a silver bracelet whitch Sam Winters who she is engaged to give her for Xmas & aint been able to find it ennywheres. Sam says he had to pay a dollar & a haff for that bracelet and he might as well of kept the money in his pocket for all the good it done Milly.

Liman Peterson is sledding logs for Jim Hicks sawmill down on Snake Bend. Lime says it's turrible cold settin up on a sledload of logs this bitter wether and sometimes he almost wishes he was one of the oxes pullin the load for then he could manage to keep warm.

Hez Underwood recently received a letter from his brotherinlaw Sim Peck who migrated out to Illynois several yrs ago. Sim writes that he is in good helth and prosperin. LATER—Hez was jest in the Bugle offis to say that the letter from Sim is dated July 18, 1913. It seems that Eph Higgins our accommodating P. M. mislaid the letter when it arrived and only found it tother day when he was cleaning up. Hez says his brotherinlaw may be dead or in bankrupsy at the present writing for all he knows.

Jason Tucker the brave chief of the Bingville Fire Dept., has been putting new hoops on some of the water pails in the dept lately being as he says that some of them leaks and otherwise would be no good to carry water in to a conflagrashion.

Jim Hendricks says he has never saw as hard a winter as he has saw so far this winter and Jim has saw a good menny. Sometimes Jim says he is 96 yrs old and sometimes over a hunderd. The fackts in the case is that Jim probly dont know jest exackly how old he really is. Its been so long sinst he was borned that he has likely forgot the exackt date.

Whild driving a snow roller along the road west of Bingville to break out the road last Wensday Gid Smalley got cold and numb and fell offen the roller whitch passed clean over him and like to of smasht the daylights outen him. Gid says he thort his last day had come when that roller started over him and that he prayd in a loud voice as long as he had enny breth at all left to pray with. When the roller past over Gid and left him alive he got up and cussed like everything.

Abe Witherow desires us to a nounce in his behalf that he has decided to become a candidate for Town Constubble of Bingville at the spring election. We make the a nouncement with great cheer, but we wish to state that at the present we ain't made up our mind to support Abe for constubble. Seth Dewberry has allus made a turrible good constubble in our opunyun and Seth also keeps his subscripshion to the Bugle paid right up to the scratch. If Abe was to pay up his back subscripshion and hand us enuff ready cash to pay it in advance for a few yrs we mite see our way to support him for constubble, but not otherwise.

One of Lem Gookins cows give birth to a caff last wk. Mother and caff doing well.

Miss Emily Dewberry is knitting herself a pair of stockings all herself. They are red and them as have seen them says theyre awful beautiful. Emily is one of the most artistick knitters in Bingville.

Hod Skinner Stuck

Tother afternoon Hod Skinner one of our most respeckted cittizens dropped into Clem Hines cobbler shop to git warm and incidentally to smoke and discuss with Clem whilst he worked the current topicks of the day.

Well, Hod set down on a bench near the stove and after he had talked and smoked a while he drapt off to sleep and his pipe slipped outen his mouth and fell in the woodbox. Clem he kept right on cobbling when he seen that Hod had went to sleep and diddent disturb him until it was time to shet up shop and go home to supper. Then he shuk Hod by the shoulder and told him it was 5 o'clock.

Hod started to git up but the bench he had been setting on stuck to him and riz up offen the floor when Hod riz. Clem he found on investigashion that Hod had axidentally set down on a gob of shoemaker's wax whitch was on the bench whitch had warmed up and stuck Hod fast to the bench. Clem says Hod turned around and around with that bench clingin to him jest like a old hen with her head cut off. Finally Clem had to take his cobbler's knife and cut off that porshion of Hod's trousers which was stuck to the bench before Hod could go home.

Hod was a good eal disgusted being as he thort Clem had done it for a joke on him and he says that hereafter when he has enny cobbling to do he will go elsewhere than to Clem Hines to have it did. Clem says it will be a turrible cold day when Hod has enny cobbling to do being as he goes barefoot in summer and wears gum boots in winter.

Why *Don't* You ADVERTISE *in the* Boogle?

This is a questshion we have askt ourself a good menny times of late and we **cant anser it neither.** If you have anything to **advertise** or if you want **ennythink from a wife to a second-hand set of store teeth** don't forgit that the Bugle has the **biggest & only circulashion heresbouts,** being as we be the only newspaper in this end of the county and **we aint got no competishion** and are glad of it. We are also ready & willing at enny time to do **fancy & artistick jab printing while you wait,** perviding you aint in no particklar hurry and will wait long enuff. Bring you jib printing & advertising to us if you want to **git results in your bizness,** and if you don't want to git results in your bisness bring em ennyhow and we will **garryntee to give you satisfackshion.**

BINGVILLE Bugle **Print ShoP**

Bingville.

BIG FINAL REDUCTION SALE

We will have a decidedly interesting announcement to make later. For the present we are offering you the lowest prices on Clothing, Hats, Caps and Furnishings, we believe, you ever received. It will pay you to buy now and from us

Men's Suits and Overcoats worth up to $30 at $16.75 and Less.

Children's Suits and Overcoats at the Lowest Prices, Values considered, ever offered in Wayne.

Men's Hats, in most cases, considerably Under Cost.

Men's $1 Union Suits at 69c

Neckwear Worth 50c Now 33c

Shirts worth $1.50 and $2.00 at 98c

SHOP AND RAIL ROAD NEWS

OLD NICKEL PLATE CONDUCTOR IS DEAD

John Braden Succumbs to Heart Disease After an Illness of Many Months.

Nickel Plate trainmen who run in and out of Bellevue, will be pained to learn of the death of John Braden, which occurred in Buffalo Saturday afternoon. He had been afflicted with heart trouble for some time and only recently returned to Buffalo after a three or four weeks' treatment at a sanitarium in Hot Springs. Conductor Braden had charge of one of the Nickel Plate passenger trains between Bellevue and Buffalo many years. He was well known to the traveling public and well known and well liked by his fellow railroad men.

APPRENTICES' CLUB.

Organizes and Prepares for Educational Campaign.

The printers' apprentices in Fort Wayne yesterday afternoon completed the organization of their society, which they have named the Printers' Apprentice club. There are eighteen members in the club and there were thirteen present at the meeting yesterday afternoon. Organization was effected by electing the following officers: Floyd Ramsey, president; Joseph A. Toussaint, vice president; Raymond S. Motter, sergeant-at-arms; Harry Glusenkamp, secretary; committee—Edward Miller, chairman; Richard A. Crosby, O. S. Humphrey, Willard Pressler, P. R. Bell and Charles Cramer. The object of the club is purely educational and the first regular meeting will be at the vocational department of the high school Tuesday evening and twice a week thereafter, on Tuesday and Thursday evenings of each week. P. R. Bell will have charge of the school and he will call in assistance from time to time as he may deem necessary. This club is expected to be a wonderful factor in developing the apprentices and making good printers. It will also give opportunity for boys who have entered the trade and who do not possess the attributes for a good printer to learn that fact and to get into some other line of work without wasting a very valuable portion of his life

FORT WAYNE MAN ELECTED.

Gottlieb Haller First Vice President of Painters.

The sixth annual meeting of the Indiana Association of Master House Painters and Decorators at Indianapolis closed last Friday with the election of officers and the selection of Fort Wayne as the meeting place next year. The new officers are president, G. W. Kevers, Indianapolis; first vice president, Gottlieb Haller, Fort Wayne; second vice president, Hallie Geyer, Lafayette; secretary-treasurer, E. G. McNeal, Indianapolis; members of the executive board, Charles Sedam, Indianapolis, and Lewis E. Fahlsing, Richmond.

JUDGE VESEY TO LECTURE.

Tomorrow evening the Bowser Efficiency club will hold its semi-monthly meeting and the chief feature of the evening will be an address by Judge W. J. Vesey, his subject being "Commercial Law." There will be papers on other subjects by members of the club and several numbers of vocal and instrumental music. Dinner will be served at the club rooms to the members at 5:15 and the other features will follow, beginning about 7:30 o'clock. The club will hold its election in April.

RELIEF UNION HAS ELECTION.

Saturday night No. 51, of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit association, held the 1915 election with the following results: Barney Deutschmann, president; Alfred Stephan, vice-president; E. Stephan, financial secretary; F. Brueggemann, treasurer; Fred Kellerman, recording secretary; B. Deutschmann, delegate, and Max Zeissig, alternate, were elected to represent the Fort Wayne organization at the national convention in New York on May 15. Alfred Stephan, vice-president, succeeds Max Stern, deceased. The annual reports of officers showed the organization in good financial standing and an appreciable increase in the membership during the past twelve months was also recorded.

BARTENDER ORGANIZER COMING.

The Bartenders' union will inaugurate a membership campaign this week and the secretary has been advised that an organizer from the international body will be here to take part in the work. The Bartenders' union is one of the youngest labor organizations in Fort Wayne, but it is not the smallest in membership.

HURT IN FALL FROM ENGINE.

Conrad Braun, a machinist at the Pennsylvania round house, fell from the running board of an engine yesterday, alighting on a bumper beam. He was severely bruised about the hips and on the right side, but no bones were broken and he will soon recover.

STEEL CHIP IN EYE.

R. E. Madden, of the Pennsylvania round house, will be off duty a few days as the result of an injured eye. Last Friday he was using a chisel when a chip of the steel he was cutting flew up and lodge in his eye, making a painful wound.

HAS GONE TO HOUSEKEEPING.

Fred T. Huston, assistant master mechanic of the Pennsylvania shops, has moved his family into the house at 2921 Hoagland avenue. They formerly resided in Mansfield, Ohio.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

W. F. Sprandle, a Pennsylvania lineman, is sick and off duty.

Charles Palmer, Wabash road supervisor, was in the city today.

M. J. Maloney, of the Pennsylvania blacksmith shop, is sick and off duty.

Machinist Jacob Schmidt, of the Pennsylvania round house, is sick and off duty.

The Wabash took the Nat Goodwin Theatrical company, twenty-five people, to Huntington this morning.

John Otis, of the Erie, will be here tomorrow to inspect a number of car wheels at the Bass foundry.

E. Lebrecht, who had an eye injured last week, reported for duty at the Pennsylvania machine shop today.

William A. Stockbridge, Pennsylvania motive power inspector, spent Sunday in Constantine, Mich., with friends.

Nickel Plate Brakeman Harry Jackson slipped and sprained one of his ankles yesterday and will be unable to work for some time.

The Misses Myrtle Sackman, Irene Martin and Ida Cohen, of the Wabash storekeeper's office, have returned from a trip to Niagara Falls and Buffalo.

John B. Brown, of the Pennsylvania, will represent Old Fort council, No. 192, Royal League, at the meeting of the advisory board in Indianapolis tomorrow.

William F. Graham, of the Pennsylvania motive power offices, is at his desk again after an absence of a week on account of the death of his sister, who was buried at Freeland, Pa., last week.

Mr. and Mrs. William Linnemeyer have returned from a two weeks' stay in Florida, where they had a pleasant time with friends and relatives. Mr. Linnemeyer is a Pennsylvania blacksmith.

Machinist J. Reidel resumed work at the Pennsylvania erecting shop this morning. He was sick two months. Machinist H. F. Reiter, who was sick a week, also reported for work at the erecting shop.

L. R. Kercheval, who was second in the tobacco company contest for a $900 piano, has been advised that he will receive a $100 grafonolla. Mr. Kercheval is assistant ticket agent at the New York Central depot.

A southbound G. R. & I. passenger train struck and killed a horse on a crossing in Winchester Saturday. The animal slipped and fell on the tracks and the engineer was unable to stop his train in time to save the life of the horse.

R. J. Fisher has returned from a trip in the east in the interest of the Bass Foundry and Machine company. Mr. Fisher says he could notice but little improvement in the business conditions at the cities visted by him, but found the business men and manufacturers were generally optimistic.

A. A. Bowser, of S. F. Bowser & Company, accompanied by his wife and daughter, left this morning for Chicago, to attend the automobile show. S. F. Bowser & Company have an exhibit in a building near the one in which the auto show is being given. Louis Fox and A. J. Vesey also went to Chicago this morning to see the auto show.

Charles Rippe, foreman of the Pennsylvania pattern shop, who was off duty last week with a most distressing case of ulcerated tooth, showed up at the shop this morning in a most happy frame of mind. He was accompanied by a box of cigars, which he passed among the men. Mr. Rippe's jubilant condition is the result of two events. The most important is the arrival of a daughter at his home yesterday. The other event is the complete freedom from tooth ache, with good prospects of no return of the attack.

CLAY SCHOOL CHILDREN PHOTOGRAPHED AT FORT WAYNE PUBLIC LIBRARY ON THEIR WAY TO THE LYON TABERNACLE MEETING SATURDAY.

AT ANTHONY TONIGHT
High-class society dancing, Anthony orchestra, Main Dining Room.

BABY BONDS

All the 5 per cent non-taxable bonds have been sold.

We offer some gravel road non-taxables bearing 4½ per cent interest. These are county bonds. We also have some excellent 6% bonds at par in denominations of $100 and $500.

Come in and talk the matter over with us.

German American Nat'l Bank

Manson, Fowler and Record Bicycles
$22.50, $27.00, $31.50, up to $40.00
Choice of Tires. G. & J. tinchet (value $10.) Punct. Proof non-skid cushion tread (value $10), free on any of our bicycles.
Fancy Tread Bicycle Tires not found in any other store.
Won't Slip Bailey Tread, Red Rubber $3.75
Peerless Basket Weave, Cactus Raised Tread 3.50
Tashmo, Six-Ply Thorn-Proof, each 2.50
Single Tube Roadsters, not guaranteed, each 1.50
Last year's *Bailey* and *Thorn Proof* tires, each $2.50. Innertubes, 75c, $1, $1.25. G. & J., $1.50.
Bring baby cab wheels for new tires. Come to the Big Store for BICYCLE TIRES and REPAIRS.
BROSIUS & BROSIUS, 126 East Columbia St.
Good second hand Bicycles, $5 to $15.
Store open evenings. April 1 to July 1.

891 Million Bushels Harvested

How Much Wasted?

Last year's wheat crop in the U. S. was a record yield, surpassing all expectations.

All of the nourishment of this enormous crop should go into food for mankind, but much of it will be wasted.

In making white flour and many foods, the outer, or bran-coat of the wheat is discarded. This bran-coat contains vital mineral salts, iron for the blood, lime for the teeth and bones, phosphate of potash for the brain and nerves, etc., etc., all absolutely necessary to health.

All of these mineral elements are retained in making

Grape-Nuts
Food

About three-quarters of a million bushels of selected wheat are used by the factories of the Postum Cereal Company, and none of the nutriment of this wheat is wasted.

Grape-Nuts is made from wheat and malted barley. The food comes already to serve and costs less than a cent a dish. It's mighty good, too.

"There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

SAGE TEA KEEPS YOUR HAIR DARK

When Mixed with Sulphur It Brings Back Its Lustre and Abundance.

Gray hair, however handsome, denotes advancing age. We all like the advantages of a youthful appearance. Your hair is your charm. It makes or mars the face. When it fades, turns gray and looks dry, wispy and scraggly, just a few applications of Sage Tea and Sulphur enhances its appearance a hundredfold.

Don't stay gray! Look Young! Either prepare the tonic at home or get from any drug store a 50 cent bottle of "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound." Thousands of folks recommend this ready-to-use preparation, because it darkens the hair beautifully and removes dandruff, stops scalp itching and falling hair; besides, no one can possibly tell, as it darkens so naturally and evenly. You moisten a sponge or soft brush with it, drawing this through the hair, taking one small strand at a time. By morning the gray hair disappears; after another application or two, its natural color is restored and it becomes thick, glossy and lustrous, and you appear years younger.—Adv.

A safe sure way to Get rid of Kidney Trouble

Kidney troubles disappear with sound healthy kidneys, and sick, weak, sluggish kidneys can be made strong and healthfully active with FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS.

C. A. GLOSSNER, ROCHESTER, N. Y., was so broken down with kidney and bladder trouble that he had to give up working. After taking FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS, he writes:

"I am only sorry I did not know sooner of Foley Kidney Pills, for I feel 100% better since taking them and my backache, my kidney and bladder troubles have entirely disappeared."

Foley Kidney Pills

For Sale by Dreier Drug Co.